



OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

DA 890.E2 032 V7



a31188000473476b

THE BOOK OF THE
OLD EDINBURGH CLUB
FOR THE YEAR 1914

Issued to Members

April 1916

5
032
7

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

SEVENTH VOLUME



EDINBURGH

PRINTED BY T. AND A. CONSTABLE
FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB

1914

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
* Arts Division *

THE
HOLYROOD ORDINALE

A SCOTTISH VERSION OF A DIRECTORY
OF ENGLISH AUGUSTINIAN CANONS, WITH
MANUAL AND OTHER LITURGICAL FORMS

Transcribed and Edited by

FRANCIS C. EELES

F.S.A. SCOT., F.R. HIST. S.

RHIND LECTURER IN ARCHÆOLOGY, 1913-14

DEDICATED
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO
THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE V
AND
QUEEN MARY
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
OLD EDINBURGH
CLUB

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	ix
INTRODUCTION	xiii
1. Method of editing	xiii
2. Description of the manuscript	xvi
3. Date of writing	xviii
4. The purpose of the book	xx
5. Relation to other Service Books in general	xxiii
6. Relation to other Scottish Service Books	xxv
7. Relation to English Augustinian Uses	xxviii
8. The preliminary matter and the Kalendar	xli
9. The Martyrology	xlix
10. The Gospels and Homilies for reading in Chapter	1
11. The Rule and the Augustinian Order	liii
12. Local historical matter	lvi
13. The Ordinale	lxiv
14. The Manuale	lxxviii
15. The Litany	lxxxii
16. The Inventory	lxxxii
TEXT:	
Form of Bidding Prayer	1, 2
At receiving Brethren	2
Form of Absolution from Excommunication	3
Verses explaining order of Scripture Lessons and Books	4
KALENDAR	6
Rules for 'Histories' in Divine Service	18
Forms of Excommunication and Absolution	19
Preces at the Day Hours	20

CONTENTS

	PAGE
[MARTYROLOGY]	25
GOSPELS and HOMILIES for reading in Chapter	25
[The Rule of St. Augustine]	62
History of the foundation of Holyrood	63
On a miracle during its erection	66
History of the foundation of St. Mary's Isle	67
Names of abbots of Holyrood	69
ORDINALE	70
MANUALE:	
Visitation of the Sick	174
The Commendation	185
Burial of the Dead	188
Reception of one brought for burial from outside	199
Procession to Cemetery in Commemoration of Departed	200
Blessing of Meat and Eggs	202
A General Blessing	203
Blessing of Food and Drink	203
For those on a Journey	203
On Saturdays at the Maundy	204
LITANY	205
INVENTORY of Vestments and Ornaments, 1493	212

APPENDIX I.

Collation of chief variations in rubrics of a thirteenth-century Augustinian Breviary, Brit. Mus., MS. Harl. 5284A, corresponding to parts of the Holyrood Ordinale	217
---	-----

APPENDIX II.

Agreements between the Augustinian Canons of Guisborough and certain Scottish monasteries regarding deceased brethren in a thirteenth-century service book, Brit. Mus., MS. Add. 35,285	221
---	-----

FACSIMILES

	AT PAGE
FOLIO 3. THE KALENDAR FOR MARCH	8
FOLIO 10. FIRST PAGE OF THE MARTYROLOGY	25
PORTION OF FOLIO 112. CLAUSE IN THE ORDINALE RE- FERRING TO THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	165
PORTION OF FOLIO 8 <i>v</i> . AGREEMENT WITH THE CANONS OF CARLISLE	165

P R E F A C E

THROUGH the kindness of its owner, Mr. W. Moir Bryce, I have been enabled to transcribe and edit the important Scottish liturgical manuscript, the greater part of which is printed in the following pages.

Mr. Moir Bryce, who has already done so much for monastic studies by publishing his monumental work on the Scottish Grey Friars, has now conferred a lasting benefit upon the liturgical student, not only in Scotland, but also in England, through his generosity. For the most significant part of this book, although written for the Scottish Abbey of Holyrood, is a copy of the Ordinale or Directory of some English houses of the Augustinian Order. It contains just the matter that is lacking in the Observances of Barnwell Priory, near Cambridge, edited by the late Mr. Willis Clark,¹ with the learned and comprehensive introduction which helps to make that book indispensable alike for the study of the Black or Austin Canons in England and for that of English monastic life in general. The present volume therefore supplements, and in a sense completes, that work as an account of a house of the order in this country, in addition to providing the student with an Augustinian Manual and other liturgical forms.

In the introduction the book itself is described and the method of editing; something has been said to enable the

¹ *The Observances in use at the Augustinian Priory of St. Giles and St. Andrew at Barnwell, Cambridgeshire.* Edited with a translation and glossary by John Willis Clark, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge, 1897. See also the companion volume containing the other matter in the same MS., *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernwelle*, edited by the same writer, Cambridge, 1907.

general reader to understand the reason and use of the various sections it includes, and to stimulate and help him to a further study of the subject. No attempt has been made to tell, much less to rewrite, the story of Holyrood Abbey, and as the book throws no immediate light on the construction of the church or other buildings there, it would likewise be out of place to enter on a detailed discussion of them. At the same time it may be allowable to indicate here that there is room for more work to be done on both these subjects.

For the right placing of the contents in their relation to other Augustinian liturgical forms, it has been necessary to summarise such evidence as exists regarding the service books of the order in England, a subject that, except in the case of the Barnwell Observances, seems to have hitherto escaped attention. Lack of space has made it impossible to deal fully with numerous technical points raised in the *ordinale* itself,¹ but all matters of local interest, such as the inventory, have been treated at length.

Lastly, while it is hoped that the liturgical student will find the contents of this manuscript sufficiently described in the following introduction, there is much that still remains to be investigated before its real nature and significance are fully understood, in particular its exact relation to other books of the kind. Long and careful investigation, and collation with other similar manuscripts would almost certainly throw a great deal of fresh light upon it, and would no doubt lead to many of its affinities and perhaps the sources of some parts being traced.

Mr. Moir Bryce has freely placed the manuscript at my

¹ An opportunity for doing this might be taken when the *Oseney Ordinale* is printed, as it certainly ought to be. The other surviving Augustinian liturgical books are also worthy of much fuller treatment than it has been possible to give them here.

disposal for the long periods of time necessary for making the transcript and correcting the proofs with the original, and has always been ready with advice and help. With his wonted kindness the Rev. E. S. Dewick has read the proofs and has made many very helpful suggestions, all of which I have adopted. I am also indebted to Mr. E. G. Cuthbert F. Atchley, Mr. William Cowan, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Frere, Mr. J. P. Gilson of the British Museum, and the Rev. G. H. Palmer. Mr. A. Gray, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, has kindly given me access to manuscripts in the library of that college. I have also to thank Mr. R. Livingstone and Mr. R. Mayall, respectively librarians of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. To Dr. W. K. Dickson, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, I am obliged for unfailing helpfulness and courtesy during the time that the manuscript was deposited there while the first part was being transcribed. And I must also express my appreciation of the trouble taken by the printers in carrying out an exceptionally difficult piece of work.

FRANCIS C. EELES.

202 GRANGE LOAN,
EDINBURGH, *March* 1916.

INTRODUCTION

1. METHOD OF EDITING

THE manuscript, which for want of a more accurate and comprehensive title has here been called the Holyrood Ordinale, from the most noteworthy and characteristic section of its contents, was written for use in the chapter house of the Augustinian abbey of Holyrood.

Its principal contents are kalendar, martyrology, gospels and homilies for reading in chapter, the history of the foundation of the abbey, the rule of St. Augustine, an ordinale for services throughout the year, and the manuale or service book of occasional rites, which includes the visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, and various blessings. To these have been prefixed a form of bidding prayer for benefactors, among them several of the Scottish kings, forms of excommunication and absolution, with *preces* for the day hours. A litany, and an inventory of the goods and ornaments of the church have been added at the end, the latter in 1493.

In the present volume the whole contents are printed, with the exception of the martyrology, the rule of St. Augustine, and parts of some of the gospels. The martyrology is a not very accurate version of the type known as that of Usuard, which is easily accessible in better texts. There is practically nothing in it of Scottish interest, and it is clearly a transcript of a text written for use in England. In the absence of any specially Scottish features, it could hardly be claimed that the present is a suitable occasion for attempting to exhibit the small variations in the different English versions of Usuard's text.

The rule of St. Augustine is also easily accessible, so that it has only been thought necessary to indicate the beginnings and endings of the sections marked for reading upon different occasions. It is printed in full, with a translation, in the *Barnwell Observances*, pp. 1-23.

To print the longer gospels at length was likewise considered unnecessary, so only the beginnings and endings of the Scripture text have been given. In the cases where the gospels are very short no abridgment has been made.

In reproducing the kalendar, where space is important, the days of the month in arabic numerals have been added for the convenience of the student, while the golden numbers have been omitted, as they can be found in almost any kalendar of the period.

With these exceptions the whole contents of the manuscript have been printed from beginning to end *verbatim et literatim*.

Contractions have been extended, except in the kalendar, where space did not allow of it. In all cases of doubt, or where the indications of contraction were not clear, letters and words supplied have been placed within square brackets. Unusual readings or apparent mistakes in the original manuscript have been marked by the sign (†) except in the homilies after the gospels, where the text is very corrupt and bristles with doubtful readings. But common mediaeval Latin spellings such as *inquit* have been left unmarked.

Two stops are used in the original. The first is the period, used (*a*) at the end of a sentence, (*b*) in place of the modern comma, when the stop is placed mid-way between two words, and (*c*) after certain contracted words. The second is something like an inverted semicolon (:), and it is used in place of the modern colon or semicolon. These stops have been reproduced as closely as possible, a supply of the second having been specially prepared for this book. The use of capitals in the original manuscript has also been closely adhered to,

even at the cost of making the text less easy to read than it would otherwise have been.

The paragraph mark ¶ has been retained, and wherever it is used in the original, the text has here been broken into a fresh paragraph. This has also been done in a few other cases for the convenience of the reader. For the same reason all liturgical quotations in the ordinale have been printed in italics. In all other cases, the use of italics represents what is written in red in the original.

Explanatory headings of the more important sections of the book have been added in square brackets.

In the reproduction of liturgical forms certain cues and abbreviations have been extended in square brackets, so as to make the meaning of the original clearer. Thus, where only the first word or two of a versicle is given in the manuscript, the whole has been completed here, the portion supplied being included in square brackets. Similarly in the numerous cases where only the versicle, or the cue of it, is found in the original, the corresponding response has been added in square brackets.

In a word, the system of reproducing the minutiae of the original text with the greatest possible accuracy, coupled with the necessary regard for the needs of the student, that has been followed in the publications of the Henry Bradshaw Society, has been observed in this book as closely as possible.

The present owner, Mr. Moir Bryce, purchased the manuscript at the sale of the late Mr. Pringle some years ago in Edinburgh. It had been in his family since before 1836, when the editors of the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, in which the historical matter and the inventory were printed, wrote (vol. ii. p. 11) that it was then in the library of Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, and that it had been ‘probably for the last two centuries preserved in the family library at Caprinton in Ayrshire.’ In the appendix to the preface to the *Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis* (1840), the manuscript was briefly but not very accurately described, with a few short

extracts and three facsimiles. The agreement with the canons of Carlisle was printed by the Surtees Society in their edition of the *Durham Liber Vitae* in 1841, and the late bishop of Brechin, Dr. A. P. Forbes, referred to the book in his preface to *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, in 1872. With these exceptions hardly any attention has been drawn to the contents until now.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript contains 130 leaves of thick vellum, each $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 11 inches wide; in addition there are 2 leaves of waste at the beginning and ending, with traces of 2 more leaves at the beginning and ending long since cut out, and part of a leaf, also cut out long ago, after folio 72. The leaves are arranged in the following gatherings:—

Waste	One gathering of	2 leaves	
Fragments of leaves	„ „	2 „	
Kalendar, etc.	„ „	10 ¹ „	
Martyrology, etc.	Sevengatherings of	8 „	each
Rule	One gathering of	8 „	
Ordinale, etc.	{ Four gatherings of	8 „	each
	{ Two „	10 „	„
	{ One gathering of	6 „	
Fragments of leaves	„ „	2 „	
Waste	„ „	2 „	

The writing is in two columns, except in the kalendar, and occupies a space of $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each page.

The book is bound in oak boards covered with stamped calf, and is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and about 2 inches thick.

There has been one clasp in the centre, and the back is sewn on to eight bands.

The back is plain; each side is ornamented with bands of

¹ Actually only nine leaves, the first having been cut away.

a conventional floral design arranged in a central group of five vertical bands with a surrounding band, forming a central panel $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 5 inches; outside a plain band, a border is formed by two more bands carried round side by side. The whole binding has never been either rich or elaborate, and the tooling does not appear to have been very deep. It is now much worn. There is no reason to doubt that it is local work, and contemporary with the manuscript.

In describing the writing, we are faced with the difficulty that so few Scottish liturgical manuscripts have survived the Reformation that it is scarcely possible to reach standards of comparison which can be used to determine Scottish work at different periods. From the scanty material that exists, we can only say that latterly Scottish church hands were somewhat coarse and large, and sometimes seem to imitate English work, sometimes French, sometimes that of the Low Countries. Most Scottish manuscripts appear to contain characteristics drawn from all these sources.

Two different kinds of writing are used in this manuscript, apart altogether from those in which some of the less important additions are written. The martyrology, gospels, rule, and manuale, with the groundwork of the kalendar, are in a large and somewhat coarse church hand of a rather square and upright form, not unlike large and heavy black letter print. The ordinale is in a smaller hand, more pointed and less heavy, and not quite so upright; it is, moreover, much more heavily contracted than the rest of the book. Careful examination shows that it was written at the same time; the coloured initial letters in it are exactly like all the rest in the book, and undoubtedly came from the same writer. The different hand of the ordinale and the greater number of contractions are probably to be accounted for by a desire to save space: not being required for reading aloud, the ordinale is the part of the book where such a saving could be more easily effected.

There is very little ornament in the book. The red and blue initial letters are plain Lombardics, except in three cases, namely at the beginnings of the martyrology, the prologue to the history of the foundation,¹ and the ordinale. In these instances there is a filling in of fine red and blue filigree work of a very common type. An effective but rather crude border of a somewhat unusual kind runs round the first page of the martyrology.

Several additions have been made to the kalendar at different times. Many of these are by the same hand, who carefully imitated the earlier work. Others are by different later hands, indicated in the footnotes as *a*, *b*, and *c*. Others again are added in cursive hands.

The *preces* for the day hours at the beginning of the book and the litany at the end are in a narrow upright hand, in ink that is considerably faded.

3. DATE OF WRITING

The question of the date of writing is not easy to determine very closely, as there is not much to decide it. The inventory at the end, clearly written as an afterthought, and unquestionably subsequent to the rest, is dated 1493. The bidding prayer at the beginning, in the same hand as the bulk of the book, asks prayers for a single King James among the departed. This indicates that the book is subsequent to the reign of James I, who was assassinated at Perth in 1437, but not later than the reign of James II, who was killed at the siege of Roxburgh in 1460. As far as can be gathered from the character of the writing, the date is not very early. There is a certain amount of liturgical evidence in the ordinale which, taken by itself, would indicate an early date, but this is fully accounted for by supposing that it is a copy of a considerably earlier docu-

¹ Together with several other initial letters, this was cut out before Mr. Moir Bryce acquired the book, but there is a fairly good facsimile of the part of the page containing it in *Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis*, Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1840.

ment. For example, the ordinale omits all mention of Corpus Christi, a feast instituted in 1264, and ordered to be kept by English Augustinian Canons at a General Chapter in 1325.¹ Again, the ordinale takes no account of the feast of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (2 July), although it is in the kalendar in the original hand. Now this is a feast that came into general observance in England towards the middle of the fifteenth century. In writing the kalendar it was included; but in the ordinale, which was evidently copied with as little adaptation as possible from an older book, nothing is said about it. The same lack of adaptation of the ordinale to local circumstances is manifest in the litanies on Easter Eve (pp. 115-118), where there are no Scottish saints, although there are one or two in the kalendar in the original hand. Yet it must be noted that the bulk of the Scottish entries in the kalendar are subsequent to the rest; some of them may well be as late as the sixteenth century, and due to the stimulus that seems to have been given to the observance of local feasts through the publication of the Aberdeen breviary by the great William Elphinstone, bishop of that see, in 1509-10. The same disparity between kalendar and sanctorale is evident in the Arbuthnott missal, and in the breviary, written for Fowlis Easter in the fifteenth century, and printed by the late Marquess of Bute under the title of *Breviarium Bothanum*. In both cases the body of the book is probably a copy of an English book of much earlier date, and the internal evidence is no indication of the date of the copy. In the case of the Arbuthnott missal, the date of which is approximately known, this becomes very clear if we compare the contents with those of English Sarum missals of the same and of earlier periods.

On the whole it seems reasonable to conclude that the manuscript was written about 1450, or a few years later.

¹ *sub dupplici festo vel maiori*, Brit. Mus., MS. Vesp. D. i, fo. 42 v.

4. THE PURPOSE OF THE BOOK

Having described the manuscript, the method of editing, and having discussed its date, it may be as well to say something for the general reader on the purpose it served, and the significance of its contents for the study of Scottish and also English liturgical usage, especially in regard to the Augustinian Canons Regular.

In considering the nature and use of any liturgical book, it is necessary to bear in mind that, speaking generally, all Christian worship has centred round the celebration of the eucharist, which has been the chief service of all Sundays and festivals from the earliest times, except among the more extreme of the reformed communions during the last three and a half centuries. In Latin christendom the eucharist came to be celebrated not only daily, but several times a day. The other sacraments, such as baptism, marriage, or orders, have been occasional from their very nature, as has also been the case with such rites as those of crowning a sovereign, consecrating a church, and the like. Beside all these services, there has also existed everywhere (again with the exception of the more extreme of the reformed communions) the series of daily services, consisting chiefly of the orderly and continuous recitation of the psalter and the orderly and continuous reading of holy scripture, with anthems and a few prayers.

Liturgical services have some elements that are fixed, others that change with the season. Thus, while the outline and the essential parts of the eucharist are fixed and invariable, the scripture lessons, the choir parts, and certain prayers change with the season, saint's day, or special occasion. In the ordinary daily services, known as choir services, or technically as the divine service (*divinum servitium* or *divinum officium*), the variable parts are very considerable indeed, while in the occasional rites such as baptism or marriage, season or saint's day makes little difference.

In ancient times, as in the East to-day, a number of books were required to carry out the service. Thus for the Latin mass the celebrant had the sacramentary, which contained the prayers, the deacon the gospel book, the sub-deacon the epistle book, while the choir had the graduale or grail. The lessons at divine service were in the lectionary, the psalms in the psalter, the prayers in the collectar, and the choir parts in the antiphonar or anthem book. While most of these books continued in use in great churches with many clergy, there was a tendency to combine their contents in volumes containing the whole text of each service for every occasion. Thus the contents of the different books required for mass were combined to form the missal, and those needed for the choir services were gathered into the breviary. The occasional services were put together in the manual, and the rites peculiar to the bishop in the pontifical.

In great churches with many clergy a service grew up in connection with their chapter, or daily meeting for business in the chapter-house, at which a brief record was read of saints connected with the following day, and founders and benefactors remembered. The book containing the martyrology which was used for this purpose came to include a lot of miscellaneous matter, especially such as would be needed in the chapter-house, including rules of various kinds for carrying out all the services. Such is the present volume, and the most important of its contents is the long and elaborate ordinale for the arrangement of the services, with the necessary variations for every day in the year. This explained very largely what parts were to be taken from each book, and what alterations required to be made in accordance with the changes of season, especially in cases where there might be a doubt as to choice. For example, if a saint's day falls on a Sunday, is the service to be of the festival or of the Sunday, or is the festival to be transferred, or kept on the next vacant day? The ordinale supplied the answer.

Books of directions for carrying out services varied considerably in their contents. Sometimes they enter into greater detail as to what is said or sung, and almost ignore ceremonial. Other books deal chiefly with ceremonial. The present ordinale includes a great deal of both, but is by no means exhaustive as regards the text of the services. On the other hand, it does not include the ceremonial of the normal and ordinary services, but only the adaptations necessary for special days. It presupposes the existence of another book called the custom book, or consuetudinary,¹ containing the matter we find in the Barnwell Observances edited by the late Mr. Willis Clark, which are more like a supplement to the Rule of the order, and explain the duties of each official of the monastery, and include such work as that of the fraterer, kitchener, or cellarer, as well as of the members responsible for the services in the church. Such books were not always equally distinct as to their contents, and they did not always go by the same name; but on the whole, judging by the analogy of others, the present series of rules is perhaps best called an ordinale. At Barnwell the companion book, which might be correctly described as a customary, is entitled *Observancie Regulares*; it scarcely mentions the text of the services, and says nothing of the special variations of different days, but covers the whole life of the convent. In the case of the Windesheim congregation of Augustinian canons, one book,² called *ordinarius*, includes the liturgical matter corresponding to what is contained in the Sarum consuetudinary, as well as the adaptation of services for the year. In the visitations of English Premonstratensian or White Canons' houses by Richard Redman, bishop of Exeter, at the end of the fifteenth century, the ordinale is cited as the authority for ritual and ceremonial alike,³

¹ It refers to the *consuetudines* on p. 109.

² *Ordinarius divini officii pro ordine canonicorum regularium congregationis Windeshemensis*, Daventriae, 1521 (Brit. Mus. 3365, b. 20).

³ *Collectanea Anglo-Premonstratensia*, ed. F. A. Gasquet, Royal Historical Society, ii. p. 228.

while a fifteenth-century Premonstratensian *ordinale*, written probably for St. Agatha's, Easby, near Richmond in Yorkshire,¹ is closely confined to the text of services, and its contents are codified under the Sunday letters like the *Sarum pie*.² On the whole, the term '*ordinale*' may be used to indicate most books of this class, regardless of minor variations in their contents.

5. RELATION TO OTHER SERVICE BOOKS IN GENERAL

The Holyrood *ordinale* adds considerably to our knowledge of mediaeval monastic usages. Although the Austin Canons were very numerous and had more houses in England than any other monastic order, not many of their books have survived. This manuscript, written for a representative and important house of the order, perhaps describes what Augustinians generally did in Scotland; copied, as it certainly was, from English books of the same kind, we may safely regard it as a guide to the usages of some, at any rate, of the Austin Canons in England.

In this book, then, the student has an important contribution to the study of mediaeval Latin rites and their numerous variations. The general reader will perhaps require some explanation of the exact significance of this. The use of liturgical forms is traceable to an earlier period than has often been thought likely or possible, but it is not until after the peace of the Church early in the fourth century that Christian usage began to crystallise into distinct liturgies. Thenceforward, we find with increasing definition a development of different liturgies in different districts, and somewhat

¹ Jesus College, Cambridge, MS. Q. G. 7. Strictly this book is a *pie* or directory; it is entitled *Regula . . . tractata de ordinali premonstratensis ordinis*.

² The *pie* or directory, dealing wholly with the text of services, was a codified version of the *ordinale*. The Chapel Royal at Stirling had an *ordinarium* of *Sarum* use in 1505; St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, a book called an *ordinain* (? *ordinair*), and at Aberdeen Cathedral, under Bishop Stewart in 1540, we find the order *reformetur ordinale et novo scribatur in pergameno*.

later we can speak of the East Syrian group, the West Syrian, the Egyptian, the Roman, the Gallican. With Eastern rites we are not now concerned, but with the last two. In early days in the West, the Roman rite seems to have stood very much by itself, and non-Roman or Gallican forms of service, more like the Eastern rites, were very widely spread. They varied much locally. Charles the Great conceived the idea of unifying the liturgy used under his rule. He sent for a copy of the Roman sacramentary of the day, combined it with Gallican elements, and ordered its use in place of the old unmixed Gallican rite throughout his kingdom. Rome itself accepted this book as revised in Gaul, and received certain Gallican elements with it. The Gallican Churches, on the other hand, lost the essential parts of their ancient rites and substituted the Roman, with certain local admixtures. The local elements, though subsidiary alike to the main principle of arrangement and to the most important part of the service—the *canon missae*, or prayer of consecration—came to have a very definite place and significance. Moreover, the ceremonial used in transalpine countries was largely local and of Gallican character, and it continued to develop along its own lines. So that when we reach the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, while we find the Roman rite spread over Western Europe, it is really in the form of numerous ‘derived rites’ or ‘uses’ with certain local arrangements, non-Roman survivals and additions, and also with local and more or less Gallican ceremonial. Thus in England in mediaeval times, although the liturgy was Roman in the broad sense as compared with the old Celtic rites, the service books and ceremonies were not those of the local and strict Roman rite, but followed the use and custom of the churches of Sarum, York, or Hereford.¹ Among the religious

¹ The more immediate origin of the English—or any other of the mediaeval ‘uses’ or varying forms of the Roman liturgy resulting from the Gallican infusion—is a very difficult question. The Sarum books belong to a group which contains elements not

orders the Austin and Grey Friars were almost alone in using the Roman books ; the White and the Black Friars possessed their own liturgical uses. In the Benedictine order, where each house was largely autonomous, the service books were much influenced by those of the surrounding secular churches. But centralised orders, like the Cluniac or Cistercian reforms of the Benedictine order, whose houses were all subject to one mother house, usually followed their own use everywhere. The Augustinian or Black Canons, not being centralised, had considerable variation in liturgical matters, except in the case of certain centralised groups or reforms, which corresponded to the centralised offspring of the Benedictine order.

6. RELATION TO OTHER SCOTTISH SERVICE BOOKS

It is needless to remark that we do not expect to find any traces of the Celtic rite after the eleventh century in Scotland. The Celtic church fell on evil days, and although there was a recovery after the ravages of the Norsemen, it was not sufficient to save it from drastic reform under Queen St. Margaret and her successors. That reform was needed, but, like other such movements, it was probably carried too far. However this may be, from St. Margaret's time onwards until the English wars in the fourteenth century, the Scottish church

found in the other uses, and apparently unconnected with the rites used in England before the Norman conquest. Although the Sarum capitular constitution, certain ceremonial details and parts of the breviary services are traceable to Normandy, the missals of the province of Rouen are allied to the Saxon and non-Sarum English missals, and do not appear to contain the peculiarly Sarum elements. The problem has not yet been solved ; the best contribution to it is Dr. Wickham Legg's discussion of the question in the third volume of the Henry Bradshaw Society's edition of the Westminster Missal, in which he gives a useful collation of English and other missals that is indispensable to the student of the different forms of the mediaeval rites. The use of York probably represents a type less Gallican and more akin to the Saxon and earlier Benedictine books than that of Sarum ; Hereford came first under Rouen influence and then under Sarum, and in course of time Sarum displaced the old use of London, and tended to become supreme all over Great Britain, affecting the rites of some religious houses but not those of others.

became in a general sense more Roman and less Gallican, and in a special sense more and more English in everything, whether law, architecture, or liturgy. And later on, even when the breach with England and closer continental connection had changed the current of art and architecture, the English liturgical connection remained. The earliest post-Celtic liturgical books and fragments we possess in Scotland are of English use. Most Scottish secular cathedral chapters were constituted on the model of that of Sarum. Scottish councils and synods adopted English canons with but little change. The architecture of Scottish Norman and First Pointed churches is, with few exceptions, the same as that of these styles in England. With the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries comes the period of the English wars. Scottish architecture becomes more local in character, and after the wars is more and more under foreign influence, which continued to be very strong down to the Reformation. All this time there was no corresponding change in the liturgy. The English use continued. If the influence were not so strong and direct as before, it was still there. Scottish fifteenth-century books, like the Arbuthnott missal, psalter, and hours, the Fowlis Easter breviary, or the Perth psalter, are really Sarum books with some provision for Scottish saints' days. In the sixteenth century printed books of the English use of Sarum continued to pour into the country in spite of the Privy Council prohibition by which Bishop Elphinstone's Aberdeen breviary was assisted. That book, the first sign of an attempt to make a definitely Scottish use, was still essentially English, although it provided proper forms for most of the Scottish saints' days. And even when the Reformation came, the first liturgical act of the earlier group of reformers was to turn to England and import from thence the Prayer Book of 1552.

Scottish liturgical books and fragments are of great rarity, though more are now known to exist than was formerly

believed.¹ Nearly all are of secular use, and very few are from religious houses. Of the latter, a psalter from Culross, a kalendar from Coupar Angus, and a scrap of an ordinale from Deer, are just enough to show that Scottish Cistercian houses, as might be expected, followed the general custom of the order. An obit kalendar of the Grey Friars from Aberdeen, a service for the cattle plague with a copy of the greater excommunication on a fly-leaf of a book that belonged to the Stirling Grey Friars, a manuale of the canons of St. Anthony at Leith, a bible with the lessons marked that belonged to the Arbroath Benedictines, and a fragment of an antiphonar apparently written for the Augustinian Priory of Inchcolm, almost complete the list. There is also a book that belonged to the Dominican sisters in the Sciennes convent close to Edinburgh, corresponding in some respects with the present book, inasmuch as it contains Gospels for reading in chapter and a short customary. But none of these documents can compare in size or significance with this Holyrood book, which is therefore the most noteworthy liturgical relic known to exist of a mediaeval Scottish religious house.

Like the surviving books and fragments of secular use in Scotland, it bears abundant traces of English origin, and, as has already been pointed out, it seems to be copied from similar books drawn up for the same order somewhere in England, with only the very slightest adaptation for local needs; and therefore, as no English Augustinian ordinale or manuale has been printed, the present volume may be regarded as a contribution as much to English as to Scottish liturgiology, and forms a supplement to the Barnwell custom book published in 1897, to which reference has been made before.

Most probably the Holyrood manuscript is a copy of three older books. The first of these was very likely written in

¹ The present writer hopes to treat the whole of this subject with great fulness when publishing the Rhind Lectures for 1913-14 on *The Liturgy and Ceremonial of the Mediaeval Church of Scotland*.

England and contained kalendar and martyrology, with gospels and homilies and the monastic rule for reading in chapter. As in the case of other books of the kind, local memoranda were afterwards added at the end in the shape of the history of the foundation and the list of abbots. To the beginning were prefixed the prayer for founders and benefactors and other short forms; the kalendar would seem to have been scarcely touched unless by the addition of a later grading of feasts, but indications of gospels for Scottish saints' days were perhaps added in the margin. The second book was probably an English ordiale of the thirteenth century; the third a manuale. Somewhere about 1450 the contents of all three books were copied exactly as they stood, so as to make the present volume as we have it. This would explain the curious position of the historical matter in the middle of the book, and that of the bidding prayer and other forms at the beginning before the kalendar, while all were written at the same time. Later on this new book in its turn received additions. In 1493 the inventory was added, and about that time or a little later, the Scottish names were entered in the kalendar, and the *preces* and litany written on blank leaves near the beginning and end.

7. RELATION TO ENGLISH AUGUSTINIAN USES

We must now examine the contents of the book to see what light they throw on the liturgical uses of Augustinian Canons in general and those of Holyrood in particular.

The Black Canons had more houses than any other religious order, whether in Scotland, Ireland, or England. Yet not very many of their books have survived, even in England. Of the order itself, as distinct from special congregations and reforms, such as the Victorines and Arroasians, besides the White Canons or Premonstratensians, almost the only surviving English service books seem to be the following:¹—

¹ I have been unable to trace a thirteenth-century missal of Lesnes, Kent, formerly belonging to Mr. Yates Thomson.

Missal, largely of the 12th century, but partly of the 14th, known as the Hanley Castle missal, from subsequent ownership by that parish.

Cambridge University Library, MS. Kk. 2. 6.

Kalendar of the 12th century, from Old Llanthony, in a miscellaneous collection.

British Museum, MS. Reg. 8 D. viii., fo. 11.

Kalendar, martyrology, with gospels and homilies for reading in chapter, of the 12th century, from St. Osyth, Essex.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Laud Misc. 240.

Psalter of the 12th century from the province of York, with litany, imperfect.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. E Musaeo 127.

Abridged breviary of the end of the 12th century or the beginning of the 13th, with kalendar, probably written for a house in or near the diocese of Hereford,¹ perhaps Haughmond, Shropshire.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Bodl. 547.

Kalendar of the 13th century from St. Mary Overie, Southwark, in a miscellaneous collection.

Brit. Mus., MS. Faustina A. viii.

A 13th century manuscript from Guisborough, containing (a) temporale of antiphonar with hymns and collects, (b) abridged missal, (c) kalendar, (d) psalter, (e) manual, (f) sanctorale and common of antiphonar, (g) lectionary, (h) part of a later collectar, (i) a later tonal, (k) processional.

Brit. Mus., MS. Add. 35,285.

Psalter of the 13th century from Guisborough, with kalendar, hymnal, and litany.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Laud Lat. 5.

Psalter of the 13th century, with kalendar and litany.

Brit. Mus., MS. Harl. 2905.

Breviary of the 13th century, imperfect, written for Austin Canons, probably in the south-west midlands.

Brit. Mus., MS. Harl. 5284A.

Antiphonar of Sarum use, 1220-1252, for Austin Canons, probably of Barnwell, reproduced in facsimile by the Plainsong and Mediaeval Music Society.

Cambridge University Library, MS. Mm. 2. 9.

Ordinale, with kalendar, obits, and manual, of 1288, with tonal (later), and processional from Oseney, near Oxford.

Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS. Rawl. C. 939.

¹ Has obits of vicars of Racheford (*i.e.* Rochford, near Tenbury) added in a very late hand. The kalendar agrees fairly well with those of Old and New Llanthony, and there is the full service, with octave, of St. Augustine.

Observancie in Liber Memorandorum with kalendar, of 1295-6, from Barnwell, Cambridgeshire, ed. J. Willis Clark, 1897 (see p. ix, note).
Brit. Mus., MS. Harl. 3601.

Psalter and hymnal of the 13th century, with litany afterwards adapted to Sarum use. Jesus College, Cambridge, MS. Q. B. 4.

Diurnal of the 13th century (late), perhaps written for Kirkham, Yorkshire. Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, MS. 62.

Psalter, kalendar, litanies, private prayers, certain breviary services, etc., 13th and 14th centuries, from Kirkham.
Sidney Sussex College, MS. 37.

Collectar of the 14th century from New Llanthony, by Gloucester.
Corpus Christi College, Oxford, MS. 192.

Breviary, with kalendar, late 14th century, written for Cottingham, Yorkshire, belonging to the Rev. E. S. Dewick.

Psalter of the 14th and 15th centuries from a northern Augustinian house, possibly Jedburgh, with hymnal and litany.
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Misc. Lit. 198.

Diurnal of the 14th century, probably from a house in or near London.¹ The kalendar and psalter of the 13th century prefixed, appear to have been originally unconnected.
Brit. Mus., MS. Harl. 2856.

Psalter of the 15th century, with kalendar and litany, probably from the abbey of Austin canonesses at Laycock, Wiltshire.
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Laud Lat. 114.

Antiphonar of the 15th century, probably written for Westacre, Norfolk. St. John's College, Cambridge, MS. D. 21.

Processional of St. Osyth, very imperfect, of the 15th century.
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Laud Misc. 329.

Manual of the 15th century, imperfect, probably written for Bodmin, Cornwall. Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Douce 22.

Kalendar, late 15th or early 16th century, from Kirkham, Yorkshire.
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Rawl. D. 938.

¹ Has SS. Mellitus, Mildred, Botolph, Osyth, Paulinus, and both feasts of SS. Radegund and Erkenwald.

Special breviary services of certain saints, 15th century, from New Llanthony, printed by W. H. Hart under the title of *Lectionarium S. Mariae*, etc., London, 1869. Brit. Mus., MS. Lansdowne 387.

Of the Arroasians, there are two books that belonged to Christ Church, Dublin :—

Martyrology with gospels and homilies, kalendar and obits of the 15th century, printed by the Irish Archæological Society under the title of *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church, Dublin*, and edited by the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite and Dr. J. H. Todd, 1844.

University Library, Dublin, MS. E. 4. 3.

Psalter of the 14th century, with kalendar and litany.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Rawl. G. 185.

A fifteenth-century missal of the Victorine Canons of Bristol is preserved in the city library there, and has been collated with the printed Victorine missal of 1529, and fully described by Mr. Cuthbert Atchley in the *Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, vol. iv. p. 277.

An abridged missal of the fourteenth century of the Victorine Canons of St. Thomas, Dublin, is in the British Museum, MS. Add. 24,198, and the summer part of a breviary from Trim, Co. Meath, is in Trinity College, Dublin, MS. B. 3. 12 (84), where is also a book of miscellanea (MS. 97) from St. Thomas, Dublin.

The evidence of all these books is that Augustinian practice varied considerably. Among the centralised congregations or groups there seems to have been greater uniformity, just as in the case of the Cluniacs and Cistercians, orders which were reforms of the Benedictine, in which greater rigidity of discipline was attempted. Thus the Victorine congregation of the Augustinians seems to have followed a fairly uniform rite. Their manuscript Bristol missal is very much the same as the printed missal of the order, and both agree very generally with the early fourteenth-century manuscript missal of St.

Thomas, Dublin. One of the most powerful of continental groups of Augustinian monasteries, those in the Congregation of Windesheim, founded in 1387, followed the Dutch use of Utrecht.¹ The great reformed branch of the canons regular, the Premonstratensians or White Canons, were centralised, and seem to have had a uniform liturgical use.

But the general body of Augustinian canons appear to have availed themselves of much the same freedom as the great houses of the older Benedictines, who in parts of England seem to have been very strongly influenced by the secular use of Sarum, for example at Westminster, St. Albans, Abingdon, and Tewkesbury.² Hence we find churches like Barnwell and Holyrood having their own books of directions, which also show a certain amount in common with the secular practice of the country, besides evidence, to be detailed presently, proving that some Austin Canons adopted the use of Sarum.

An examination of the surviving Augustinian books already referred to shows that the Guisborough missal has great affinities with the manuscript missal of Durham; unfortunately it is an abridged book, which has scarcely any week-day masses in the temporale and practically no rubrics, besides having lost the ordinary and canon. In the Hanley Castle missal the kalendar, canon, and sequences are of much later date than the rest, and it is not certain how far they represent Augustinian practice; the sequences are simply those of Sarum. This missal is attributed to Augustinian Canons by Mr. H. M. Bannister in his list of Sarum manuscript missals printed by Dr. J. Wickham Legg in his *Tracts on the Mass*.³

¹ Vniformitas in officio Divino, vbique seruanda est, secundum Ordinarium Ecclesiae Vltraiectensis exceptis quibusdam historijs.—*Canonicorum Regularium Ordinis S. Augustini Origines ac Progressus, per Italiam, Hispanium, Galliam, Germaniam, Belgium, aliasque orbis Christiani provincias.* Aubertus Miraeus [Le Mire] Bruxellensis, Col. Agrip. 1614, p. 57. But the following was not strict.

² Other Benedictine houses, such as Worcester and Peterborough, do not seem to have been at all affected by Sarum influence.

³ Henry Bradshaw Society, 1904, p. xiv.

Collation with other English rites discloses no special similarity to the group of missals to which one might say that of Durham belongs, and with it that of Guisborough, but rather a distinct leaning to the rites of Rouen and Hereford, especially in the Alleluia verses of the Sundays after the octave of Pentecost. Mr. Edmund Bishop¹ has shown how Rouen influenced Hereford in the twelfth century, and he also points out that the Llanthony canons knew of the Rouen ceremonial through the tractate of John of Avranches, of part of which there is a copy in the miscellaneous MS. which contains their kalendar. It seems reasonable to regard the Hanley Castle missal as representing fairly early Hereford practice before the use of that diocese became fixed, and more assimilated to that of Sarum.

Comparison of the Guisborough missal with that of the Victorine canons reveals a certain similarity, and it may be that both have a common origin, and that while the former came under the influence of Durham, the latter was affected by the secular use of Paris. In the Alleluia verses on the Sundays after Trinity for example, there is a distinct and remarkable correspondence between the Victorine and Parisian rites. The similarity can also be traced elsewhere.

Liturgical research has not as yet produced any collation of the breviaries of different mediaeval rites on the same scale as that of the different English missals added to the third volume of the Henry Bradshaw Society's edition of the Westminster missal.² In comparing the Guisborough and Westacre antiphonars and the diurnal Harl. 2856, it is not possible to speak with such a degree of certainty as in the

¹ *Holy Week Rites of Sarum, Hereford, and Rouen compared*, Edmund Bishop, *Transactions of Soc. of St. Osmund*, vol. i. pt. iv.

² In the third volume of the *Hereford Breviary*, Henry Bradshaw Society, 1913, Dr. W. H. Frere has compared the three English breviary uses of Sarum, York, and Hereford, giving a collation of some of their principal parts, and an index of all parts, which is of very great value.

case of the missals. But so far as it has been possible to test them, the diurnal agrees with Westacre, and both differ from Guisborough, none follow either Sarum or York use. As in the case of the missal, there seems to be Durham influence at Guisborough, and a certain amount in common with York. The Rev. G. H. Palmer tells the writer that the music of Guisborough shows some similarity with that of the Benedictine uses of Worcester and Peterborough.

The St. Osyth processional is imperfect and stands alone ; it contains much local matter, and little that serves for the purposes of comparison.

The groundwork of the kalendars is very constant, and does not differ greatly from that of Holyrood. The St. Osyth kalendar of the twelfth century is almost identical with that of Holyrood, and the same is the case in a slightly lesser degree with the kalendar of Old Llanthony. The Guisborough, Cottingham and Kirkham kalendars show considerable north of England influence, as might be expected.

The grading of feasts in the kalendars which exhibit it has some amount of variation. Oseney merely indicates three and nine lessons. Llanthony has also commemorations. Guisborough has double and common feasts, feasts of nine and three lessons and memorials. A later hand has added to the twelfth-century St. Osyth kalendar a grading of feasts which is very like what we find at Holyrood.

That Victorine customs influenced other Augustinians is shown by the late Mr. Willis Clark in his introduction to the Barnwell Observances, where he explains with the use of parallel columns that parts of the Barnwell custom book are identical with corresponding parts of the customary of the monastery of St. Victor at Paris printed by Martene. This, however, is not in the liturgical portions of the book, which seem rather to have been influenced by Salisbury.

There is evidence that in some places, at any rate, the Augustinian Canons in England followed Sarum use. A

Sarum antiphonar used by them exists at Cambridge, probably written for Barnwell; the only adaptation to the needs of the order being in the prominence given to St. Augustine.¹ This is quite compatible with a different use for the mass; the nuns of Barking followed the use of St. Benedict for the hours, but the use of St. Paul's, London, for the mass.

In 1323 Archbishop Melton of York ordered the Augustinian Canons in his diocese to follow the use of the church of York.² The Rev. E. S. Dewick's late fourteenth-century Cottingham breviary, which follows neither York nor Sarum, shows that this order was at any rate not wholly effective.

That the local variation all over England was, and long continued to be, considerable, is proved by the Statutes for Canons Regular set forth by Cardinal Wolsey, and dated 22nd March 1519, wherein, after ordering the Victorines, Arroasians, and all other Austin Canons throughout England to unite in one general chapter,³ he says:—

Item statuimus quod omnes et singuli canonici regulares iuxta morem singulorum locorum psalmorum et alia ad divinum cultum pertinencia . . . cantent.⁴

The questions now arise, What is the source of the contents of the Holyrood book? Where did the English books come from that were copied when it was compiled? What are the affinities of its contents with those of other Augustinian books?

The kalendar, apart from later additions, seems to have been copied from an English kalendar in which the characteristic York names, like those of SS. Hilda and Wilfrid that

¹ There was an oratory of the Holy Trinity at Barton in the Isle of Wight, served by Austin Canons who followed Sarum use (*Archaeologia*, lii. 297, 301).

² *The Priory of Hexham*, Surtees Soc., 1864, i., Append. p. lxix, No. xlix.

³ Statuimus quod canonici regulares vocati Arusienses et Victorini quos audiuimus a ceteris segregatos et omnes canonici regulares ordinis sancti augustini quocunque nomine appellentur per totum regnum Anglie in eodem capitulo generali . . . vniantur.—Brit. Mus., MS. Vesp. F. ix. fo. 24. These statutes have been printed by Wilkins, *Concilia Mag. Brit. et Hib.*, iii. 683 sq.

⁴ *Ib.*, fo. 27.

appear in the martyrology, were absent. St. Paulinus is there, and SS. Kentigern and Modan are in the original hand. If they represent the original contents of the kalendar from which this copy was made, and not subsequent additions, it might perhaps be suggested that the kalendar came from Carlisle, where St. Kentigern was well known as the patron saint of several neighbouring churches, and St. Modan might have been introduced through the old Glasgow connection. The indication of the new feasts of Holy Cross as *prime dignitatis* in the original hand, presupposes a certain amount of adaptation to the local needs of Holyrood, though it is strange that the feast of dedication (13 Oct.) should be a subsequent addition. As has already been indicated, the kalendar is very like those of St. Osyth and Old Llanthony.

Practically the same *preces* for the day hours are found in the fourteenth-century collectar at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which was written for New Llanthony, near Gloucester.

The martyrology shows traces of general English influence, but has no adaptation to Holyrood, such as we find in the gospels and homilies, where provision for Scottish saints is included. The homilies, as will be shown more fully later, are much the same as those of St. Osyth and Dublin.

The manuale appears to be of a Benedictine type; it is very like those of Westminster, Evesham, and Bury St. Edmunds, and not akin to those of the Austin Canons of Oseney and Guisborough. But that it came more immediately from some English Augustinian source is nearly certain, as the remaining portion of the burial service in the imperfect manual of the Black Canons of Bodmin is exactly the same as the corresponding part of the Holyrood form.

The ordinale is certainly taken from an English source, with only very slight adaptation. But it shows no affinity with the ordinale of Oseney, which describes different ceremonial and a different rite. For example, the eucharist was not

borne in the Palm Sunday procession at Oseney, and the *apparatus processionis* was carried in a different order.

It must have been originally drawn up with a view to a group of churches, for we find such things as *si altare de eo in ecclesia habetur* (p. 76) referring to St. Stephen, and *si habeatur* in reference to the altar of St. John (p. 77). *Commemoraciones de sancto loci* (the last three words erased) occurs on p. 80. On Good Friday we find *si non est populus qui adorare debeat* (p. 111), and on Easter Day *si parochi[an]orum cura habetur* (p. 121). After the list of feasts to be enjoined on the people is added—*et ille festivitatis quas singuli episcopi in suis episcopatibus cum populo collauderunt celebrandas* (p. 157). These indications are sufficient to prove that one group of Augustinian houses followed the same rites and ceremonies. The question is, which were they? Oseney was not one of them, and if the use of this type of manual can be held as accompanying this form of ordinal, neither was Guisborough. The ordinal does not provide specially for the minor saints' days, so that we get no indication of place in that way; indeed, the only definite local indication is the probable adaptation of the Invention of Holy Cross for the needs of Holyrood, with the consequent insertion of an explanatory remark later on.

Here and there significant cues of the parts of masses are given; for example, on the Vigils of Easter and Whitsunday, and on the Ember days following Whitsunday. An examination of these shows a certain correspondence with the missals of Guisborough and of the Victorine canons, but no special similarity with that of Hanley Castle or with Sarum.

But portions of the same ordinale exist in an imperfect noted breviary at the British Museum (Harl. 5284a), written for an English Augustinian house in the third quarter of the thirteenth century. This manuscript contains most of the sanctorale and common. It follows Sarum use to an extent in the parts derived from the antiphonar, but not so much in the collects and hymns, nor in the lessons, which

differ widely. Provision is made for the feasts of SS. Guthlac (11 Apr.), Petroc (4 Jn.), Filibert (20 Aug.), Egwin (10 Sept.), and the Translation of St. Frideswide (19 Oct.).¹ Otherwise the sanctorale is not very full. As far as it goes, the evidence points to the book having been written for the south-west midlands; St. Egwin was the founder of Evesham, St. Petroc's shrine was in the Augustinian priory of Bodmin in Cornwall, St. Guthlac is connected with Lincolnshire, though also in the Hereford books, but saints of the north and of the south-east are absent.

The ordinale is scattered through this book in sections in the form of rubrics. The principal variations from the Holyrood text are exhibited in Appendix I. Mere verbal differences and insignificant omissions have not been noted. An examination of them shows secular influence here and there. In particular this is noticeable in the case of Candlemas, which the Holyrood ordinale requires to be transferred to the morrow if it fall on Septuagesima or Sexagesima Sundays. Here it is not to be transferred, and this is stated twice, the writer apparently altering the extract from the Augustinian ordinale, and at the same time leaving the statement in another rubric which seems to be drawn from Sarum. In another place the word *decanus* seems to have crept in from the same source. Sometimes the rubrics clearly come from another source, as in the case of those for St. Gregory, St. Cuthbert, and St. Ambrose; in the latter instance the meaning differs. The phraseology is different; '*in serie unius confessoris*' or the like is not used in references to the common in the ordinale. The allusion to *sermones in magno omeliario albo*, evidently a book of sermons in a white binding, shows careful adaptation to the needs of some particular house. In the case of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross the copyist at Holyrood left a blank space, most likely with the intention

¹ On fo. 22 a later reference to the Translations of SS. Wulstan and Edmund is added in the margin.

of filling it in with local matter ; here we probably have the lines he omitted—merely a direction to use the service of the Invention *mutatis mutandis*. The church¹ for which this breviary was written kept its feast of Dedication on 24th October, for the octave fell on the vigil of All Saints, the rubric for which has had in consequence to be rewritten.

Thus we have abundant proof that the original of the Holyrood ordinale was known and used by English Augustinian Canons soon after the middle of the thirteenth century, and by those whose rite was influenced by Sarum. We have seen that part at any rate of the same manual was used at Bodmin, while we have also seen that this was not the case at Oseney or Guisborough, and that the Sarum books were not used by the canons at either of these places or at Westacre in Norfolk, or at the house near London to which the diurnal at the British Museum belonged. Nor were they followed at Kirkham or Cottingham, or at the west midland house in which MS. Bodl. 547 was used. It is possible that Carlisle may be the immediate source of the Holyrood book ; yet Carlisle was a cathedral priory, and no trace has survived of the adaptation that such a constitution would require. At the same time the word *prelatus* is almost exclusively used instead of *abbas*, and there is the evidence already referred to on p. xxxvi of St. Kentigern being in the original hand in the kalendar. Although both Carlisle and Holyrood were colonised from Nostell, near Pontefract, that abbey is not likely to have been the source of this ordinal, seeing that St. Oswald, the patron of Nostell, has no special prominence, and there is scarcely any certain trace of York influence.² It really

¹ Up to the present the writer has been unable to identify it; Old and New Llanthony and Cirencester are excluded by their dedication dates, which were 10th September and 17th October.

² Although SS. Paulinus, Cuthbert, and Oswald are in the Easter Eve litanies, SS. Edmund, Dunstan, Swithin, Etheldreda, Mildrid, and Osyth are there too; St. Paulinus was kept at Rochester as well as at York, and he occurs in most Augustinian kalendars, and SS. Cuthbert and Oswald are in the Sarum books.

seems impossible to find any remnants of specially local colouring, and it is most probable that we have an adaptation of a common form for an English group of houses. With the exception of the fragmentary breviary in which portions of the same ordinale occur, careful search has failed up to the present to produce any English document that is so similar as to suggest immediate connection with this ordinale, but a remoter connection may very well be claimed for the Constitutions which Lanfranc issued for Canterbury and other Benedictine houses in the third quarter of the eleventh century.¹ This document is really a customary with very little of the ordinale properly so-called. But it includes directions for the more important ceremonies of the year, such as the Palm Sunday procession, and also general instructions for different classes of festivals. The last certainly have a good deal in common with the corresponding portions of the Holyrood ordinale. Here and there certain phrases are the same, and there is little doubt that the Constitutions of Lanfranc influenced those who compiled the original of the Holyrood ordinale. But the latter is longer and fuller, and most of its contents are drawn from altogether different sources. The evidence, taken with that of the manuale, certainly points to strong Benedictine influence among some of the English Augustinians before or during the thirteenth century.

On the whole it seems probable that while great local variation existed, some groups of Austin Canons' houses were united in their rite, and that the Holyrood ordinale originally belonged to some such group. So far as it goes—and it is so imperfect that no satisfactory conclusion can be drawn from it—the evidence points to the Holyrood ordinal and manual having come from the south rather than from the north of England, and through Carlisle rather than through Yorkshire or Northumbria.

¹ 'Decreta pro ordine S. Benedicti,' in Wilkins' *Concilia Mag. Brit. et Hib.*, i. 328-361; Migne, *Patrologia Lat.*, 150, 443 sq.

8. THE PRELIMINARY MATTER AND THE KALENDAR

The first item in the manuscript¹ is a form of request for prayer for founders and benefactors, which for convenience has been entitled a Form of Bidding Prayer, on p. 2, although it is much shorter than that usually used before sermons. The following is a translation :

‘ Let us pray unto God the Father almighty by the merits and intercessions of the unspotted Virgin Mary and of all his saints, that he may grant us to render him such service as may be pleasing unto him and for the health of our souls.

‘ *Let the convent answer. Amen.*

‘ May almighty God preserve the Bishops of St. Andrews, Glasgow and Galloway, our Abbot, and brethren, and all our benefactors, wheresoever they be, from all dangers and adversities. Amen.

‘ May the almighty Lord keep our lord the King, the Queen, their children, and all the nobles of the realm, and may he grant that their government of the kingdom may be for the honour of God and the safety of the people. Amen.

‘ May the most gracious God be merciful unto the souls of the kings David, Malcolm, Alexander, Robert, David, Robert and James, and of the Earls Henry and David ; and to the souls of the bishops, abbots, brethren, fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of our congregations, our parents and friends departed, and to the souls of Fergus, Uchtred, Rolland and Alan, and to the souls of all the departed ; and may he grant them eternal life for his mercy’s sake. Amen.’

The entering of this form in a book of this kind suggests that it was for use in chapter, in connection probably with the commemoration of founders and benefactors that followed the reading of the martyrology.

Unfortunately the complete order of the service which began the meeting of the chapter is not given in this book, but in its main features it can be reconstructed from other

¹ Strictly speaking this is true, though some verses explaining the Roman numerals have been scribbled on one of the preliminary leaves of waste. On another, a very careless copy of the Bidding Prayer has been made.

sources, assisted by the few indications given in the ordinale. Everywhere it began with the reading of the martyrology, and the earlier part varies but little in the different forms. In the latter part we have the authority of the ordinale itself (p. 123) for placing the reading of the tabula before the commemoration of departed benefactors, and for the use of the psalm *Laudate* on festivals (pp. 74, 123, 151).

The book, the greater part of the contents of which form the present volume, was placed on the desk in the chapter-house. The reader announced the Latin date of the following day, with the phase of the moon, and proceeded to read the entry for the corresponding day in the martyrology, concluding with the words *Et aliorum plurimorum sanctorum martyrum confessorum atque virginum*. He then added the obits for the morrow, if there were any, saying, to quote the Sarum form—e.g. *Eodem die obiit N. de W. qui fuit . . . qui legavit C. libras ad emendacionem operis sancte marie et C. marcas ad usum canonicorum* or the like. The prelate or principal person present answered, *Anima eius et anime omnium fidelium defunctorum requiescant in pace. R. Amen*. He then said the verse *Preciosa est in conspectu domini*, and the convent replied *Mors sanctorum eius*. This was said everywhere, and from it the service itself was sometimes called *Preciosa*.

Then he said :

Ipsi et omnes sancti intercedant pro nobis ad dominum ut mereamur ab eo adiuvari et saluari: qui uiuit et regnat deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

So Llanthony,¹ Cottingham, and Christ Church, Dublin, with verbal differences. At Sarum a longer form was used, but of similar character.

Then the officiant intoned *Deus in adiutorium meum intende*, to which the convent answered *Domine ad adju-*

¹ Corpus Christi College, Oxford, MS. 192.

vandum me festina. This versicle and response were repeated thrice and followed by *Gloria patri* and *Sicut erat*, with *Kyrieleison*, the Lord's Prayer, and a few versicles and responses such as *Ÿ. Et respice in servos tuos et in opera tua.* R7. *Et dirige filios eorum*, and *Ÿ. Et sit splendor domini super nos.* R7. *Et opera manuum tuarum dirige super nos et opus manuum nostrarum dirige.* Then came the collect following:—

Dirigere et sanctificare [et regere]¹ dignare domine deus [quesumus] hodie corda et corpora nostra in lege tua et in operibus mandatorum tuorum: ut hic et in eternum te auxiliante [sani et] salvi esse mereamur. Per dominum nostrum ihesum christum filium tuum, qui tecum, etc. R7. Amen.

At Sarum on festivals another collect, beginning *Omnipotens sempiterne deus dirige actus nostros*, was substituted.

The versicles and responses, *Dominus vobiscum—Et cum spiritu tuo, Benedicamus domino—Deo gracias*, concluded what may be regarded as the first part of the service.

The reader then asked a blessing from the prelate, saying, *Jube domine benedicere*; at Llanthony and Cottingham the blessing was *Sapienciam suam doceat nos omnipotens et misericors dominus Amen.* He then read a chapter of the rule, or, on festivals, the appointed gospel with its homily, which was followed by the versicle *Tu autem domine miserere nostri* and the respond *Deo gracias.*

Next the *tabula* was read, in which different parts of the services for the current week were allocated to those who were chosen for the purpose, and who were thereby reminded of their duties.

Then came the commemoration of founders and benefactors, other than those already mentioned among the obits for the morrow. This probably included or consisted of the Bidding Prayer for the Scottish kings at the beginning of

¹ The words in square brackets are in the Sarum form.

the book. Most likely the prelate answered *Requiescant in pace* and the convent *Amen*.

The chapter then proceeded to the business of the day, which generally included the assignment of work to different persons, the hearing of complaints, and the administration of discipline. The *Barnwell Observances*,¹ referring to the prelate's duties as to the chapter, say :

'It is in the Chapter-House, not in hall or in his own chamber, that he ought to appoint his officers over all matters relating to the church, and, when necessary, to change or release them ; to receive and clothe novices ; to receive friends into brotherhood, and a share in spiritual advantages ; to grant corrodies ; to sign deeds or other writings to which, by common consent of the brethren, the common seal is to be affixed ; to annul, change, or alter general or special letters of procuration, in accordance with the convenience of the church ; to cancel, in the presence of the brethren, bonds for monies repaid to the church ; to read letters from prelates or princes addressed to the Prior and convent.'

On certain festivals, after chapter, the psalm *Laudate dominum omnes gentes* was sung, followed at Llanthony by the versicles and responses *Ostende nobis domine misericordiam tuam—Et salutare tuum da nobis, Domine exaudi*, etc., with the collect *Actiones nostras quesumus domine et aspirando preveni*, etc. The Llanthony collectar directs that on other days the chapter is to be concluded by the psalms *Verba mea, Domine ne in furore, Dilexi, Credidi, De profundis*, and *Voce mea*, with the versicle *Requiem eternam*, the Lord's Prayer, more versicles and responses, and the collects beginning *Deus qui caritatis dona, Fidelium deus*, and *Absolve quesumus domine animas famulorum*.

The closeness of the *preces* at the Llanthony little hours to those of Holyrood, suggests that the chapter formulæ were similar, though it must be remembered that the Holyrood *preces* are a later addition in the manuscript.

¹ Pages 144-5.

On the whole question of such forms as the Bidding Prayer, Dr. F. E. Brightman writes: 'All ancient rites have, or have had at some time in their history, a body of intercessions, generally in some kind of litany-form, concluding the Mass of the Catechumens or opening the Mass of the Faithful, in either case following the Sermon, or the Gospel if there is no Sermon.'¹ As early as the middle of the second century St. Justin Martyr relates (*Apol.* i. 65) that after the Sermon followed *κοινὰ εὐχαί* 'for ourselves and for the newly baptised, and for all men,' and these prayers are described under the same title by St. John Chrysostom (*Ep.* lv. 24). Origen calls them *oratio communis* (in Matt. xxvi. 36). As early as the eighth century, however, these particular prayers had become confined in the Roman liturgy to Good Friday, as they still are, under the name of the *orationes solennes*. Before the end of the ninth century a closely cognate custom had arisen on this side of the Alps. The people were admonished after the sermon to pray for the several classes of the living and the dead, and prayers were then said. This 'bidding of bedes' (*i.e.* praying of prayers), as it was popularly called, latterly came to be understood of the enjoining to pray; *bid* from the Middle English *bidden*, 'to pray,' being mistaken for *bid* from the Middle English *beden*, 'to command.' Hence the term 'bidding of prayer,' shortened still later into 'the bidding prayer' by an adjectival use of the word 'bidding,' so as to indicate this particular prayer preceded by the long detailed request. In course of time the form both of the biddings and of the prayers themselves, originally subject only to the discretion of the minister, tended to crystallise into different local varieties, conditioned on the one hand by a necessary similarity of character, and on the other by a certain liberty of variation. These forms never attained such fixity as other liturgical forms. Sometimes each group of persons bidden for were separately prayed for, sometimes the

¹ *The English Rite*, ii. 1020. London, 1915.

prayers were all gathered at the end. In some cases the prayers developed into a miniature service with a psalm, *preces*, and collects, while in others only the Lord's Prayer was said. While in earlier days the bidding of the bedes followed the sermon, in England and France it afterwards preceded it, and according to Sarum use (except in parish churches) was recited from beneath the rood during the procession.¹

The bidding prayer is followed by a Form for receiving Brethren. This must be carefully distinguished from forms for professing religious. Its purpose seems to be the admission of members of a third order, living in the world but associated with the community. In the thirteenth-century martyrology and obit book of the Benedictine monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury,² the same prayer, *Suscipiat te*, is in the original hand. A later hand has prefixed the rubric *Pro fratribus recipiendis* with practically the same earlier part of the service as here, except that there only the one psalm, *Miserere*, is indicated. At the end of the Dublin troper with a Sarum consuetudinary in Cambridge University Library,³ a later hand has added an *Ordo ad faciendum fratres et sorores secundum ordinem sancti Augustini* which is very similar; it has one psalm, *Magnus dominus*, and adds two other collects, *Adesto domine suppli-*

¹ In England the 'Bidding Prayer' enjoined by the Canons of 1604, in which a model form, subject to variation, is prescribed, has always maintained its ground in cathedral and collegiate churches, and is being increasingly used in parish churches. During the Middle Ages all sorts of vernacular, devotional, and instructive matter became added to the Bidding Prayer in the form of the Creed, the Decalogue, a general confession and absolution, notices of feasts and fasts, banns of marriage, notices of excommunication and the like, the whole being called the 'Prone.' From the sixteenth century onward more or less extensive forms of the Prone occur in nearly all French and German diocesan *ritualia*. These or similar vernacular elements, connected as they were with the sermon, became perpetuated in the Reformed morning service of Strassburg, Geneva, and Zurich, and, as Dr. Brightman points out, the Prone is therefore 'the original of the morning service in all the communions, in France, the Low Countries, Scotland, and elsewhere, in which the influence of the Swiss Reformation prevailed' (*op. cit.*, ii. 1039).

² Brit. Mus., MS. Arundel 68, ff. 166 and 166 v.

³ MS. E. Add. 710.

cacionibus nostris and *Deus humilium visitator*. The Austin Canons at Guisborough ¹ had a shorter form *Quando aliquis in fraternitatem suscipitur in capitulo*, with one psalm, *Ecce quam bonum*, preces, and a different collect, *Omnipotens sempiterne deus miserere famulo tuo et dirige*. Here the rubric shows that the admission took place in the chapter-house and not in the church.

Next comes a Form of Absolution from Excommunication. Then come two series of verses written in a late cursive hand, the first for memorising the order in which the books of holy scripture are read in divine service during the course of the year, and the second the order in which the books occur in the bible. They are in rude rhyming hexameters, in which some of the proper names are strangely mutilated to suit the metre.

The kalendar appears to be a copy of an English Augustinian kalendar, and of one not at all under York influence, for the groundwork largely agrees with that of Sarum. The characteristic Yorkentries, except that of St. Paulinus (10 Oct.), are conspicuously absent. The special needs of the order are apparent in the keeping of St. Augustine (28 Aug.) with an octave (4 Sept.), in the feast of his Translation (11 Oct.), and in St. Osyth (*Sancte Osgide*, 7 Oct.). The influence of Holyrood is shown by the raising of the two feasts of Holy Cross (Invention, 3 May, and Exaltation, 14 Sept.) to the rank of feasts *prime dignitatis*. The grading of the feasts belongs to the Augustinian order, and is non-Sarum. The Scottish names form another element in the kalendar, and most of them are later additions, as are the feasts of the Dedication of the Church (*i.e.* of Holyrood) on 13th October and of Relics on 21st October. Besides the purely Scottish names, there are a few other late additions, favourites in Scotland shortly before the Reformation, such as SS. Bonaventure and Longinus (14 and 15 Mar.).

¹ Brit. Mus., MS. Add. 35,285.

On 16th July is *Sancti ethoti confessoris*, in the original hand. Diligent search has up to the present failed to identify him, and he remains the most puzzling feature of the kalendar, if not of the whole book.

The Scottish entries in the kalendar include some very important days, *e.g.* SS. Baldred (6 Mar.), Columba (9 June), Serf (1 July), Ninian (16 Sept.). Moreover, no less than six Scottish days are added in March, with several other days not usually found in English kalendars, while in most other months the absence of equally important Scottish festivals suggests great laxity regarding them.

The tables which follow the kalendar provide rules for beginning what were called the 'histories' in divine service, in accordance with the possible variations of days upon which Sundays could fall, from August to December inclusive. Another table for the same purpose, though unfinished, is on the verso of the last leaf but one of vellum waste at the end of the book. It is in a different form, though containing the same matter, and consists of a wheel-like diagram in which the Sunday letters and dates occupy concentric circles, each series filling a segment of the whole diagram, with the 'cue' of the 'history' at the circumference of the circle.

Next comes a form of Excommunication for thefts within the monastery enclosure, drawn up in the name of the prior. Then follows a form of absolution for those excommunicated for attacking a privileged place by striking any one, by burning or threatening, or by effusion of blood, or otherwise. After this is a shorter form of absolution from excommunication incurred through violence to particular persons.

After these forms, in the same late hand which wrote the inventory of 1493 at the end of the book, is an Agreement with the Canons of Carlisle about services for deceased brethren, of which the following is a translation :

'This is an agreement between the canons of Carlisle and the canons of Holyrood at Edinburgh : that for a deceased brother there should be

full service in the convent. Every priest shall say three masses ; other clerks one psalter. And it [*i.e.* the commemoration] shall be added to the yearly office.'

Unfortunately all the books and records of the sister house of Carlisle have disappeared,¹ so we cannot trace any corresponding notice of this agreement there. Such agreements between monastic houses were very usual. A considerable number are entered in the service book of Guisborough² immediately after the kalendar, and several examples from Durham have been printed in the *Liber Vitae Ecclesiae Dunelmensis*.³ A long series of them is summarised at the beginning of the New Llanthony collectar, under the heading *Debita Canonicorum quibus obligamur in obitu eorum*, and there is another set in a Reading cartulary.⁴

Folio 9 is occupied with a series of *preces* to be added to the day hours, namely the services of prime, compline, terce, sext, none, and evensong. In the case of the last three services only a single versicle and response are given, but in that of the first three a considerable number of them, with collects and indications of collects. These are all added in the same later and much faded hand that added the litany on fo. 127. The *preces* are almost identical with those in the New Llanthony collectar, and were no doubt copied from some English book, or from a book which was itself a copy of one.

9. THE MARTYROLOGY

As already pointed out, the martyrology, which occupies a considerable portion of the manuscript, viz. from folio 10

¹ For the early history of the monastery of Carlisle see a paper by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, vicar of Dalston, in *Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society*, vol. iii. pt. iii. p. 261.

² Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 35,285. See Appendix II. for three agreements concerning Scottish houses.

³ Surtees Society, 1841, p. 135.

⁴ Brit. Mus., MS. Vesp. E. v.

to folio 50 inclusive, calls for little remark. It follows the type of martyrology known as that of Usuard, an early compiler, and exceedingly widespread in Western Europe in the middle ages. The text is not particularly good; there are abundant signs of careless copying, and no certain trace of adaptation for Holyrood or even for Scotland, though there is abundant evidence that the scribe had before him a text that had been adapted for England.¹ Such interest therefore as it possesses is English, and it was not thought worth while to occupy space with a well-known and easily accessible document, the few characteristic features of which have no connection with Scotland, but are textual variations which ought more properly to be dealt with when a critical edition is made of the Latin martyrologies as used in England.

10. THE GOSPELS AND HOMILIES FOR READING IN CHAPTER

The next section of the book consists of a series of gospels and homilies for reading in Chapter. The gospel is here reduced to the first sentence or two of the liturgical gospel read in the mass of the day, followed by the words *Et reliqua*. The subsequent homily is also reduced to a very few lines, containing little more than a single thought suggested by the gospel. Originally, even if the whole of the liturgical gospel were not read, the homily was longer. The reading

¹ Such English names as those of SS. Chad, Edward K.M., Guthlac, Ethelwold, Erkenwald, Aldhelm, William of York, Edburga, Richard, Etheldreda, Sexburga, and Hilda are added; it is true there is Servanus on 1st July, but in the absence of even St. Kentigern, who is in the original hand in the kalendar, it is difficult to say with certainty that this is more than a chance, as very out-of-the-way names frequently found their way into martyrologies, as for example in a thirteenth-century copy of the martyrology of Bede at Jesus College, Cambridge (MS. Q. B. 14), which afterwards passed into Augustinian hands, in which occasional Scottish and Irish saints have been added by an English fifteenth-century writer. The same thing is to be seen in a fifteenth-century Sarum martyrology at Oxford, which belonged to St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds (Bodleian, MS. Rawl. lit. c. 42), and includes SS. Ebba and Queran.

of the gospel and homily was confined to Sundays and certain holy days. The series provides in the Temporale for every Sunday in the year, the Advent Ember days, Christmas, Epiphany, and Ascension, with their vigils and octave days, the five saints' days following Christmas, Ash Wednesday, the week-days following Easter and Whit Sunday, Corpus Christi and its octave day. The sanctorale includes all feasts of nine lessons and upwards in order of dignity, as given in the kalendar, except a few octave days, and except St. Francis, St. Barbara, and certain days in March. The last are later additions in the kalendar. Of local saints and of saints not usually found in secular English kalendars provision is made for St. Kentigern (13 Jan.), St. Anthony (17 Jan.), St. Modan (4 Feb.), St. Duthac (8 Mar.), St. Constantine (10 Mar.), Translation of St. Andrew (9 May), St. Columba (9 June), St. Ethotus, Confessor (16 July), St. Ninian (16 Sept.), St. Osgida¹ (7 Oct.), Translation of St. Augustine (11 Oct.), Feast of Relics² (21 Oct.). St. Osyth and the Translation of St. Augustine are days specially kept by the Augustinian canons and not peculiar to Scotland. The Common contains nothing remarkable; there is no provision for matrons. The Dedication gospel and homily follow, and those for the Vigil of the Assumption of the B.V.M. are added at the end.

Similar sets of gospels and homilies for reading in chapter exist in other books of this kind. The obit book and martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin, contains a set which is largely the same as that used at Holyrood. The homilies in the Dublin temporale are the same, except on the 5th Sunday after the Epiphany, the 2nd in Lent, Maundy Thursday, Whitsun Ember Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, and 23rd Sundays after Trinity, and upon

¹ St. Osyth, patroness of the great Augustinian monastery of Chich in Essex.

² A festival commemorating the saints whose relics each particular church possessed. In this case it is only the date which differs from secular use.

Trinity Sunday, when the gospel itself is different.¹ In the sanctorale the gospels differ on the feasts of SS. Mathias, Alban, Mary Magdalene, Beheading of St. John Baptist, besides the many cases where there is only a reference to the common, and in which there is great variation. In some eight other cases the homily is different. The Dublin common is shorter.

The twelfth-century martyrology of the Augustinian monastery of St. Osyth in Essex has another very similar series of gospels and homilies. The homilies at Dublin are longer than those at Holyrood, but in the St. Osyth book they retain much more of their original length, being twice or thrice as long. Throughout the temporale, except on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday in Whitsun week, and on and after Trinity Sunday, they are from the same source, and usually have the same beginnings. But while the St. Osyth series differs altogether from Holyrood and Dublin during the Trinity season, it generally agrees with Holyrood in the Sanctorale and not with Dublin.

These gospels and homilies are the same as those of mattins of the corresponding days in the breviary. In the introduction to the third volume of the Hereford Breviary,² Dr. Frere has shown that the *homiliarius* which Paul Warnefrid, the deacon of the great Benedictine monastery at Monte Cassino, made at the request of Charles the Great, is the source of nearly all the homilies in English breviaries. That not only the series itself originally came, but also its use in chapter, from a Benedictine source is suggested by its existence, and probably the instance is far from being singular—in an eleventh-century martyrology at the British Museum,³ which seems to have

¹ In most Augustinian books these Sundays are reckoned after the Octave of Pentecost, and not after Trinity as at Sarum.

² Henry Bradshaw Society, 1915, p. xii.

³ MS. Add. 16,918. The gospel for St. Giles is headed *Sancti patris nostri egidij*, the dedication of the church of St. Giles is added to the martyrology on 10th Oct., and on the 9th that of the neighbouring abbey of St. Peter in *Nemausensi territorio*,

been written for the great abbey of S. Gilles in the diocese of Nismes, not far to the west of Arles. Here, as in so many other cases, the martyrology is followed by gospels and homilies for reading in chapter (*Incipiunt lectiones evangeliorum que in capitulo leguntur*). All through the temporale the homilies are with few exceptions the same as those at Holyrood, although in the sanctorale only a few are the same.

Gospels without homilies are found in Dominican books. The obit book of the Black Friars at Guildford¹ has such a series, followed by the Rule of St. Augustine, various statutes and other matter. Practically the same series is prefixed to the Constitutions of the Dominican nuns of the Sciennes convent, Edinburgh, now in the University Library there.²

11. THE RULE AND THE AUGUSTINIAN ORDER

The rule of St. Augustine follows, divided into sections, for reading each day of the week, together with the usual long addition, in the margin of which fifteen different sections are noted. As this rule is a well-known document, easily accessible, it has not been printed at length, but the beginnings of the different sections have been indicated. The rule will be found, both in the original Latin and also translated into English, in the *Barnwell Observances*, pp. 1-23.

The earliest form in which what is called vocation to the religious life found its fulfilment was that of the solitary hermit of the desert, not that of the monk living a common life with other monks. But the germ of the coenobitic as distinct from the anchoritic life is found as early as the beginning of the fourth century, when St. Anthony inaugurated it in northern

and at the end there is a note of certain statutes of Bertramnus who was abbot there, c. 1050-1070.

¹ Cambridge University Library, MS. Ll. 2. 9.

² Not very accurately edited by J. Maidment, with an unworthy introduction, as *Liber Conventus S. Katerine Senensis*, Abbotsford Club, 1841.

Egypt, in a form in which the anchorites lived in separate cells but joined in common services on Saturdays and Sundays. Half a century later St. Basil introduced the common life under one roof, and to this day practically all the religious of the East follow his rule. The monastic life, with a good deal of variation in arrangement and with many features derived from the practice of the solitaries of Eastern deserts, reached Celtic christendom through Lerins and Gaul as early as the time of St. Patrick, and in course of time Celtic developments reacted on the Continent, besides spreading over the north of Britain. Meanwhile early in the sixth century a new development began in Italy that was destined to exercise an unending influence on Western monasticism. St. Benedict gathered followers around him at Subiaco, and several monasteries arose under his direction. The rule he composed for his own house of Monte Cassino forms the base of the whole idea of monastic life in the West. This rule, 'difficult, but possible to follow,' compiled with a wise statesmanship that allowed for individual weakness while setting up firm authority with considerable power of discretion, was based on the ideal of a life of work and study as well as of prayer and fasting, and was hard and ascetic without giving room for such excesses of austerity as would defeat its main objects.

In course of time the Benedictine rule displaced other forms of monasticism in the West. In the tenth century a decline from its early ideals gave occasion for a reform of the rule which spread from Cluny, and had great influence in England in later Saxon times. Whereas the original Benedictine system made each monastery self-governing under its own abbot, the Cluniac houses were priories directly responsible to the head house of Cluny and exempt from the visitation of the diocesan bishop to which other Benedictine houses were subject.

The end of the tenth century saw in the foundation of the Carthusian order by St. Bruno in 1086, a return to a modified

anchoritic system, for each Carthusian monk had his own cell. The same period saw another and more important revolt against what some felt to be increasing Benedictine laxity, when Robert, the Benedictine abbot of Molesme, founded in 1098 the abbey of Cîteaux in Burgundy for the strict observance of the rule of St. Benedict, only with greater austerity. His followers, Stephen Harding and St. Bernard, early in the following century caused this new Cistercian order to spread with such rapidity that in the thirteenth century there were no less than six hundred houses. Like the Cluniac reform of the Benedictines, the Cistercian order was centralised, each monastery owning obedience to the abbot of Cîteaux. It is unnecessary here to do more than glance at the Cistercian characteristics of secluded valley sites, agricultural work, extreme simplicity of architecture (at first), the large number of lay brethren or *conversi*, and the consequent peculiarity of plan of buildings.

The same period that saw the second series of reforms of the Benedictine order, of which the chief was the Cistercian, saw also the beginnings of the order of Augustinian Canons Regular. The monastic movement was not originally clerical, and in early days the great majority of monks were laymen. But from the time at least of Chrodegand, bishop of Metz, towards the end of the eighth century, the clergy attached to cathedral churches observed some kind of rule, particularly in regard to divine service and common meals, though more usually they came to live in separate houses near their common church. They were collegiate bodies, and as they followed a rule as compared with the rest of the secular (*i.e.* not monastic) clergy, they were known as canons. In course of time some of these bodies of clergy developed in a monastic direction and followed a rule modelled on an adaptation of a letter of St. Augustine of Hippo to a congregation of religious women. Such canons became known as Augustinian or Austin Canons, or Canons Regular, to distinguish them from the secular canons

who, although bound together as members of a collegiate body, did not live like monks. The order did not receive papal recognition till 1139, but it had been widely spread for some time previously. It seems to have appeared in England about 1106, when the priory of St. Botolph, Colchester, was founded. 'The number of English Augustinian houses at its highest point reached 218, and of these 138 were founded before 1175. At the suppression of the monasteries there were about 170 Augustinian houses, while of Benedictine houses there were from 130 to 140. Augustinian houses varied greatly in size and wealth, and at no time did their wealthier abbeys approach the immense revenues of the greater Benedictine houses; while their average income was very moderate. Each house was governed by a "prelate," generally known as the prior, but in some twenty-four cases as the abbot. Most of their abbeys were in the midland districts: in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Norfolk, where their houses were numerous, the title of prior was universal. In 1133 one of their convents, Carlisle, was raised to the dignity of a cathedral priory. Their growth was analogous to that of the Benedictines; each house with its cells was an independent community; their visitor was the diocesan bishop, and very few of their houses became permanently exempt from visitation. The order also held its general Chapters, at which two visitors were appointed yearly for each of the provinces into which its houses were divided.'¹

12. LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTER

The Rule is followed by the History of the miraculous foundation of the monastery, the story of a miracle during the building, the history of the foundation of the daughter house of St. Mary's Isle, and a list of abbots, unfortunately nearly

¹ *English Monasteries*, A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., Cambridge, 1913, p. 21. See also Dr. Frere's paper on the origin of Canons Regular, in *Fasciculus J. W. Clark dicatus*, Cambridge, 1909.

all cut away. Historical memoranda such as these are not infrequently found in books of this kind, and may be looked upon as connected with the particulars of founders and benefactors which were added to their names in the lists of obits read out in chapter.

The History of the foundation is well known ; it has been printed in the second volume of the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, and Bellenden's translation is reprinted in the introduction to the *Liber Cartarum Sanctae Crucis*. The rubric at the head of it may be translated :

‘ The following is the history of the miraculous foundation of the monastery of Holyrood near Edinburgh by David the most mighty, most just and most devout king of Scots, son of Malcolm Canmoyr king of Scots, and of St. Margaret the queen, his wife, the daughter of Edgar, son of Edmund Irnside king of the English.’

After a rather pietistic prologue, the writer goes on to tell the familiar story of how it happened that in 1128 King David was on a visit to his castle near Edinburgh (*castrum puellarum prope Edinburgh*), and that after mass on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14 Sept.) the court wished to go hunting in the great forest called Drumselch, which then adjoined the south side of the town. The king's secretary and confessor Alwin, a wise and religious Austin canon from Merton in Surrey (*monasterii de meritonne prope londonias*), who had served the king when he was Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland and Lord of Cumbria, warned him not to hunt on so solemn a feast day. The king, however, was persuaded by his court, and after taking some food, mounted his horse and rode eastwards through the valley called Abergare, which is now the Canongate, between two small hills (*versus orientem per vallem vocatam abergare . que nunc est via canonicorum inter duos monticulos*). He waited for the huntsmen and hounds to drive out a stag, near the north side of Salisbury Crag (*non procul a pede rupis dicte*

salisbere versus boream). Suddenly a very beautiful stag rushed towards him from near a spring ; his frightened horse bolted northwards, and the stag attacked and overturned both king and horse where the church of Holyrood stands now, wounding the king in the thigh. The king, wishing to grasp the stag's horn in self-defence, seized a cross which there was between the stag's horns, and the cross came away in his hand. The stag disappeared towards the spring whence it came, and so the spring was afterwards called the spring of the crucifix (*fons crucifixi in posterum appellatus est*). The king lay wounded, holding the cross ; his confessor Alwin comforted and also reproved him. He was carried back to the castle, and Alwin ordered the cross to be carried before him. That night the king in his sleep heard a voice calling him 'David' three times, and adding 'Make a house of canons devoted to the cross' (*Fac devotorum crucis edem canonicorum*). In the morning he told Alwin, and after he recovered he informed his council that, impelled by the vision, he had decided to found a house in honour of the Holy Cross. Because there were few workmen in Scotland competent for such an undertaking, he sent to France, whence his ambassadors returned with twenty skilled men, and in 1128, with consent of his son Henry and also of his council, he began to build the monastery in the place where the cross was brought him by the stag, giving it the name of the House of Holy Cross, in Scots Halyrudhous, making his confessor Alwin the first abbot, and giving the cross for a dowry, besides churches, lands, and other possessions.

The story of the miracle during the building relates how one of the chief joiners fell to the ground while working on the roof and was apparently dead. Alwin the abbot ordered the body to be laid before the high altar. King David visited the abbey the following morning, and on being told what had happened, knelt and prayed beside the joiner, and after a time commanded the mass of the holy cross to be celebrated.

After the mass the king uncovered the joiner's face, and seeing signs of life, ordered him to be removed to a quiet resting-place, where he recovered.

Next comes the account of the foundation of the Priory of St. Mary's Isle, near Kirkcudbright, preceded by the following rubric :

'This is the history of the foundation of the Priory of the Isle of Traile, and how Fergus the great Lord of Galloway, its founder, obtained the peace of King David and gave the island and other possessions to the monastery of Holyrood, and after becoming a religious, was buried there.'

During the building of Holyrood, the story goes, Fergus through some trifling fault seriously offended the king, who was minded to punish him severely. He asked advice of Alwin, who was afraid to intercede for him. Between them they agreed that Fergus should put on the habit of a canon regular, and ask the king's peace and forgiveness among the rest of the brethren. One day when the king came to see the progress of the building, Alwin, in the name of the convent, begged the king to be present in chapter and pardon their transgressions. He consented, and sat in the middle, while the brethren lay prostrate around him. The abbot then asked the king's pardon for any offences committed against him, for his blessing, and that he would give each one the kiss of peace. The king answered that he forgave all their offences, and commending himself to their prayers, rose from his seat and kissed the abbot's hand, saying, 'Peace to thee, brother, with the divine blessing.' Here the story ends at the foot of the first column on the verso of folio 72, and the next column begins with the list of abbots. But it is clear that a half leaf was at one time fixed to the page by its inner edge being pasted on between the columns. This leaf would include the space of two columns, ample for the continuation of the story. The next leaf has been cut out, so that the latter part of the list of abbots is gone.

There is no reason to think that the story of the foundation of the abbey is altogether devoid of truth, notwithstanding the allowances that must be made for the miraculous element. It is not at all improbable that King David went hunting against Alwin's advice on some holy day, and that he was attacked by an infuriated stag and thrown from his horse near the site of the abbey. It is even possible that when thrown he may have found a crucifix on the ground. From such an incident it would not be a long step to the story of the crucifix having been found between the horns of the stag, on the analogy of the legend of St. Hubert. Thankfulness for such an escape might well have led the king to found the abbey, especially when acting under the advice of the Augustinian Alwin, who would naturally have the interests of his own order at heart.

Recent excavations conducted on the site of the choir of the abbey church by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, acting for H.M. Office of Works, revealed the fact that an earlier church of much smaller dimensions had existed on the same site before King David's foundation of 1128. This tends to discount the 'miraculous' story of the foundation, but it also makes it difficult to understand the foundation charter, which does not mention any such church as already existing. It may have been in ruins or deserted. It may have been ignored as a Celtic survival with 'nescio quo ritu barbaro,' to quote St. Margaret's biographer's contemptuous reference to the older rite. In any case, it would seem as if every effort must have been made to give David all the credit of a new foundation, both by the foundation charter and also by the 'miraculous' story, whether or not there was any truth in the hunting incident.

The valley leading eastwards from the Nor' Loch to Holyrood is described in the 'miraculous' story as Abergare, apparently by false assimilation from the word *herbergare*,

to erect or establish, used in the phrase *herbergare quoddam burgum inter eandem ecclesiam et meum burgum*, near the end of the foundation charter. The misreading of this word was intimately connected with long disputes over the burgh of Canongate in later times, the documents concerned with which are printed in *Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis*.

This is not the place to do more than allude to the buildings of the monastery.¹ The church was of large size for Scotland, and was almost the only great church in the land with a stone vault over the nave. There was a central tower 30 ft. 6 in. square, the nave being 128 ft. 10 in. long inside, and the choir 108 feet long, making a total internal length of 267 ft. 4 in. The choir had an additional north aisle, and a square east end, the east ends of the aisles being in line with the east end of the Lady chapel, which was behind the high altar. The east end of the earlier church was beneath the south-western portion of the choir. The western towers, once surmounted by short, thick, lead-covered spires, projected from the west front in a very unusual way, leaving the west end of the nave recessed for a distance equal to the sides of the towers. The architectural details of the nave show foreign influence, rare in Scotland in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when English forms overspread the land, and thus bear out the statement in the foundation story that masons were brought from France.

The conventual buildings were on the south side of the church, and the eastern part of the north cloister walk still remains, with the eastern processional doorway, which is among the earliest work existing. While nothing more than the nave remains above ground, the foundations of the choir are left exposed as far as possible, and there are also

¹ See MacGibbon and Ross, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, 1896-97, vol. ii. pp. 53-73; and for a plan and description of the recent excavations, a paper by Mr. Oldrieve in *Trans. of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society*, vol. iii. pt. iii. p. 326.

sufficient of the foundations of the chapter-house to show that it was either octagonal or apsidal.

It is not in the least likely that the conventual buildings, now destroyed, were on any but the usual plan, arranged on the sides of the cloister court in the normal way. The nave of the church was on the north side of the cloisters; the cellars, stores (and guest accommodation at first) occupied the west side; the frater or refectory was on the south side; the east side, adjoining the south transept of the church, contained the 'parlour,' entrance to chapter-house, which projected in the middle eastwards, and warming-house, all on the ground floor, with the dormer or dormitory above; while the infirmary was no doubt an offshoot from the south-east corner. The kitchen was probably outside the south-west corner of the buildings, conveniently near the west end of the refectory. The whole arrangement can be seen best in Scotland at Dryburgh, which was a house of Premonstratensians, or reformed Augustinians.¹ There, although much of the church is gone, the rest of the buildings remain to a very large extent. Latterly the guest-house may have been separate, and the abbot almost certainly had a separate house.

Like all monastic churches, that of Holyrood must have been divided at the crossing, or west of it, by two closed screens, each supporting a gallery or loft. The eastmost, known as the *pulpitum*, had a central doorway and enclosed the canons' choir on the west, the upper stalls being 'returned,' as it is called, against the east side of it, as they remain to this day at Carlisle.² This screen may have stood beneath the eastern arch of the central tower, or a bay or so farther west. A short distance to the west of it, under the western arch of the crossing (or farther west, according to the position

¹ See Sixth Report of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, Scotland, *Inventory of Monuments . . . in the County of Berwick*, 1915, No. 258, pp. 132-148.

² And indeed in all other churches that retain the mediaeval fittings of an enclosed choir; e.g. King's College Chapel, Aberdeen.

of the eastern screen), the nave of the church was crossed by another screen, called the rood-screen, because it supported the loft beneath the rood, or great crucifix with St. Mary and St. John on either side, which occupied a conspicuous position in every mediaeval church. This screen bounded the parochial part of the nave on the east; an altar, probably the parish altar of St. Mary, stood against the middle of it, and it was pierced by a doorway on either side, leading from the parish church into the small space between the two screens. Farther west still, the parish choir was no doubt enclosed by an open-work screen, something like the open rood-screen of an ordinary parish church. In a church of secular canons, like the majority of the cathedrals, there was only one of these great closed screens, the rood being above the pulpitum, which was therefore also the rood-screen.

Of the exact positions of the screens at Holyrood we know nothing, except the fact that they must have existed. But judging from the general plan of the church and the analogy of other cases, the probability is that the canons' choir was within the eastern limb of the church, as at Carlisle, Hexham, and Kirkham, and that the parish altar and rood-screen were beneath the western arch of the crossing, in the position of the present east end. The high altar, we know, had the Lady chapel behind it, and must therefore have stood against another screen, pierced no doubt by doors on either side, like the rood-screen. The aisles must have been divided into chapels by screens, the lesser altars (except those at the ends of the aisles) standing against them, so as to secure orientation.

The procession before high mass on Sundays started from the high altar, turned into the north choir aisle, passed through the Lady chapel behind, thence through the chapels in the south aisle and out into the east walk of the cloister through the doorway which still exists; it visited the various parts of the monastery and returned to the church by the

doorway opposite the west walk of the cloister. Passing up the nave, a station was made before the rood—at Holyrood this would also be before the parish altar; then the procession divided so as to pass through the doorways on either side of the altar, and rejoining in the space behind, proceeded through the pulpitum into the choir, making the final station before the high altar. The convent took their places in choir; the sacred ministers returned to the vestry, and re-entered for high mass during the singing of the introit a little later.

13. THE ORDINALE

The historical memoranda are followed by the ordinale, which occupies a larger space than any other part of the book, and contains considerably more matter. It is the most characteristic and interesting portion of the contents, and, as has already been pointed out, is of first-rate liturgical importance. To describe or discuss it in detail is out of the question in a general introduction like the present.

All that is proposed is to indicate certain matters of special importance and to make a few explanations for the general reader. To rightly understand a liturgical document of this kind, some knowledge is necessary both of the services and ceremonial, and of the life of a monastery. The former have been very briefly glanced at already in considering this book as a whole (pp. xx-xxv). The daily life occupies a subordinate position in the ordinale. It is described in detail in the *Barnwell Observances*.¹ Here it is only possible to give the barest outline. Like all the older religious orders, the canons regular rose at or soon after midnight for the long choir service of mattins, which consisted of a varying number of psalms and anthems, lessons and responds,² and was immediately

¹ Pp. lxxii-xcvi.

² A very good outline of the monastic services, in greater detail than there is space for here, will be found in *Barnwell Observances*, pp. xcvi-c.

followed by the shorter service of lauds, composed chiefly of a few psalms with anthems, a hymn, the *Benedictus*, and one or more collects. On festivals this long service was dignified by a more elaborate use of bells, by the anthems being sung and the lessons read by seniors, the wearing of copes by officiants, by the use of incense, and so forth. Between one and two the brethren went to bed again, and after a much longer sleep rose at daybreak and went into church for the short service of prime, which was followed by morning mass and private masses,¹ after which all went to the chapter-house for the business arrangements of the day, which were preceded by the short service described above (pp. xlii-xliv), for which this book was required. After chapter the brethren began their work. Somewhat later the short choir service of terce was sung, after which the *mixtum*, that is bread soaked in wine, was distributed to novices and the infirm. Afterwards came high mass of the day, preceded on Sundays and solemn days by the procession described on p. lxiii. High mass was followed by the short choir service of sext, during which the servants and the reader at table dined. Then, about midday, came dinner (*prandium*) in the frater, during which the brethren were read to by the reader, who had already dined himself, and who occupied a pulpit in the wall, such as still exists at Carlisle or Dunfermline. This was near the east end of the frater where the high table was, at which the president and his guests sat. In winter the canons returned to the cloister² and worked until the next short choir service of none; in summer they went to the dorter for a midday rest. This made up for the shorter night, for in summer the whole day

¹ Private masses were said by single priests, each of course with a clerk to serve, in the side chapels which were formed in the aisles and transepts of the church. Many of them went on simultaneously. They were a somewhat late development in Latin christendom, and are unknown in the East, where, generally speaking, there is still but one altar and one solemn celebration of the liturgy, and that not every day.

² It should be remembered that the cloister was covered, and had glazed windows, and that in it was done all the work that was possible, especially study and instruction.

was longer, as they went to bed later and rose earlier, so as to make full use of the daylight. Indeed the whole scheme of the monastic day was regulated by the principle of longer intervals in summer than in winter, and not by that of fixed hours. From none to evensong the convent worked, although in some places, *e.g.* S. Denis, Paris, they were allowed to walk in the meadows before evensong. Evensong consisted of psalms with anthems, a hymn, *Magnificat*, and one or more collects; like mattins and lauds, and unlike the lesser services, it was an occasion for ceremonial which varied with the importance of the day. The brethren then went to the chapter-house and listened to a reading from some monastic author; this was called collation, because the Collations of Cassian were very often read; the word also came to be used to include a drink of beer, which followed in the refectory in some places. The day concluded with the service of compline, and the brethren retired to the dormitory for the first part of the night.

This is only a very rough sketch of the canons' day. In Lent and on fast days there were variations. High mass was sung later; *prandium* was consequently later, and was the only meal. In other religious orders there were different arrangements; the Cistercians, for example, stayed out working on the land, and said sext and sometimes none privately. In all religious houses there were some whose special work did not allow them to take part in all the services, and there were also *conversi* or lay brethren, who only attended very few services.

Scattered through the ordinale will be found various references to the different alterations which the season required in the arrangement of the canons' day, as well as to liturgical changes in the ritual and ceremonial.

The general reader must be cautioned against drawing false conclusions from the general appearance of a highly technical document like this ordinale. For example, the

services it deals with are in no sense specially elaborate, nor are they described with any excessive amount of detail. A great deal is left to general knowledge and tradition. But given the Christian year, with its fixed Christmas and its variable Easter, and services arranged in series for the seasons and saints' days, besides special services, it follows that there must be some rules for carrying out the system and making the necessary adaptations for the different varieties of years. To do this in the briefest manner requires a good deal of space, and provision has to be made for contingencies which only very rarely occur. It must also be remembered that by the time this document was drawn up, a whole series of secondary services had come to be added to the principal ones, through the greater part of the year.¹

The ordinale combines the temporale and the sanctorale in sections; thus, not only are the directions for the saints' days at Christmastide included in their place among the instructions for the season, but the saints' days from SS. Fabian and Sebastian to the Annunciation are inserted between Epiphany and Septuagesima (pp. 84-87), and St. Mark and the other days in April and May are included after Easter. There is an unfortunate *lacuna* in Advent; the whole of fol. 73v is left blank. Apparently the book from which the writer was copying had leaves about half the size, and one of these leaves was lost. So a page was left vacant with a view to being filled at some future time, and the filling never took place.

The ordinale contains some allusions to other uses. For example, on p. 71 the writer refers to the fact that some leave off kneeling at Evensong for the Christmas festival season when the anthems known as the Great O's are begun on 16th December, *sed nos solitum cursum tenemus*. The other

¹ For example, the fifteen gradual psalms were prefixed to mattins, and the hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary—like an abridgment of the service for one of her festivals—were added to the other hours through the day.

custom referred to here was that of Sarum among other uses, followed by the seculars. A reference to other customs occurs on p. 77 in connection with what is done *in nonnullis magne auctoritatis ecclesiis* if Innocents' day falls on a Sunday. In the matter of the service for the Sunday after Christmas (p. 79), we are told *de hoc officio diversi diversa sentiunt*; on the Vigil of the Epiphany *alii jejulant alii non* (p. 81); and on p. 83 there is a reference to the practice of the Cluniacs.

On Candlemas Day the candles are blessed by the prelate before the high altar with but little ceremony. The procession makes a station before the refectory and then the usual one in the nave of the church. The candles are offered at the offertory and extinguished, except that of the celebrant, which burns on a candlestick beside the altar until the end of the service.

On Ash Wednesday the ashes are blessed and distributed in the usual way, and those in the procession wear their ordinary black copes and not ecclesiastical vestments (p. 90). The litany is begun when the procession enters the church. At Guisborough the brethren appear to have received the ashes in the cloister.

From Ash Wednesday to Maundy Thursday the three ministers of high mass washed the feet of three poor men after mass, and gave them bread.

On the First Sunday¹ in Lent after compline, the sacrist hung up the great Lent veil between the choir and the sanctuary, and then, or on Monday before prime, covered the crosses, reliquaries, crowns,² and images. The veil was drawn back during any feast day from after high mass on the vigil, but let down for the ferial mass on the day itself. It was raised during the gospel of ferial masses and for the Wednesday and Friday processions. This was all very usual, and the

¹ It was done on the Saturday at Sarum.

² This is suggestive of fairly early date. These crowns were ornaments which were frequently hung in front of and over altars before the thirteenth century.

ordinale also gives full details for most of the other ritual and ceremonial alterations which marked the Lent season.

The Palm Sunday procession is described with some fulness. As in so many other mediaeval rites, it contains certain elements of religious drama. In common with that described in Lanfranc's Constitutions, and with other English and Norman uses, the reserved eucharist was carried in it. But there was nothing like the elaboration of Sarum, Hereford, or Rouen. In the early morning two canons in albes removed the eucharist to a tent that was set up *ubi provisum fuerit*, presumably outside the monastery buildings. During terce the sacrist spread a carpet before the high altar and placed upon it the palms, flowers,¹ and leaves, which were blessed by the prelate, apparently in choir habit, assisted by deacon and subdeacon, but without ceremony. The prelate removed the stole he had worn for the blessing and returned to the choir; after the distribution of palms, the procession began, first those carrying the banners, then the holy water bearer, then the cross bearer, taperers and thurifer, in albes, the subdeacon in a tunicle with the *textus*, the deacon with the book from which the gospel was to be read,² then the cantors and the convent, the prelate last. The first station was at a table covered with a cloth, a little distance from the tent, from which the two brethren emerged with the eucharist as the procession drew near, other two brethren spreading two cloths on the ground before them, one after the other. They then placed the *feretrum* containing the eucharist on the table, round which the ministers and the bearers of the *apparatus processionis* grouped themselves, the deacon, thurifer, and one taperer on one side, the subdeacon, holy water bearer, and the other taperer on the other side, the cross bearer behind, facing

¹ Especially willow catkins, long traditionally associated with Palm Sunday in this country, and called palms in some parts of England.

² The *textus* was originally the gospel book, but in course of time it was often so richly and heavily bound that in actual use it became customary to read the gospel from another book.

the convent, and the banners in the background. The *textus* was placed on the table beside the *feretrum*. Then the anthem *Ave rex noster* was sung. The ordinale provides for what is to be done *si conventus sit in capitulo ad processionem*; the meaning is a little obscure, but it seems to be a provision for making this station in the chapter-house in bad weather. After censuring the eucharist, the deacon proceeded with lights and incense to read the gospel *Cum appropinquasset*, which describes the entry of our Lord into Jerusalem. Then there might be a sermon to the people, presumably to drive home the scripture lesson taught by this dramatic ceremonial. The procession started again, and went to the door of the church, where the *feretrum* with the eucharist was set on a table prepared with a cloth,¹ at which a similar station was made. A place above the doorway² was hung with curtains, in which four of the brethren, or four boys, sang the hymn 'Glory, laud, and honour,' alternately with the convent. At the end of it, the procession re-formed, and entered the church, singing the respond *Ingrediente domino*, going as far as the *ostium monasterii*, that is to say the doors through the rood-screen on each side of the parish altar in the eastern part of the nave. There they made a station and the rood was unveiled. On entering the choir, a final station was made before the high altar, the convent took their places, the bells were rung with a clash, and the office, *i.e.* the introit, of the mass was begun. Meanwhile the sacred ministers re-entered carrying palms, the deacon and subdeacon being now in chasubles.³

¹ So also Lanfranc.

² Perhaps a temporary erection outside, perhaps the west window-sill passage within. At Glasgow Cathedral there is a place over the south door of the nave which might have been used for this purpose, and in many East Anglian churches the mediaeval west galleries that still remain may have been so employed. Arbroath Abbey has a passage in the wall over the west doorway which was no doubt used in this way.

³ The use of chasubles by the deacon and subdeacon at certain seasons, chiefly penitential, as well as by the celebrant, has survived in the Roman rite to the present day.

There is the usual provision (p. 101) for gradually extinguishing a number of candles during mattins of the last three days of holy week, a curious survival of the gradual putting out of artificial lights as daylight strengthened during the protracted mattins of earlier days. This had been long forgotten when the ordinale was written, and we find the usual mystical meanings attached to the custom by mediaeval writers. The number of candles varied in different rites; here, as at Sarum, it was twenty-four.

On Thursday before Easter there are elaborate rules for the great maundy, when the convent washed the feet of as many poor men as the number of brethren in the monastery at the time, with two for the prelate and as many others as he should choose for the *familiares*, and one for each of the brethren who had died during the year. The washing took place in the cloister, the prelate's poor men sitting in the north-west corner, the rest arranged along the north and west sides. During the ceremony the first section of the psalm *Beati immaculati* was sung, with the anthem *Dominus ihesus* between each verse. Afterwards each poor man received four coins, called *nummi* in one place and *denarii* in another, and after being taken where a good fire had been prepared, were given a share of food (*prebenda*), which they might either eat there or take away.

After none the ministers vested for mass, the seven penitential psalms were said before the altar, and all the bells were rung more slowly than usual. Their ropes were then tied up until Easter Even. All the convent received communion, and the hosts to be reserved were wrapped in the corporal on

It is a relic of the early Roman use of this vestment by nearly all the assistants, before the dalmatic and tunicle were used by them. In mediaeval times in England the dalmatic and tunicle seem to have gradually dispossessed the chasuble for the assistants, except perhaps in cathedral and monastic churches, until, in the middle of the sixteenth century, we find the first English Prayer Book ordering tunics for the assistant ministers without qualification as to season. In parish churches this seems to have been the practice for a long time before 1549, to judge from the evidence of inventories.

which they had been consecrated, placed in a chalice, and taken in procession by the deacon to a place prepared for the purpose, in which the prelate deposited them. Then the washing of the altars was carried out.

Between supper and compline the maundy of the brethren took place in the chapter-house, when the prelate washed the feet of the rest. Then the deacon read the gospel *Ante diem festum pasche* at the lectern in the chapter-house, with incense and the same ceremonies as at high mass. At the words *Surgite eamus hinc* all went in procession to the refectory, or frater, where they partook of the *potum caritatis*.

On Good Friday there is not much that calls for special notice. The ceremonial of the veneration of the cross is very like that of Sarum, and the cross is uncovered by the priests that bring it and not by the celebrant. But the deacons who sing *Agyos* wear chasubles here.¹ There seems to have been no Easter Sepulchre, as the ordinale is silent as to any placing of the eucharist or the cross in it.²

On Easter Eve the ceremonial is very close to that of Sarum; indeed several passages in the Sarum Consuetudinary for that day (and apparently for that day only) are verbally almost the same as the corresponding parts of this ordinale.³

¹ See note 3 on p. lxx.

² In the Sarum rite, for example, there was a mystic burial or placing of the reserved eucharist and a cross in a structure called the Sepulchre, there to remain till Easter morning. This was one of the dramatic ceremonies of holy week. The sepulchre was sometimes a wooden erection set up for the occasion, furnished with curtains, etc.; sometimes a stone base was provided for it like an altar tomb (this was very common in the west of England), while in some places a permanent aumbry in the wall enriched with carving was provided. These structures, very like Scottish Sacrament Houses, are to be found in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Norfolk.

³ These are §§ lxi and lxx, pp. 144 to 153 of *The Use of Sarum*, vol. i., *The Sarum Customs as set forth in the Consuetudinary and Customary*, ed. W. Howard Frere, Cambridge, 1898. Most but not all of these passages belong to the later recension of the Consuetudinary. Examination of the Sarum text shows that there is a great deal more on Easter Eve that comes from the same source as Holyrood, although Holyrood has not included it. The phraseology is the same, and there is the same recurrence of mystical explanations, common at Holyrood, but strange to the rest of the Sarum

The compilers of the Sarum book seem to have drawn for this occasion upon the same source as that from which this Augustinian book was taken. Careful examination shows that neither document is copied from the other, and the passages in the Sarum book have the appearance of being abridged from a book that was closely akin to the Black Canons' ordinaire.

After the blessing of the new fire, which probably took place in the nave, the procession returned to the choir singing the hymn *Inventor rutili* alternately with two cantors, who were in silk copes, not as at Sarum in surplices only. At the blessing of the paschal candle the five grains of incense had been fixed in it before the service, as in Lanfranc's Constitutions, instead of after the words *incensi hujus sacrificium* and the censuring, as at Sarum.¹

The lessons, tracts, and collects follow a very common order, and are the same as at Sarum, except that the fourth lesson is *Haec est hereditas* instead of *Scriptisit Moyses* as at Sarum, and an additional collect is added at the end. In returning from the blessing of the font a third litany is sung, instead of the Sarum *Rex sanctorum*.²

document. At the same time it is easy to trace the adaptations to Sarum, such as references to *clerici de superiore gradu* and the like.

The passages in the Holyrood book which are common to the Sarum Consuetudinary on this day are :

p. 113, ll. 17 to 26	=Sarum, <i>op. cit.</i> p. 145.
p. 114, ll. 15 to 21	= „ „ p. 146.
p. 114, ll. 24 to 30	= „ „ p. 147.
p. 114, l. 35 to p. 115, l. 9	= „ „ p. 148.
p. 117, ll. 33 to 36	= „ „ p. 151.
p. 119, ll. 17 to 37	= „ „ p. 151.

Some of these are somewhat altered, and elsewhere there are less definite indications of the use of a common source.

¹ This ceremony is the result of a misunderstanding of the words *incensi huius sacrificium*, which refer to the paschal candle and not to incense. Some early mediaeval ceremonialists thought incense was intended, and they invented a ceremony to fit the words. See *A History of the Use of Incense*, E. G. Cuthbert F. Atchley, Alcuin Club, Collection xiii, London, 1909, pp. 136-8.

² Sarum seems to be the only English rite that has this, though it is common in German uses, see *Missale Westmonasteriense*, iii. col. 1433.

There were no special ceremonies as at Sarum and elsewhere on the morning of Easter day. It is provided that if the canons have care of parishioners, a mass is to be said for them in the morning and a sermon preached after the singing of the offertory (p. 121). Evil-livers of various kinds are to be warned lest they presume to receive communion to their condemnation and not to their souls' health. It was apparently expected that those present would make some promise of amendment of life after the sermon. Communion is to be given after mass, not in the ancient place in the course of the action, and the priest is to remove his chasuble for convenience in administering. The communicants are to be presented to him by one assistant, and another assistant is to administer wine mixed with water *ut communicati . . . hoc poculo confirmentur*.¹ It is added that, according to the canons,² he who does not communicate at least thrice a year is not to be accounted a Catholic.³ Those who ought not, or are unable, to communicate are to be given blessed bread, *eulogias id est oblatas*—the same as the French *pain benit*, the Greek ἀντίδοτον, and a form for blessing it follows.

The procession to the font is provided for after evensong with a second station before the rood, which is to take place *si ad*

¹ The withdrawal of the chalice from all but the celebrant in Latin christendom, except on rare occasions, took place very gradually. At the time when this ordinale was compiled, the rest of the brethren certainly appear to have received communion in both kinds (*v.* p. 163), and this may also have been the case with the parishioners. But by the time this copy was written in the fifteenth century, the chalice was probably withdrawn from all but the celebrant, and perhaps the deacon and subdeacon. The administering of a common cup of wine and water long survived the withdrawal of the chalice.

² *i.e.* Concil. Agath, A.D. 506, c. 18 in *Gratiani Decret.*, lib. iii. dist. 2, c. xix.

³ This points to the original document having been compiled before the 4th Lateran Council of 1215, which ordered once a year as a minimum. We may also note that a promise of amendment of life is apparently to be made by the communicants after the sermon and just before communion. This suggests, though it does not prove, a possible laxity of discipline regarding private confession and absolution which would not have been allowed after the promulgation of the canon *Omnis utriusque sexus* of 1215.

fontes eundum non est, in which case the *altare crucifixi*, that is the altar in the nave in front of the rood-screen, is to be censured.

The processions of the greater litany on St. Mark's day (p. 131) and those of the three Rogation days (p. 135) are described, though with no special fulness. The *usus Romane curie* is referred to as the authority for having the litany on St. Mark's day, but there is no following of Roman use in details; e.g. the order of procession is, *famuli* with banners, holy water, cross, taperers, subdeacon with *textus*, deacon, priest with relics, convent. The procession goes normally to some other church for the mass.

On Ascension day the procession is to go *foras circa curiam monasterii*, that is to say round outside the wall which enclosed all the outer buildings connected with the monastery.¹

On the vigil of Pentecost the paschal candle is to be lighted before the prophecies, and burns till after compline on Whitsunday.² Lights and incense are to be used at the gospel. On the day itself during the hymn *Veni creator spiritus* at terce, all the bells are to be rung, and the altars censured with two censers.³

After prime on the feast of St. Eustace, the morrow of All Saints' day, there was a solemn procession to the cemetery in commemoration of the faithful departed, with the three ministers vested for high mass and preceded by cross, lights, and incense. The service for this is in the manual, p. 200. The psalm *Beati immaculati* was sung, and the procession went from the common cemetery to that of the brethren, where a station was made and certain prayers said. They said the seven penitential psalms on the way back to the

¹ A great portion of this outer wall, which bounded the *curia*, can still be seen at Sweetheart, Kirkcudbrightshire.

² At Sarum it had been removed before high mass on Friday after Ascension day. According to Roman use it is put out after the gospel at high mass on Ascension day; at Windesheim the Augustinians removed it after that mass.

³ See Atchley, *History of the Use of Incense*, pp. 300-305.

church, and high mass for the dead followed, with deacon and subdeacon in chasubles.¹

The ordinale concludes with a sort of 'common,' giving directions for the variations in ceremonial on the different classes of festivals. This part of the document is very largely based on Lanfranc's Constitutions for the Benedictines, which are sometimes abridged, sometimes expanded, sometimes adopted verbally for a phrase or two.

On the highest feasts all the altars were prepared,² the seats in the frater and chapter-house covered with cloths, the floor strewn with rushes or straw, or hay in winter. At evensong all the lights of the church were lighted, and a light placed before each altar. The high altar was censed at *Magnificat* with two censers, and the other altars were also censed.

At mattins the singers and readers were vested in copes. Two priests censed the altar at the third respond of each nocturn and at the *Benedictus* at lauds. Three lights burned before the altar at the little hours. At the procession before high mass all wore copes, and the order was as follows: holy water, cross, taperers, thurifer, subdeacon in tunicle with *textus*, deacon in dalmatic, cantors of choir, boys of choir, the convent in order, lastly the prelate, occupying the place of the bishop in a procession according to Sarum use.³ At the end of the mass, as well as before it, all the bells were rung *in classicum*.

On feasts of second dignity the ceremonial was only slightly less. On all feasts of first dignity the brethren were to communicate and *generaliter* on those of the second. Apparently when the ordinale was first drawn up they received in both kinds.

¹ At Sarum, as generally on All Souls' day, they wore dalmatic and tunicle.

² *i.e.* vested in frontals, with perhaps some of the ornaments. Of old, ornaments were not left upon altars out of service time, although the high altar generally had its frontal and curtains.

³ This order is practically the same as at Sarum and as that prescribed by Lanfranc.

A good deal of the ceremonial is taken for granted, *e.g.* the times of ministration for incense during mass on feasts *prime et secunde dignitatis*. During octaves we are told that at mass incense is used at the gospel, presumably not at other times therefore.¹ So with the lights round the altar. During octaves they had two; on feasts of third dignity at evensong and mattins four *ante altare*, and the rest round about were lighted.² One censer was used. All in choir at mass wore copes.

On common feasts only the altars in the presbytery were *parata*. Only the high and morning altars were censed at *Magnificat* and *Benedictus*, unless there were one in the church dedicated in the name of the saint of the day. Three lights were lighted before the high altar.

As in the case of the highest feasts, so in the case of the lowest, those of three lessons *in modum octavarum* and private feasts of three lessons, much of the ceremonial is taken for granted, because it was that of ordinary days, and was more familiar to those concerned than were the modifications required for the intermediate grades. Besides, it was probably contained in the *consuetudines*, or whatever at Holyrood corresponded to the Observances at Barnwell.

Here and there the compilers of the ordinale inserted extracts from the canon law. The section relating to the observance of the principal feasts by the people³ is lifted

¹ At Sarum incense was used at the introit, gospel, and offertory; at Wells also at the *Gloria in excelsis*; in many places it was not used at the introit; sometimes it was only used then on high days. At the introit and gospel it is very ancient, at the offertory later. Its use at the consecration is very late, and in mediaeval times very local, and rare in England. Following as it did upon the elevation of the host, it is of course unknown in the East. Incense of old was not an invariable adjunct of high mass as it is now in the Roman rite, nor was the method of censuring altars the same. There was great variety of use in different rites.

² In great churches in the Middle Ages the rules for lights varied greatly. They were placed in all sorts of positions, though as a general rule there were seldom more than two upon or immediately behind the altar. See below, p. xcv.

³ p. 157, ll. 1-29, *Grat. Decr. lib. iii, De consecratione*, dist. 3, cap. i. The rubric of the *Decretum*, here copied into the text, erroneously attributes this list of days to a council

bodily out of the Decretum of Gratian, which is also the source of the rule about communion thrice a year as the minimum for lay folk,¹ and of the quotation from St. Cyprian's letter to Euricacius on actors,² as well as of the references to St. Victor³ and to Gregory VII⁴ on the keeping of Easter. This use of the Decretum shows that the ordinale, in the form in which it was copied at Holyrood, was not earlier than the middle of the twelfth century, while the absence of any reference to the feast of Corpus Christi suggests that it was probably not much later than the middle of the thirteenth century.

14. THE MANUALE

The Manuale—to use the name generally given in this country⁵ to the book containing the occasional services—includes the orders for the visitation, anointing, and communion of the sick, the commendation of a departing soul, and the burial of the dead. To these are added short forms for the reception of one brought for burial from outside, for the procession to the cemetery in commemoration of souls departed, with blessings of meat and eggs, butter and cheese, a general blessing, and one for food and drink. There follow the forms said in chapter commending those departing on a journey and giving thanks for a safe return, with that used on Saturdays at the weekly maundy. In manuals written for religious orders who had care of souls in a parish, the

of Lyons. Richter, in his great critical edition of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, Leipsic, 1879, traces it to a capitulary of Ahyto of Basel (†822), and refers to Hartzheim, *Concil. Germ.*, ii. 18.

¹ p. 122, ll. 23-5, *Grat. Decr. lib. iii, De cons.*, dist. 2, c. xix.

² p. 122, ll. 28-36, *Cypr. lib. i. ep. 10, Grat. Decr. lib. iii, De cons.*, dist. 2, c. xcv.

³ p. 121, ll. 1, 2, *De cons.*, dist. 3, c. xxii.

⁴ p. 121, ll. 6-9, *De cons.*, dist. 5, c. xv.

⁵ On the Continent in more recent times *rituale* is the name generally given to the corresponding book, which in German and Scandinavian dioceses was often called an *agenda* or *obsequiale*. Some of its services were frequently included in other books, such as missals and pontificals.

services for baptism and marriage are usually found, as at Guisborough, Westminster, Evesham, and elsewhere, but this is unfortunately not so in the book before us, which was evidently written wholly for use in the chapter-house and the monastic buildings, and not for use in the church.

As has already been indicated, the services follow a type which is characteristic of English Benedictine houses, and is found in the manuals of Canterbury,¹ Westminster,² Bury St. Edmunds,³ and Evesham.⁴ Exactly the same burial service, even to the wording of the rubrics, so far as it goes, is to be found in a manual that seems to have belonged to the Augustinian Canons of Bodmin; unfortunately this book is imperfect, and does not contain the visitation of the sick and the end of the burial service, or it would probably be found to be identical throughout. The litany also is practically identical, as will be seen later. The Bodmin book has a baptismal service with the gospel *Confiteor tibi pater* ⁵ before *Nec te latet*, as at Westminster and Canterbury, which is also the case in the Guisborough manual.⁶ Collation with the rites of Canterbury, Westminster, Bury St. Edmunds, and Evesham shows substantially the same service, without verbal identity in rubrics, thus suggesting a common origin. The Oseney manual ⁷ has very considerable variation, and that of Guisborough much more, but neither follow the secular rites of Sarum or York,⁸ although perhaps somewhat influenced by

¹ Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Barlow 32.

² Printed in *Missale Westmonasteriense*, Henry Bradshaw Society, vol. iii. col. 1266 sq.

³ Brit. Mus., MS. Harl. 5334.

⁴ Printed in *Officium ecclesiasticum abbatum secundum usum Eveshamensis monasterii*, Henry Bradshaw Society, 1893. Cf. also the service in the *Magdalen Pontifical*, Henry Bradshaw Society, 1910.

⁵ St. Matt. xi. 25. The Sarum and York gospel is *Oblati sunt ihesu parvuli*, St. Matt. xix. 13-15.

⁶ Brit. Mus., MS. Add. 35,285.

⁷ Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Rawl. C. 939.

⁸ *Manuale . . . ecclesiae Eboracensis*, ed. W. G. Henderson, Surtees Society, no. 63, 1875.

them. The burial service of the Victorine canons of St. Thomas, Dublin,¹ has a certain amount in common with that of Oseney, but hardly enough to suggest Victorine influence in the case of the latter. The burial service at Guisborough seems to show secular influence, especially in the last part.

The service for the visitation, anointing, and communion of the sick at Holyrood is practically identical with those of Canterbury, Westminster, and Bury St. Edmunds, except in the prayers said at the communion, and at Evesham the chief difference is that communion is given a little earlier in the service.² Following the communion comes a long series of benedictions at Holyrood and Evesham, which the other three rites do not give, and then the Litany with the prayer *Proficiscere anima christiana*. The Commendation of the departing, or departed, soul follows, and is the same in all. Then we find evidence of divergent usage due to local arrangements concerning the preparation of the body for burial. At Evesham the choir service of the dead is ordered, apparently in some connection with this, and at Westminster certain psalms. At Bury the corresponding forms are said after the body has been taken to the church, which is most likely to have been the case at Holyrood. The burial service is practically common to all.³

¹ Brit. Mus., MS. Add. 24,198, an abridged missal; see above, p. xxxi.

² Evesham prefixes another litany to the beginning of the service, adds three collects before the confession, and gives communion after *Deus humane generis*, with three collects not in Holyrood, but of which two are at Westminster, two at Canterbury, and one at Bury.

³ There is a slight variation at Bury near the beginning, and the position of the absolution differs. Bury has it after *Deus vite dator*; Evesham agrees with Holyrood. Canterbury has it much earlier, after *Obsecramus misericordiam tuam*.

At Holyrood the psalms *Domine probasti*, *Domine exaudi*, *Laudate dominum*, with their anthems and the *Benedictus* are grouped together between *Absolvimus* and *Te domine sancte*. Westminster and Evesham alternate the second two psalms with the next two prayers, and place *Benedictus* after *Tu nobis domine* and then transpose *Temeritatis* and *Domine sancte pater qui unicum*. So Evesham and Canterbury, but Canterbury has the psalm *Domine exaudi* after *Te domine*, omits *Laudate*, and does not transpose *Temeritatis* and *Domine sancte*. All except Holyrood add *Exequiis rite celebratis*.

It must be remembered that by the time these services reached the form in which we find them in the mediaeval books, the rite of anointing that in earlier times was used as a part of the spiritual healing of the sick and to assist recovery, had come to be associated with the dying, and held to convey the special grace of removal of what mediaeval theologians defined as *reliquiæ peccatorum*.¹ There was also a tendency to say certain commendatory forms after death, which had of old been used for the dying. The most important and perhaps the oldest part of the burial service, the celebration of the eucharist, is not very apparent to the casual reader of a book like the present, which merely refers to it with the words *cantata vero missa*. The form for the reception of one brought for burial from outside is presumably intended for the parishioners.

The short forms for blessings call for little remark and are of a type commonly used for their respective objects. Those for beginning and ending a journey are also common, and are practically the same as at Guisborough. At Llanthony the same forms were repeated several times during the day, and are entitled *Benedicchio ad fratres iter acturos . ad matutinas et ad . j . et iij . et vj . et ix datur benedicchio . ad vespervas et ad completorium non datur . and benedicchio ad fratres de uia reuersos . Ad iij vj . et ix . et ad vespervas et completorium intrabunt ad benedictionem recipiendum*.²

15. THE LITANY

The litany is added in a later hand, the same that wrote the *preces* for the day hours near the beginning of the book. It does not contain many names of saints and hardly any of definite local significance. St. Augustine is doubled, as might

¹ See *The Anointing of the Sick in Scripture and Tradition*, F. W. Puller, *Church Historical Soc.*, no. lxxvii. London, 1904.

² *Corpus Christi Coll.*, Oxford, MS. 192, pp. 132-3.

be expected, and if SS. Oswald, Paulinus, and Cuthbert might be held to suggest a north of England origin, SS. Edmund, Dunstan, and Swithin belong to the south. The latter part of the litany omits several of the usual petitions. A nearly identical litany is to be found in a fourteenth-century Augustinian psalter at Oxford,¹ which may just possibly have been written for Jedburgh. It transposes one or two saints and adds St. Ebba, but it is the same even in the group of collects at the end. The litany in the Bodmin manual is also the same; it adds SS. Petroc and Germanus, doubling the latter, and has many more collects at the end, but it is otherwise almost identical. All that can be said is that this Holyrood litany is a copy of one written for English Augustinians.

16. THE INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS OF 1493

This is the last document in the book, although it is quite possibly not as late as the litany which precedes it. The writing is careful and regular, and is the same in which the agreement with the canons of Carlisle on fo. 8v is written. The following is a translation:—

This inventory was written on the 12th day of October in the year of our Lord 1493, of all the jewels, vestments, and ornaments of the high altar and vestry of the monastery of Holyrood in existence and remaining at the time of this writing.

¹ This manuscript was written for Augustinian canons and afterwards altered for nuns. The presence of St. Ebba in the litany in the original hand—the only really distinctive feature of the book—suggests some relation to Coldingham. But Coldingham was a Benedictine house, a cell of Durham, and there was no convent of Black canons anywhere in the district. St. Andrews is not far across the firth, but a St. Andrews book would not include St. Ebba and omit St. Regulus or indeed other Scottish saints. Failing some definite clue to an Augustinian church which had relics of St. Ebba, the nearest house of the order to Coldingham is the border convent of Jedburgh, which is in a district singularly devoid of local saints.

1. Item in the first place, a new change ¹ [of vestments] of cloth of gold, namely chasuble, two tunicles,² three albes, a stole, a manipule with three amices.³
2. Item a change of satin, of blue colour overgilt,⁴ namely, a chasuble, two tunicles, two albes, an amice.
3. Item a change called Douglass,⁵ of gold colour, namely, a chasuble, two tunicles, two albes and two amices.
4. Item a change called Earl Marschel,⁵ of cloth of gold, namely, a chasuble, two tunicles, two albes, and an amice.
5. Item a change of cloth of gold, of blue colour, namely a chasuble, two tunicles, an albe.
6. Item a change of cramasey cloth of gold, of red colour, namely, a chasuble, two tunicles, three albes, three amices, a stole and a manipule.
7. Item a change of cloth of gold, of white colour, namely a chasuble, two tunicles, three albes, an amice.
8. Item a change of valuce,⁶ of blue colour, namely a chasuble, two tunicles, three albes, three amices, two stoles, and two maniples.
9. Item, a change of best cramasey, of red colour, namely, a chasuble, two tunicles, three albes, three amices, a stole, and a manipule.

Item, from of old,⁷ a stole and manipule of satin.

¹ *mutatorium*, change, used here for a set of vestments, a very rare word used for this purpose. It generally signifies rich and valuable secular garments, though Du Cange quotes an ordinary of the Canons Regular of St. Laud at Rouen at the end of the 1679 edition of John of Avranches, p. 312, in which it is used for a change of bed-clothes.

² *tunica*, used here, as frequently, for the deacon's dalmatic as well as the sub-deacon's tunic. Latterly, both vestments came to be made almost if not quite identical.

³ *examitum*, an uncommon word, is here used for amice, or rather, for the apparel of the amice. There is apparently some confusion here with *exametum* or *examitum*, which Du Cange defines as *pannus holosericus*, the same word as *samitum* or *sametum*, the common form, e.g. *dalmaticam de optimo exameto rubeo*.—*Gesta Innocentii*, iii. p. 138.

⁴ *superauratum*, probably meaning very heavily embroidered with gold.

⁵ So called, no doubt, after the donor.

⁶ Probably = velvet, the same as 'vellous.'

⁷ *de antiquo*. Apparently used with the rest in this section.

10. Item, a change of damask, of glaucous ¹ colour, namely, a chasuble, two tunicles, three albes, three amices, a stole and a maniple.
11. Item, a change of valuce, of black colour for the dead, namely, a chasuble, two tunicles, three albes, three amices.
12. Item, a change of satin, of black colour, from of old, for the dead, namely, a chasuble, two tunicles.
13. Item, a change of damask, of green colour, namely, a chasuble, two tunicles, two albes, two amices, and a third of blue colour.
14. Item, for ferial days, a chasuble of valuce, of red colour, and two tunicles.

Item, for the season of Lent, a chasuble of damask, of white colour, a stole and a maniple.

Item, an albe of pure silk,² called the albe of St. Thomas the Martyr.

Item, for the high altar, three veils or offertories, with three frontals,³ and a veil for the step above the altar for feast days.

Item, a carpet ⁴ of cloth of gold, of red colour, for the high altar.

Item, a carpet of damask, of red colour, beneath the altar and another above the altar.

Item, a carpet of valuce, of black colour, for the dead, and another of damask, covered with the royal arms.

Item, two carpets of chamlet, of white colour, for feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Item, three cushions ⁵ of cloth of gold for the high altar, and one of damask.

¹ Sea-green, sometimes *thalassicus*, or *venetus*, as opposed to ordinary green, as in no. 12.

² The albe was a linen vestment, although it had silk apparels, or movable patches attached to skirt and sleeves. But occasionally abnormal examples such as this are to be found. In Eastern christendom, the *σρουχάριον*, Russian *stichar*, the same in origin as the albe, is regularly of silk.

³ *frontalibus*, here used for the frontlets, not the frontals, for which the context shows that *stragulum* is used.

⁴ *stragulum*, cf. canon 82 of the English code of 1603-4.

⁵ For the book; desks were occasionally used latterly, but cushions were more usual in mediaeval times. In England, Spain, and Austria they have been in continuous use for this purpose, in the more conservative churches.

Item, in the first place, a new cross of pure gold with precious stones, namely, thirty, with the wood of our Lord's cross, with a leather case.¹

Item, an old silver cross with the wood of our Lord's cross.

Item, a great silver cross with a foot, weighing a hundred and eighty ounces, with a wooden case.

Item, a silver cross for the sacrament, with a silver chain.

Item, a cross of crystal.²

Item, three silver gilt texts.

Item, a text of glass.³

Item, an ivory text.⁴

Item, a tabernacle of ivory for the altar of St. Katharine.

Item, a silver arm of St. Augustine, with his bone, and two rings weighing eighty-four ounces.

Item, a silver reliquary for the altar of St. Katharine, with her bone, which Sir John Crunzanne, formerly vicar of Ure,⁵ made, weighing ⁶

Item, there are ten chalices in all, namely—

1. A chalice of pure gold with a paten, weighing, forty-six ounces with a leather case.
2. Item the chalice of King Robert.
3. Item the chalice of King David.
4. Item the chalice of the altar of St. Mary the Virgin.
5. Item the chalice of the altar of St. Andrew.
6. Item the chalice of the altar of St. Katharine the Virgin.
7. Item the chalice of the altar of the Holy Cross.
8. Item the chalice of Sir John Marschell.
9. Item the chalice of Sir John Weddail.
10. Item another chalice, which is common, beside the chalices outside the chancel doors, namely (11) the chalice of the parish altar, and (12) the chalice of the infirmary,⁷ of silver but not gilt, and so there are twelve.

¹ No doubt a case of stamped leather of the kind known as *cuir bouilli*.

² *i.e.*, a considerable amount of rock crystal, set in a metal frame, probably.

³ Covered with glass, rock crystal, or some kind of enamel.

⁴ Covered with ivory.

⁵ Ure = Urr, a parish in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and diocese of Glasgow.

⁶ The weight has never been filled in.

⁷ The infirmary was probably at the south-east corner of the monastery.

Item, two old silver candlesticks.

Item, four new silver candlesticks, weighing a stone and four pounds.

Item, two silver candlesticks in the abbot's chapel of little weight.

Item, two brass candlesticks, and two of iron for ferial days.

FOR THE PONTIFICALS OF THE ABBOT

Item, in the first place, a mitre with precious gems.

Item, another mitre of white coloured damask.

Item, two precious amices.

Item, a pastoral staff.

Item, three rings.

Item, an ivory comb, with a bodkin.

Item, a girdle of silk.

Item, three palls of silk to carry the cross or the sacrament.

Item, a great eucharistial of silver, weighing a hundred and sixty ounces, and it is gilt, except two bells,¹ with precious stones.

Item, a great cup of silver for the sacrament.

Item, a silver gilt vessel for holy water, with a hyssop.²

Item, two silver censers with a silver box³ for incense.

Item, two silver gilt cruets for the high altar.

Note, that there are two silver cruets for the altar of Holy Cross.

And two silver cruets for the altar of St. Katharine. And two silver cruets with one silver text, and an image of the Blessed Virgin, of ivory, with a silver foot ; and a glass cruet with the oil of Blessed Andrew,⁴ for the altar of St. Andrew.

¹ Miniature bells attached to the monstrance, to ring as the monstrance moved, perhaps taking the place of a bell to ring separately in the procession.

² Hyssop=sprinkler ; this word is evidently suggested by the anthem usually sung at the sprinkling of holy water on Sundays—*Asperges me domine ysopo et mundabor*.

³ *acerra*, the classical word ; the usual word was 'ship' in the vernacular.

⁴ Probably as in other similar cases, a scented oil believed to have been distilled from his remains ; this or a similar phenomenon was very widely believed to have taken place in the case of certain great saints. Compare the very widespread belief that in many instances the bodies of saints have been immune from corruption.

Here follows the inventory of copes :—

In the first place a new cope of cloth of gold of blue colour.

Item, two copes of cloth of gold, of red colour, with two silver gilt morses, and one of them with precious stones, the other without stones.

Item, a cope of cramasey, embroidered with golden branches, with a beryl on the breast.¹

Item, a cope of cramasey of cloth of gold having a stag with the holy cross on the hood.²

Item, a cope of cramasey interwoven with golden roses.

Item, a cope of valuce, of blue colour.

Item, three copes of cramasey valuce.

Item, three copes of damask, of white colour.

Item, three copes of valuce, of blue colour.

Item, two copes of purple colour.

Item, a cope of chamlet with another cope of the same colour.

Item, two copes of cloth of gold called Douglass.

Item, three copes with golden birds.

Item, three copes of black valuce for the dead.

Item, four copes of damask of green colour.

Item, a cope of valuce of green colour with orphreys of cloth of gold.

Item, a cope of purple colour with orphreys of valuce of black colour for Hamer.

Note that Robert, abbot of the monastery of Holyrood [departed from] the kingdom of Scotland on the second day of September in the year of our Lord 1494 to the land of Flanders, and thence to Rome. And this abbot brought for the replenishment of the monastery of Holy Rood, very cheaply, in the market-place of Bruges in [the Nether?]land, these jewels and vestments which follow in this writing, namely :

First, namely, for the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a great vestment, namely a 'stande,' namely, a cope with chasuble and two tunicles, with three albes, three amices and their apparels of precious cloth of gold, of white colour. And twenty copes of damask, also of

¹ Most likely on the morse or clasp.

² Evidently a representation of the stag as said to have been seen by King David in the story of the foundation of the monastery.

white colour, with orphreys of cloth of gold of blue colour, and some orphreys of valuce of black colour, and this vestment, in English a 'stande,' he gave to the vestry of the said monastery to remain in perpetuity among the jewels and vestments of the said monastery.

Also at the same time the same abbot gave for the adornment of the high altar, four curtains of double tartara of blue colour, made and finished with their hangings¹ and other necessities.

The most striking feature of the inventory, taken as a whole, is the meagreness of its contents for a monastery of such wealth and importance. It is true that some of the vestments and ornaments must have been very splendid, and that in actual practice there were plenty of beautiful things with which to carry out a stately service. But if we compare the contents of the vestry at Holyrood with those of an important English monastery, the difference is very marked. We need not go so far. St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, was richer; if King's College, Aberdeen, had not more vestments, it was as rich in other respects. And in spite of its royal connection and its situation close to Edinburgh, and much farther south, Holyrood could not compare with Aberdeen Cathedral in the wealth and number of its church goods and ornaments.

Fourteen full sets of vestments are enumerated, all with two tunics specified, and nearly all with one to three albes and amices. In only four cases are stoles and maniples mentioned; this is probably due to carelessness. It is difficult to know whether the albes and amices are the linen vestments in question, or their apparels, or both. It may be noted that no other linen is mentioned, no surplices, rochets,² corporals or

¹ Probably cords to attach them to the rods at the ends of the altar.

² The rochet, worn by Augustinian canons in choir instead of the surplice used by seculars, is a form of surplice with tight sleeves instead of long open ones. Being part of the monastic habit, it was naturally not included in a list of church ornaments, any more than the black choir cope (*cappa nigra*, or in this ordinance merely *cappa* as opposed to *cappa serica*, the rich cope of silk or other coloured material). The choir cope was a cloak of black stuff with a hood, and, like the rochet, was part

altar cloths. Only one 'single' set of vestments—*i.e.* a set for a single priest, without deacon or subdeacon—is mentioned, and that is one of white damask for Lent.

Of these fourteen full sets, three are described as gold, though other coloured sets are cloth of gold, one is white, three are blue, three red, two green (including one 'glaucous'), and two black, specified as 'for the dead.' Of the red sets, one is 'for ferial days.' As in so many cases where sets of vestments are specified in inventories as being for ferial days, the reason is probably their being old and worn, apart from any question of suitability of colour. The idea of a colour sequence only developed gradually; before the thirteenth century, and indeed long afterwards in most places there was little if any more notion of a colour sequence in the West than there is in the East at the present day. Only little by little did the use of colours become defined by the practice of great churches, and it is chiefly after the Reformation on the Continent that the fixed diocesan colour sequence is found. The usual mediaeval practice was to use the best vestments on the highest feasts independently of their colour, and old and shabby vestments on ferial, *i.e.* ordinary, week-days, and in Lent. At Rome, as early as the thirteenth century, violet was used for Advent, and from Septuagesima through the whole of Lent to Easter, green was used on ordinary days, and white soon came to be used for most feasts of our Lord and for all saints who were not martyrs. This remains the Roman

of the monastic habit of a canon regular. It was worn over the rochet in choir except from Easter to Michaelmas, when the canons appeared in their white linen rochets only (see p. 113 l. 27, p. 154 l. 9). The practice of secular canons was often the same, except that they wore the surplice instead of the rochet and also used the fur almuce, not only when the *cappa nigra* was not worn, but sometimes underneath it. Some canons regular used the surplice and almuce, *e.g.* at Christ Church, Oxford, the brass of James Courthope, 1557, shows him dressed in these, like a secular canon. Underneath the rochet the canons wore a cassock, which in England in the sixteenth century seems to have been dark blue.

The rest of the clothing of the Black canons is described in the *Barnwell Observances*, pp. lxxiii-lxxxii.

practice down to the present day. But outside Rome, colour uses developed on other lines, with almost infinite local variation, and for a long time with much less rigidity; though side by side with very great freedom, such obvious uses as white for virgins, red for martyrs, and black for the dead became usual everywhere: and on this side of the Alps plain white linen was used to represent sackcloth for the first four weeks of Lent and red for the last fortnight in Lent, including Good Friday. Soon we find special rules for great churches specifying a good deal more, for example at Westminster and Wells, and to some extent at Sarum and elsewhere. But there is abundant evidence that widespread as was the Sarum missal, the average parish church made no attempt to follow the few rules for colours that are given in it. It will be noticed that in this Holyrood ordiale only once is a colour mentioned, namely on Good Friday (p. 109), when the prelate is to wear *casulam purpuream si habeatur si non unam de mediocribus*. At this date *purpureus* indicates a dark red, though in the sixteenth century in some places¹ it had come to mean what we call purple. This use of red on Good Friday was very common indeed of old, and seems to have been one of the first colour uses to become fixed. It is the only colour direction in some mediaeval books; for example, in the Arbuthnott missal. Elsewhere in the Holyrood ordiale references to vestments are in terms of value or the reverse, not in terms of colour. On Christmas day the priest is to be vested *honorifice* (p. 75) for the first mass, and the same phrase is used later on in the case of feasts of first dignity (p. 158); for the second mass the sacred ministers are to be vested *sicut solent in dominicis*. On octave days the priest is to be vested *festivius quam solet in privatis diebus* (p. 164), on common feasts *festivo more* (p. 168), on feasts of nine lessons *honeste* (p. 169). On Easter Eve at the blessing of the paschal candle the vesting is *festivo more*

¹ This will be shown in the Edwardian Inventories for the city of Exeter, which the Alcuin Club is about to publish under the editorship of Miss Beatrix Cresswell.

(p. 113), at the prophecies and the consecration of the font the prelate is to put on *una de mediocribus planetis*, which he changes for *alia festiva* for the mass (p. 119).

From the colours mentioned in the inventory, it would be unsafe to make any deductions as to use, except in regard to white for Lent, most probably the first four weeks only, and that not on Sundays. It will be noted that there is only a single chasuble, stole and maniple, with no provision for deacon and subdeacon, also that the material is damask, not as was more usual, in England at any rate, fustian or linen or some coarse material. No result can be drawn from comparing the number of vestments of each colour, as several are merely called gold. The blue vestments must have been among the best there were, and there is no such quantity of white as to lead one to think that more than feasts of our Lady and virgins were kept in that colour. Of the thirty-three copes mentioned, blue and green predominate. There was a set of glaucous or sea-green vestments, with two purple copes. No yellow vestments are mentioned. At the end of the list of copes is one of purple with black orphreys *pro hamera*. This word has long been a difficulty with students, and the writer has been unable to find it in any of the dictionaries. The late bishop of Edinburgh, Dr. Dowden, believed it to be a form of the proper name Hamer, the old designation of the parish of Whitekirk in East Lothian, a possession of Holyrood. This is probably the true solution of the difficulty.

Comparatively few textile ornaments are recorded for the high altar, and none for any of the other altars. It is difficult to believe the inventory is complete in this. There was a frontal of red cloth of gold, one of black for the dead, another covered with the royal arms, a red damask frontal and upper frontal, and a white damask frontal and upper frontal for feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The unusual word *stragulum*, literally a carpet, is used for the frontal, and the word *frontellum* for the frontlets, of which there were three.

Besides four cushions for the books, 'three veils or offertories' are mentioned among the ornaments of the high altar, and 'a veil for the step above the altar for feast days.' The last is a very puzzling entry. At first sight it almost suggests the shelf or gradine of the later renaissance altar, which has increased and multiplied at the expense of the proportions and dignity of both altar and reredos on the Continent, and to lesser extent in England in more recent times. What was the *gradus super altare*? Most probably an early low reredos, on the top of which the jewels and reliquaries were placed on high days; this would explain the word *velamen*. It is to be noticed that *stragulum* is applied to what hung above the altar as well as beneath it (*subtus*). These *stragula* were therefore clearly upper and nether frontals, therefore not the same as this *velamen*. Further the *velamen pro gradu* is included with the *offertoria*, which were long thin strips of material, probably silk, resting upon the shoulders of the ministers of the altar when holding certain things in them. Probably the *gradus* was not unlike a high shelf, and the upper frontal may have hung above it, on the screen which no doubt ran across the choir behind the high altar. The altar candlesticks are not likely to have been placed on the *gradus*, but in the usual mediaeval way upon the altar itself.

There were two crosses containing reputed relics of the true Cross, a cross of crystal, and a great silver cross with a foot, weighing 180 ounces. The fact of the foot being specified shows that it was separate, and used for the cross when it stood on the altar, the cross being also available as a processional cross when set on a staff.

The silver cross for the sacrament with a silver chain, appears to have been a kind of cross-shaped pix for reserving the holy Eucharist for the sick. Generally in England and in the north of France, particularly in the greater churches, and also in the south of Scotland, the Eucharist was reserved in the hanging pix above the high altar. In some places,

particularly in the Low Countries and in the north of Scotland, a more or less elaborate structure, called a sacrament house, in the wall on the north side of the sanctuary, was used for reservation. At Aberdeen one of these took the place in the sixteenth century of the hanging pix which the inventories show to have been in use before. In the case of Holyrood some kind of suspension seems to have been practised. Beside the cross and its chains, we find 'a great cup of silver for the sacrament.' This is not a chalice; the word *cuppa* here used is generally connected with the basin in which the pix was suspended. We may most probably conclude that either the cross was a cross-shaped pix standing in the *cuppa* or basin, or else that the cross formed a link between the chain and the basin.

The *eukaristiale* was of course a monstrance or shrine for the reserved Eucharist. In the pre-Reformation period it seems to have been used very seldom, perhaps only on the feast of Corpus Christi, and in the processions on Palm Sunday and Easter morning. Latterly there seems to have been some kind of exposition of the Eucharist in connection with the mass, but the modern Roman Catholic service of Benediction with the blessed Sacrament is of post-Reformation growth. The monstrance of gothic times, called by the name of 'eucharist' in the vernacular, was generally a very rich and elaborate piece of plate, seldom found except in the greater churches.

The 'texts' (*textus*) included among the plate were richly bound books of the liturgical gospels and epistles, with covers plated with silver and gold or adorned with enamels and precious stones. The custom of doing special honour to the gospel book is very ancient, and originated in the feeling that every possible effort should be made to emphasise the importance of the record of the life and words of our Lord over all the rest of holy scripture. Hence the book of the gospels was one of the very few objects allowed to be placed on the

altar itself in early days, and it has long been one of the necessary and characteristic ornaments of the holy table all over Eastern Christendom. Just as the book of the law had been carried of old before the Roman magistrate as a sign of his office, together with other insignia such as lights and incense, so the book of the gospels came to be borne before the celebrant to the Christian altar, and carried before the deacon with the same insignia when he went to read the liturgical gospel. In course of time the epistle book was also richly ornamented, and both books or *textus* were set upright, one on either side of the altar. This is ordered in the rubrics of French missals down to very recent times, and the custom of setting up richly bound books in this position still survives in some conservative churches in England.

The tabernacle of ivory for St. Katharine's altar was probably an ornament of no great size. *Tabernaculum*, a tent, was used in mediaeval Latin for almost any kind of canopy, and also came to be employed to include the carved figures beneath a canopy. In this particular instance the ornament was very likely a small ivory triptych with rich canopy work.

The silver arm of St. Augustine was a reliquary shaped like an arm, to contain the arm bone. St. Giles', Edinburgh, had a similar reliquary and relic of St. Giles.

Ten chalices are specified 'beside the chalices outside the chancel doors.' Four were known by the names of their donors, including Kings David and Robert. The rest include chalices attached to particular altars, those namely of St. Mary, St. Andrew, St. Katharine, and Holy Cross. This tells us that these altars were all in the eastern part of the church. There would seem to have been an altar of Holy Cross, apart from the high altar, which must have been under that patronage. The parish altar was under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was probably, though not certainly, the altar which was in front of the rood-screen, probably between the two pillars at the east end of the nave, with a door on

either side leading through the screen. We do not know its exact position or where the canons' choir began. It is certain, however, that a bay or two farther east, probably between the eastern piers of the crossing, but possibly farther west, there must have been a second screen called the pulpitum, with a single door in the middle closing the choir on the west. This is what is referred to as 'the chancel doors.'

There are very few candlesticks in the inventory. It was not usual in mediaeval times to leave candlesticks as permanent ornaments on altars that were not in use, and thus the same candlesticks could be used on one altar at one time and on another at another time. But for so large a church this is a very small list, and apparently only concerns the high altar. We have two old silver candlesticks, probably for festivals, two brass candlesticks, and two of iron, which the inventory tells us were 'for ferial days.' Beside these are four new ones of silver. It was very rare for more than two lights to be set on the altar of old. Additional lights were placed on standard candlesticks on the pavement before the altar, or upon the pillars or other supports of the curtains at the altar's ends, or they were hung from the roof. But there was never anything like the multitude of lights immediately behind the altar itself that has become customary on the Continent in modern times. It is possible that Holyrood was an exceptional case, where there were latterly as many as four, although there is no actual proof of this.¹

In the *Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis*, Edinburgh, 1840, pp. 204-5, is printed the grant by the antipope Clement VII, dated from Avignon, 27th July 1379, to the abbot of Holyrood, 'cuius abbates qui fuerunt pro tempore principales Capellani dicti Regis esse consueuerunt sicut asseritur,' of the right to use the mitre, ring, and other pontifical insignia, and

¹ But the ordinary of the Austin Canons of the Windesheim congregation in the Low Countries and North Germany, printed in 1521, orders four lights to be placed on the altar on highest feasts.

to give the solemn blessing after mattins, evensong, and mass, in the absence of a bishop or papal legate, in all churches subject to the monastery.

A list of ornaments for the abbot is given. Certain abbots obtained the right to use the special ornaments of a bishop, although themselves only in priest's orders. The abbot of Holyrood was one of these. So we find two mitres, one with precious gems, evidently a 'precious' mitre in the strict sense, and another of white damask, apparently a 'simple' mitre.¹ The two precious amices were evidently not the amices themselves, which obviously could only be made of linen, but richly ornamented apparels to be attached to them. The comb was for straightening the hair when displaced by the mitre, and is an object frequently found in this connection. The object called *tela* was probably a sort of bodkin, used for parting the hair, like the *discerniculum* of classical times.

An interesting and difficult question is raised by the entry *tria pallia de serico ad portandum crucem seu sacramentum*, at the end of this section. Their inclusion in it suggests that they were chiefly used on great occasions when the abbot pontificated. With them must be compared the previous entry *pro majori altari tria velamina seu offertoria cum tribus frontalibus* and the rest, among the furniture of the high altar. The *pallia* as well as the *velamina seu offertoria* were of the nature of sudaries or humeral veils, long cloths in which certain of the sacred vessels and ornaments were held. Originally their use, as the word sudary implies, was to protect the vessels from the moisture of the hands; in course of time they became signs of reverence and dignity.

From much earlier days the sacred vessels were carried to the altar wrapped in a long *sudarium* or *offertorium*, the ends of which rested on the shoulders of the bearer. The paten was

¹ In places uninfluenced by Roman ceremonial, the distinction between the three kinds of mitres was not rigidly adhered to, any more than was the Roman restriction of their colour to white and gold.

held in the same veil at high mass when it was not being used. At the same time, in some rites a similar veil was used as well, in a slightly different way; it was placed on the shoulders of the minister, who wrapped what he carried in the ends. In certain uses the latter kind of veil, the humeral veil, survived when the other went out of use. At Bayeux a veil of the former kind, called a *sindon*, was used to carry the chalice by the clerk, who also wore on his shoulders a veil of the latter kind, called a *pallium*. Some hold that the practice at Sarum was the same, the word *mantellum* being used for the *pallium*. Here at Holyrood apparently the *velamina seu offertoria* were sudaries or veils of the first kind, used in the ordinary ceremonial of a solemn mass to carry the vessels and their contents to the altar, while the *pallia* were of the second kind; humeral veils strictly so-called, probably of later introduction, used to hold the cross or the monstrance containing the reserved sacrament in processions.

At Aberdeen in 1549 the same veils were used for both purposes, for in the cathedral inventory of that date we read that they had *tria sudaria ex tela serica seu transparens lintheum deferenda super venerabili sacramento et sacrificiis misse cum exequitur officium dominus episcopus aut decanus seu sua loca tenentes super sacrificia deferenda per ministros altaris*.¹ The word *sacrificia* is clearly used here for the sacred elements as already prepared before being taken to the altar at the offertory.²

At Holyrood, seemingly, the conservatism of a religious order preserved the earlier distinction between the two kinds of veils, which became obliterated at Aberdeen latterly.³

¹ *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, Edin., 1845, ii. 193.

² Cf. rubric in Sarum missal: *post offertorium vero porrigat diaconus calicem cum patena et sacrificio*, *Missale ad usum Sarum*, ed. F. H. Dickinson, Burntisland, 1861-83, col. 593.

³ The present writer has discussed the whole question of these veils, especially in Scotland, in the *Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society*, 1912-13, vol. iv. pt. i. pp. 72-81.

A little more can be gleaned about the ornaments of the church from Bellenden, and from Richard Augustine Hay, the Augustinian canon of S. Geneviève, Paris, whose manuscript collections relating to Scottish monasteries are in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

John Bellenden, in his translation of Boece's *History*, writing of his namesake 'Den Robert Bellenden, Abbot xvj yeris,' whose gifts have already been alluded to in the inventory, says:

'He brocht hame the gret bellis, the gret brasyn fount. xxiiij capis of gold & silk. He maid ane chalice of fyne gold, ane eucharist with sindry chaliceis of siluer. He theikkit the kirk with leid.'¹

The 'gret brasyn fount' is said to have been looted by Sir Richard Lee when the English burnt Holyrood during the Earl of Hertford's invasion of 1544, and given to St. Albans Abbey, where it disappeared during the Great Rebellion. This rests on the authority of Camden and Fuller, whom all the other writers seem to have copied.

In the second edition of Camden's *Britannia*² we read:

'*Fanum Albani . . . templumque Monasterij . . . quod nunc in Parochialem aedem conuersum pulcherrimum habet ex aere solido Baptisterium, in quo Regum Scotorum liberi sacra aqua ablui solebant, Quod e Scotici belli manubiis Richardus Leus Eques Cuniculariorum Praefectus cum hac inscriptione consecrauit.*

'CVM LAETHA OPPIDVM APVD SCOTOS NON INCELEBRA ET EDINBURGVS PRIMARIA APVD EOS CIVITAS INCENDIO CONFLAGRARENT, RICHARDVS LEVS EQVES AVRATVS ME FLAMMIS EREPTVM AD ANGLOS PERDVXIT. HVIVS EGO BENEFICII MEMOR, NON NISI REGVM LIBEROS LAVARE SOLITVS, NVNC MEAM OPERAM ETIAM INFIMIS ANGLORVM LIBENTER CONDIXI. LEVS VICTOR SIC VOLVIT VALE, ANNO DOMINI. M.D.XLIIII. ET HENRICI OCTAVI XXXVI.'

Thomas Fuller, in his *History of the Worthies of England*, writes:³

'I am sorry to hear that the fair Font of solid brasse, brought out of Scotland and bestowed by Sir Richard Lee on the Abbey Church in St. Albans is lately taken away.'

¹ 1526, fo. clxxxv.

² London, 1587, p. 257.

³ London, 1662, *sub* Hartfordshire.

Although stone was the usual material for fonts, metal examples are sometimes found in Western Europe. They are the rule in the East at the present day, where the font is movable. After the Reformation in Scotland, small movable metal basins, sometimes of silver, became the rule, among Episcopalians as well as Presbyterians, until the nineteenth century. In pre-Reformation times a metal font was rare, although lead linings to stone fonts were general. Some thirty leaden fonts remain in England,¹ and Mr. Tavenor-Perry reckons that there are still about fifty brazen fonts in Europe, chiefly in Germany, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia.²

Hay describes the church in somewhat grandiloquent language, and in a very loose way. Writing about a century and a half after the destruction of what he describes, his evidence is not of very great weight, but he probably had access to sources of information which are now lost. He speaks of *chorus . . . cui pulpitum herebat, ex quo epistole et evangelia recitari solita*, indicating a tradition that the epistles and gospels were read from the pulpitum. He also says:

‘In narthece rota seu corona, ex aere elegantissime composita, forti catena sustentata dependebat: accensi cerei imponebantur in precipuis festivitatibus. Arbor ante altare stabat miro artificio opere fabricata, ex aere, nec magis conspicua superpositis lucernis quam suis gemmis.”³

¹ See a paper by Dr. A. C. Fryer in *The Archaeological Journal*, vol. 57, 1900.

² *Dinanderie, a history and description of mediaeval art work in copper, brass, and bronze*, by J. Tavenor-Perry, London, 1910, in which brazen fonts at St. Bartholomew, Liège; St. Martin, Hal; and Hildesheim are illustrated.

³ Hay, *Diplomatum collectio*, i. p. 293, Advocates' Library, MS. 34. 1, 10.

It may perhaps be worth while to refer to a kalendar, considerably extended by long explanatory notes, which Hay gives in these collections as having come from Holyrood. He writes in a very vague way about it, and gives no indication of the book to which it belonged, or where he saw it. It contains many Celtic saints, unconnected with the east of Scotland, including some not found elsewhere, but it also contains entries like St. Bruno, that are non-Scottish and non-Augustinian, and which suggest that Hay may have added entries that he thought interesting, in addition to his own lengthy notes. The doubtful character of the whole document, and the number of questions relating to Scottish hagiology in general, and of no special connection with Holyrood that would

It is not likely that Hay invented what he calls a tree. Much more probably he knew of it by record or tradition. It was probably one of the large seven-branched candlesticks which certain great mediaeval choirs possessed. Salisbury, Lincoln, York, and Hereford among secular churches, and the monasteries of Westminster, Bury St. Edmunds, Christ Church Canterbury, Durham, and Winchester each had one. That at Winchester was given by Cnut in 1035, but most of them belonged to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Examples still remain at Milan, Magdeburg, Brunswick, and Essen. Bourges, Rouen, and S. Remi at Reims also had them formerly. That at Milan is still called the Tree of the Virgin. At Durham it was used as the paschal candlestick, and stood crossways between the choir and the altar.¹

It has generally been assumed that the bronze eagle lectern in St. Stephen's, St. Albans, was part of Sir Richard Lee's plunder from Holyrood. The lectern bears Crichtoun's arms, mitre and crosier, with the inscription :

∇ Georgius * Creichtoun * Episcopus * Dunkeldensis

George Crichtoun held the see of Dunkeld from 1524 till his death in 1543, and he had previously been abbot of Holyrood from 1515 to 1524. He founded a hospital of St. Thomas on the north side of the Watergate at Abbeyhill, the endowments of which he devised in trust to James Greg and John Faw, chaplains, and their successors, celebrating divine service at the altars of SS. Andrew and Katharine in the abbey church of Holyrood, 'in the southern chapel

require to be discussed at length if it were dealt with at all, suggested that any extended treatment would be out of place in the present volume. The writer intends to treat it fully in the book referred to on p. xxvii.

¹ See *Inventories of Christ Church, Canterbury*, ed. Legg and Hope, 1902, pp. x, 47 sq., where it is pointed out that these great ornaments probably originated in a movement which went on in the early Middle Ages to revive certain Jewish usages. The candlesticks at Essen, Milan, and Magdeburg are illustrated in *Dinanderie*.

adjoining to the high altar.' This foundation deed ¹ shows that he was buried in the abbey church: it provides for the setting of lights in his tomb at obit services. His maintaining this connection with Holyrood certainly suggests that he might have given the lectern, which would no doubt be used for reading the gospel on days when it was read near the altar and not in the pulpitum. While the absence of any reference to Holyrood in the inscription is at first sight more suggestive of Dunkeld Cathedral, it is difficult to see how a Dunkeld lectern would get to St. Albans, while there is very good evidence that the Holyrood font was taken there.

It is difficult to understand why Sir Richard Lee or any one else should trouble to carry off this lectern, which is of a very usual late Gothic type, such as England must have possessed in great abundance at the time.² The looting of the brazen font, in itself an uncommon ornament, with associations of royal christenings, can be much more readily understood. There is no actual proof that the lectern was at Holyrood, and no documentary evidence to that effect, although the indications, such as they are, support the generally received view. Still, it is within possibility that the lectern had been made in England to Crichtoun's order, and that it never reached Scotland at all. But this is less likely than the theory of its removal from Holyrood with the font, especially as we know that Lee had the advowson of St. Stephen's, St. Albans, conferred upon him on 7th January 1544-5 by Henry VIII.³

The lectern itself is of a familiar type, of which a fair number of examples still exist in England. It consists of an eagle standing on a slightly flattened ball, on the top of a circular shaft with prominent bands of mouldings at the top, in the

¹ Quoted by W. Maitland, *History of Edinburgh*, 1753, p. 154.

² See *Pulpits, Lecterns, and Organs in English Churches*, J. C. Cox, London, 1910, p. 163, where similar examples at Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, and Bovey Tracey, Devon, are illustrated.

³ Patent Rolls, 36 Henry VIII., p. 2, memb. 11.

middle, and at the base, which is circular and spreading, and originally had three small lions at the base, like other lecterns of this class. The total height is 5 ft. 7 in.; the base is 1 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter; the eagle stands 1 ft. 9 in. above the ball, and is 1 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the wings. The inscription is engraved round the upper surface of the projecting band in the middle of the stem, and a small shield with Crichtoun's arms separates the beginning from the end. On the upper surface of the ball, two similar but larger shields are engraved, one on either side, alternating with two representations of the mitre and crosier, one in front, the other behind. Three modern lions take the place of the lost old ones at the base. Clutterbuck, the historian of Hertfordshire, tells us that the lectern was dug up under the chancel in 1750, when the Montgomery vault was being opened.¹

The lectern is described and illustrated, but not particularly well, in a *Notice of an ancient Scottish lectern of brass, now in the parish church of St. Stephen's, St. Albans, Hertfordshire*, by William Galloway, in *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xiii., 1879, pp. 287 sq., where all the literary references to the font are collected. A photograph of the lectern is reproduced in the *Report of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments for Hertfordshire*, p. 19.

No bells are included in the inventory, although the church must have possessed several. It would be unsafe to attempt to draw any conclusions as to their number from the rules for ringing in the ordinale, because these were undoubtedly written for some English houses, and are largely based upon similar rules in Lanfranc's Constitutions. The language is Lanfranc's; the use of the word *signum* instead of *campana* belongs to the eleventh and twelfth centuries and not to the fifteenth. All that we can say is that it is

¹ *The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford*, Robert Clutterbuck, London, 1815, vol. i. p. 232.

probable that in actual practice the ringing at Holyrood was more or less based upon these rules.¹

In conclusion it is perhaps right to refer to the erroneous supposition that the Black Rood of Scotland, St. Margaret's famous cross, found its way and gave its name to Holyrood. There seems no evidence to support this, either here or anywhere else. The whole subject of the Black Rood has been fully discussed by Mr. George Watson in the *Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society*, vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 27 sq.

The last item of any interest or importance in the book is a curious note in a contemporary cursive hand, to the effect that on the 7th of September 1547 the Earl of Hertford, who had led an army of 20,000 men by land with 8000 by sea, 'and thaie intendit for plane conquest,' was 'feildit' on 'Gladismur' by the Governor of Scotland and the Douglas. Here the note stops; the sequel to these events was the destruction of Holyrood Abbey, with the carrying off to England of the brazen font and probably the bronze lectern. It almost looks as if one of the canons made the note immediately on hearing of the battle of Gladsmuir, and fled to a place of safety taking the book with him, before Hertford reached Holyrood.

¹ Very little attention has been given to the numerous mediaeval rules for ringing which exist, and nothing seems to have been done towards classifying them. Broadly speaking, according to this ordiale, for mattins and evensong the bells were rung in succession, each (or two together) for a short time, beginning with the smaller, and finally all were rung together. For high mass all were rung together *in classicum* (i.e. probably clashing, and not one after the other). The bells were also rung at the end of mass. On less important occasions fewer and smaller bells were used, whether of those rung singly or *in classicum*. At Exeter Cathedral, where there is the heaviest set of ancient bells in England, the mediaeval way of ringing bells of increasing size, each for a short time in succession, followed by all or a larger number together, is still kept up. See *The Bells of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exon*, H. T. Ellacombe, Exeter, 1874, p. 28.

[THE HOLYROOD ORDINALE]

fo. A v.] [In a late cursive hand on a leaf of thick vellum 'waste.']

1 monos v quinque x denos bis xxque vigenos
xl duplat idem trinat lx l quoque sola
Quinquaginta facit set nonaginta dat xc
C dat centenos set quingintos dtibi^t dat D
De secentos M mille C si preit Aufert
Centvm sic numerum debes conscribere totum

fo. B.] [Blank : a leaf of thick vellum 'waste,' the greater part of
which has been cut away.]

[FORM OF BIDDING PRAYER]

fo. B v.] [In a late cursive hand : most of the rest of the leaf has been
cut away.]

[D]eprecemur deum patrem omnipotentem per merita et inter-
cessionem intemerate uirginis marie et omnium sanctorum ut nobis
concedat ita sibi seruicium inpendere qualiter illi fiat placabile et
animarum nostrarum salute[m] [C]onseruat omnipotens deus episcopos
sancte andree glasgwensis et galwydiensis abbatem et confratres nostros
ac omnes benefactores ubiq̃uecunque^t fuerint ab omnibus per[i]culis et
aduersis [C]ustodiat omnipotens dominus dominum nostrum regem et
reginam liberos eorum et omnes regni procures donet que eis regnum
gubernandi quod sit ad honorem dei et saluacionem populi Amen

[In another hand or added at another time] Propicietur clemen-
tissimus deus animabus regum dauid malcolmi alexandri roberti dauid
rober^t [in another hand] et dauid et Jacobe et Comitum henrici et
dauid / malcolmi dauid

fo. 1.]

[FORM OF BIDDING PRAYER]

DEprecamur deum patrem omnipotentem per merita et intercessionem intemerate uirginis marie et omnium sanctorum suorum ut nobis concedat ita sibi seruicium impendere qualiter illi fiat placabile . et animarum nostrarum saluti

Respondeat conuentus Amen.

Conseruat[†] omnipotens deus episcopos sanctiandree . glasgwensis . et galwydiensis . Abbatem . et confratres nostros . ac omnes benefactores ubicunque fuerint ab omnibus periculis[†] et aduersis. Amen.

Custodiat omnipotens dominus dominum nostrum regem et reginam liberos eorum et omnes regni proceres . donetque eis regnum gubernandi . quod sit ad honorem dei et saluacionem populi . a[men].

Propicietur clementissimus deus animabus regum dauid . Malcolmi . alexandri roberti . Dauid . Roberti et iacobi . et comitum henrici et dauid et animabus episcoporum . abbatum . confratrum patrum . matrum fratrum et sororium[†] nostrarum congregacionum parentum et amicorum nostrorum defunctorum . et animabus Fergusij . vchtrede . Rollandi . et alani et animabus omnium defunctorum . tribuatque eis pro sua pietate uitam eternam.

A M E N

[AT RECEIVING BRETHREN]

In fratribus suscipiendis.

Psalmus.

Magnus dominus et laudabilis nimis.

Psalmus

Miserere mei deus secundum.

Psalmus

Ecce quam bonum.

A[ntiphona]

Suscepimus deus misericordiam tuam in medio templi tui secundum nomen tuum deus sit et laus tua in fines terre iusticia plena est dextera tua.

Kyriel[eison].

Christel[eison].

Kyriel[eison].

Pater n[oste]r.

- [V.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].
 [R.] Set libera nos a malo. Amen.]
 [V.] Saluum fac seruum tuum.
 [R.] Deus meus sperantem in te
 [V.] Mitte ei domine auxilium de sancto.
 [R.] Et de sion tuere eum.
 [V.] Esto ei domine turris fortitudinis.
 [R.] A facie inimici.
 [V.] Nichil proficiat inimicus in eo.
 [R.] Et filius iniquitatis non apponat nocere ei.
 [V.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].
 [R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat].
 [V.] Dominus nobiscum.
 [R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

oracio

Suscipiat te deus pater in numero fidelium suorum . et nos licet indigni suscepimus in oracionibus nostris . concedatque tibi per vnigenitum suum mediatorem dei et hominum locum bene agendi . et instanciam bene perseuerandi . et ad eterne uite hereditatem feliciter perueniendi . et sicut nos hodie caritas fraternitatis specialiter coniungit in terris . ita diuina pietas que fraterne dileccionis cum sit auctrix et amatrix cum fidelibus suis coniungere dignetur in celis. Per dominum nostrum i[esum]. ch[ristum]. f[ilium]. t[uum]. q[ui]. t[ecum]. ui[uit]. et r[egnat]. in v[er]itate. s[piritus]. s[ancti]. deus. per o[mnia]. s[ecula]. s[eculorum]. a[men]

[FORM OF ABSOLUTION FROM EXCOMMUNICATION]

*/Modus absoluendi aliquem solempniter excommunicatum. [fo. 1 v
 Primo juret absoluendus stare ordinacioni sancte matris ecclesie et
 ipsius absoluentis . incipiens Ps[almu]m.*

Miserere mei deus.

Kyriel[eison]

Christel[eison].

Kyriel[eison].

Pater noster.

- [V.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].
 [R.] Set libera nos a malo amen.]

[V̇.] Ostende nobis domine misericordiam tuam.

[R7.] Et salutare tuum da nobis.

[V̇.] Saluum fac seruum tuum

[R7.] Deus meus sperantem in te.

[V̇.] Esto ei domine turris fortitudinis.

[R7.] A facie inimici.

[V̇.] Nichil proficiat inimicus in eo.

[R7.] Et filius iniquitatis non apponat nocere ei.

[V̇.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].

[R7.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniet.]

[V̇.] Dominus nobiscum.

[R7.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

Presta quesumus omnipotens deus huic famulo tuo . N . dignum penitencie fructum ut ecclesie tue sancte a cuius integritate peccando deuiauerat . commissorum suorum ueniam consequendo reddatur innoxius . per christum dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus cui proprium est miserere semper et parcere suscipe deprecationem nostram . ut quem excommunicacionis cathena constringit . misericordia[]¹ tue pietatis absoluat . per christum dominum nostrum. Amen.

Absolucio.

Au[c]toritate dei patris omnipotentis et beatorum apostolorum eius petri et pauli et ecclesie sancte dei . et autoritate michi commissa . te absoluo . a sententia excommunicacionis talis qualis incurristi . et restitutioni et participacioni ecclesie ut sis absolutus ante tribunal domini nostri ihesu christi ut habeas uitam eternam et uiuas in secula seculorum.

[VERSES EXPLAINING ORDER OF SCRIPTURE LESSONS AND BOOKS]

[In a late cursive hand.]

Quid legat et quando mense lector tibi pando
Me sine falletur et per me certus habetur
Annalis scripto sub tali noscitur ordo
Quinque libros moysi tibi septuagesima sumit
Hiis Iosue Iudicum necnon Ruth connumerare

¹ An erasure.

Vult sibi scripta legi Ieremie passio christi
 Post pascha nostrum legis acta apostolorum
 Huic apochalypsim lege canonicasque vicissim
 Post penthecosten regum liber exit in hostem
 Huic paralipomenon legito tu concomitantem
 Donec ad augustum cum uerba legis sapientia
 Per totum mensem salomon tibi porrigit ensem
 Iob lege september Thobi Iudith simul Ester
 Hiis lectis Esdras sequitur post Neemias
 Octobris mense machabeos inde recense
 Verba prophetarum recitentur mense nouembris
 Aduentus serie tunc dicta legis ysaie
 Post natale sacrum recitet tua lectio paulum
 Sic versus fatur quod biblia tota legatur
 Vno tunc anno per cursus ordine recto

Genesis Exodi Leuitici Numeri dicas
 Iosue cum Iudicum Ruth Regum cum Paralypo
 Esdre Thobie Iudith Ester Iobque Propheta
 Prouer Ecclesi cum Cantica Sap simul Eccle
 Zacharia dicas Malachiam dic machabeos
 Ysaie Ieremi Baruch Ezechie Danie
 Osee Ioel Amos Abdias huic cole Ionam
 Michee Naum Abacuc Sophonie simul Aggei
 Matheum Marcum Lucam calamizo Iohannem
 Postea sub numeri serie sit Episthola pauli
 Actus Canonica Iacobi Canonica Petri
 Prima Secunda legis canonica trina Iohannis
 Canonica Iude fit finis in Apochalipsi
 Ne queas errare pigeat non hic replicare

[Prima dies mensis et septima truncat ut ensis.

[fo. 2

Ianuarius habet dies . xxxi . luna . xxx.

KL ' Ianuarius

1 a	KL	[C]ircumcisio domini Dies eg'.	t'cie dig'
2 b	iiij N'	Oct' sancti stephani martyris	iiij lc'.
3 c	iiij N'	Oct' sancti iohannis apostoli.	iiij. lc'.
4 d	ij N'	Oct' sanctorum innocencium.	iiij. lc'.
5 e	NoN		vigilia
6 f	viiij Id'	Epiphania domini.	scd'e dig'
7 g	vij Id'		
8 a	vj Id'		
9 b	v Id'		
10 c	iiij Id'		
11 d	iiij Id'		
12 e	ii Id'		
13 f	IDVS.	'Ect' epiphanie . et s' hylarij . remigij . kentigerni . pontif'.	iiij. lc'
14 g	xix kl'	Februarij. Sancti felcis in pincis confessoris.	iiij. lc'
15 a	xviiij kl'	Sancti mauri abbatis.	iiij lc'
16 b	xvij kl'	Sancti marcelli pape et martiris.	iiij lc'
17 c	xvj kl'	¹ Sancti antonij abbatis	d ^x . fm ¹
18 d	xv kl'	Sancte prisce uirginis et martiris.	iiij. lc'.
19 e	xiiii kl'		
20 f	xiiij kl'	Sanctorum fabiani et sebastiani martirum.	ix. lc
21 g	xij kl'	Sancte Agnetis uirginis et martiris.	ix. lc
22 a	xj kl'	Sancti vincencij martiris.	cõe fm
23 b	x kl'		
24 c	ix kl'		
25 d	viiij kl'	Conuersio sancti pauli. Proiecti ¹ martiris co. D'eg'.	² d ^x fm ²
26 e	vii kl'		
27 f	vi kl'	Sancti Iuliani episcopi et confessoris.	iiij lc'
28 g	v kl'	Sancte Agnetis secundo. In modum octauarum.	iiij. lc'
29 a	iiii kl'		
30 b	iii kl'		
31 c	ii kl'		

Nox habet horas . xvi Dies viij

—¹ In a later hand (b).

²—² In a later hand over an erasure.

*/Quarta subit mortem prosternit tertia fortem.
Februarius habet dies .xxviij. Luna xxix.*

[fo. 2 v

	KL	<i>' Februarius.</i>	
1 d		Sancte brigide uirginis.	iiij. lc'
2 e	iiij N'	<i>Purificacio sancte marie.</i>	<i>scd'e dig'</i>
3 f	iii N'	Sancti blasij episcopi et martyris.	iiij. lc'
4 g	ii N'	<i>Sancti modani abbatis.</i>	<i>Dies eg'. d^{ra} fm</i>
5 a	NoN	Sancte agathe uirginis et martiris	<i>ix lc'</i>
6 b	viii Id'	Sanctorum uedasti et amandi episcoporum.	iiij. lc'
7 c	vii Id'		
8 d	vi Id'		
9 e	v Id'		iiij. lc'.
10 f	iiii Id'	Sancte scolastice uirginis.	
11 g	iii Id'		
12 a	ii Id'		
13 b	IDVS		
14 c	xvi kl'	<i>Marcij. Sancti valentini martiris.</i>	iiij. lc'.
15 d	xv kl'		
16 e	xiiii kl'	Sancte Iuliane uirginis.	iiij. lc'.
17 f	xiii kl'		
18 g	xii kl'		
19 a	xi kl'		
20 b	x kl'		
21 c	ix kl'		
22 d	viii kl'	<i>Cathedra sancti petri apostoli</i>	<i>cōe fm.</i>
23 e	vii kl'		
24 f	vi kl'	<i>Sancti mathie apostoli. Locus bisexti.</i>	<i>d^{ra} fm.</i>
25 g	v kl'		
26 a	iiii kl'	<i>Dies eg'.</i>	
27 b	iii kl'		
28 c	ii kl'		

Nox habet horas .xiiij. dies x.

Memento quod anno bisextili lunam februarij tricesimam computare debes . ita tamen ut marcius triginta dies habeat sicut semper habet . ne paschalis lune ratio uacillet.

*/Primus mandentem dirumpit quarta bidentem[†]
 Marcius habet dies xxxi. Luna xxx.*

[fo. 3

1 d	KL	¹ <i>Marcius</i>		
2 e	vi N'	² Sancti monani abbatis ²	<i>Dies eg'</i>	² d ^x fm ²
3 f	v N'	³ Sancti ceadde episcopi,		d ^x fm ³
4 g	iiii N'	³ Sancti david episcopi,		dx fm ³
5 a	iii N'	³ Sancti adriani sociorumque eius martirum, ³		
6 b	ii N'	² Sancti baldredi episcopi		d ^x fm ²
7 c	NoN	Sancti ² thome doctoris. Sanctarum perpetue et felicitatis		d ^x fm ²
8 d	viii Id'	² Sancti duthaci episcopi ²		du ^x f'.
9 e	vii Id'			
10 f	vi Id'	² Sancti kessogi episcopi		d ^x fm ²
11 g	v Id'	¹ Sancti constantini martiris		d ^x fm ¹
12 a	iiii Id'	<i>Sancti gregorij pape et confessoris</i>		d ^x fm
13 b	iii Id'			
14 c	ii Id'	³ Sancti boneuenture episcopi,		dx fm ³
15 d	IDVS	³ Sancti longini martiris,		dx fm ³
16 e	xvii kl'	<i>Aprilis.</i> ² Sancti bonifacij pape,		d fm ² .
17 f	xvi kl'	Sancti patricij episcopi et confessoris.		² d ^x fm ²
18 g	xv kl'	³ Sancti eduardi regis et martiris, ³		² d ^x fm ²
19 a	xiiii kl'	³ Translacio mar[i]e magd[alene],		d ^x fm ³
20 b	xiii kl'	<i>Sancti cuthberti episcopi et confessoris</i>		d ^x fm
21 c	xii kl'	<i>Sancti benedicti abbatis</i>		² d ^x fm ²
22 d	xi kl'	³ Sancti ioachim confessoris,		d ^x fm ³
23 e	x kl'	³ Sancti iose[phi] ³		
24 f	ix kl'			
25 g	viii kl'	<i>Annunciacio sancte marie.</i>		scd'e dig'.
26 a	vii kl'			
27 b	vi kl'	<i>Resurreccio domini nostri ihesu christi.</i>		p'me dig'.
28 c	v kl'		<i>Dies eg'</i>	
29 d	iiii kl'			
30 e	iii kl'			
31 f	ii kl'			

Nox habet horas . xii . Dies . xii .

^{1—1} In a later hand (a).

^{2—2} In a second later hand (b).

^{3—3} In a third later hand (c).

Prima mactentem dirigit quarta videntem
 martius habet dies xxi. Luna xxx.

KL		Sancti monani abbas	Dies eg	d
m	d	Sancti graditi epi.		d
x	f	Sancti dauid epi.		d x m
xix	g	Sancti adriani sociorq; e' m'.		
xviii	a			
xvii	b	Sancti lalredi epi		d m
xvi	c	Sancti thome doctoris. Sancte petre + felicitate.		d m
xv	d	Sancti duthan epi		d m
xiv	e			
xiii	f	Sancti kellopi epi		d m
xii	g	Sancti constantini m'is		d m
xi	a	Sancti gregori pape + conf'		d m
x	b			
ix	c	Sancti bonicature epi.		d x m
viii	d	Sancti longini martiris.		d x m
vii	e	Apulis. Sancti romitaci pape.		d m
vi	f	Sancti patricii epi + confell.		d m
v	g			
iiii	a	Sancti eduardi regis et m'is.		d m
iii	b	Sancti anthlexti epi + of		d m
ii	c	Sancti benedicti abbas		d m
i	d	Sancti ioachim confell.		d x m
	e	Sancti iose		
	f			
	g	Annunciano sc'e marie.		d m
	a			
xviii	b	Resurreccio d'ni n'ri ihu xpi.		p'nc dig'
xvii	c		Dies eg	
xvi	d			
xv	e			
xiiii	f			

h'or habet horas .xx. Dies .xx.

/Denus et undenus est mortis vulnere plenus.

[fo. 3 v

Aprilis habet dies . xxx . luna . xxix.

' Aprilis.

1 g	KL		
2 a	iiii N'		
3 b	iii N'		
4 c	ii N'	<i>Sancti Ambrosij episcopi.</i>	<i>d^x fm.</i>
5 d	NoN		
6 e	viii Id'		
7 f	vii Id'		
8 g	vi Id'		
9 a	v Id'		
10 b	iiii Id'	<i>Dies eg'.</i>	
11 c	iii Id'		
12 d	ii Id'		
13 e	IDVS		
14 f	xviii kl'	<i>Maij. Sanctorum tiburcij et valeriani martirum</i>	<i>iiij lc'</i>
15 g	xvii kl'		
16 a	xvi kl'		
17 b	xv kl'		
18 c	xiiii kl'		
19 d	xiii kl'	<i>Sancti alphegi episcopi et martiris. In modum octauarum.</i>	<i>iiij. lc'.</i>
20 e	xii kl'		
21 f	xi kl'		
22 g	x kl'		
23 a	ix kl'	<i>Sancti georgij martiris. In modum octauarum.</i>	<i>iiij. lc'.</i>
24 b	viii kl'		
25 c	vii kl'	<i>Sancti marci euuangeliste. Letania maior</i>	<i>d^x fm</i>
26 d	vi kl'		
27 e	v kl'		
28 f	iiii kl'	<i>Sancti uitalis martiris.</i>	<i>iiij. lc'.</i>
29 g	iii kl'		
30 a	ii kl'		

Nox habet horas . x . Dies . xviij.

/Tercius occidit et septimus ora relidit.

[fo. 4

Maius habet dies . xxxi . Luna xxx.

		KL	['] <i>Maius</i>	
1	b		<i>Sanctorum apostolorum philippi et iacobi</i>	. d ^x fm.
2	c	vj	N'	
3	d	v	N'	<i>Inuencio sancte crucis. Alexandri euencij et . cō. d'eg'. i'. dig'</i>
4	e	iiij	N'	
5	f	iii	N'	
6	g	ii	N'	<i>Sancti iohannis ante portam latinam. iiij. lc'.</i>
7	a	No	N	
8	b	viiij	Id'	
9	c	vii	Id'	<i>[T]¹ranslacio . sancti andree . et sancti nicholai ix lc'¹.</i>
10	d	vi	Id'	<i>Sanctorum gordiani et epimachi martirum</i>
11	e	v	Id'	
12	f	iiii	Id'	<i>Sanctorum Nerei et achillei et pancracij martirum.</i>
13	g	iii	Id'	
14	a	ii	Id'	
15	b	IDVS		
16	c	xvii	kl'	<i>Iunii.</i>
17	d	xvi	kl'	
18	e	xv	kl'	
19	f	xiiii	kl'	<i>Sancti dunstani episcopi.</i>
20	g	xiii	kl'	
21	a	xii	kl'	
22	b	xi	kl'	
23	c	x	kl'	
24	d	ix	kl'	
25	e	viii	kl'	<i>Sancti vrbani pape et martiris. Dies eg'. iiij. lc'.</i>
26	f	vii	kl'	<i>Sancti augustini anglorum apostoli. d^x fm.</i>
27	g	vi	kl'	
28	a	v	kl'	
29	b	iiii	kl'	
30	c	iii	kl'	
31	d	ii	kl'	

Nox habet horas . viii . dies . xvi .

^{1—1} In a later hand (a).

*/Denus pallescit . quindenus federa nescit.
Iunius habet dies xxx . Luna . xxix.*

[fo. 4 v

' Iunius.

1 e	KL		
2 f	iiii N'	Sanctorum marcellini et petri martirum.	iiij lc'.
3 g	iii N'		
4 a	ii N'		
5 b	NoN		
6 c	viii Id'		
7 d	vii Id'		
8 e	vj Id'		
9 f	v Id'	Sanctorum primi et feliciani. ¹ Sci columbe abbatis	d ^x . fm ¹ .
10 g	iiii Id'	<i>Dies eg'.</i>	
11 a	iii Id'	<i>Sancti barnabe apostoli</i>	d ^x fm.
12 b	ii Id'	Sanctorum basilidis . cirini . naboris . et nazarii . martirum	iiij lc'.
13 c	IDVS		
14 d	xviii kl'	<i>Iulij.</i>	
15 e	xvij kl'	Sanctorum viti et modesti et crescencie . martirum.	iiij. lc'.
16 f	xvi kl'	Sanctorum cirici et iulite matris eius. <i>Dies eg'.</i>	iiij. lc'.
17 g	xv kl'		
18 a	xiiii kl'	Sanctorum marci et marcelliani martirum.	iiij. lc'.
19 b	xiii kl'	S ³ corum geruasii et prothasij martirum ² Margarite Regine ²	iiij. lc'
20 c	xii kl'		
21 d	xi kl'		
22 e	x kl'	Sancti albani martiris.	ix lc'.
23 f	ix kl'	<i>vigilia.</i>	
24 g	viii kl'	<i>Natiuitas sancti iohannis baptiste.</i>	d ^x fm.
25 a	vii kl'		
26 b	vi kl'	Sanctorum Iohannis et pauli . martirum	iiij. lc'
27 c	v kl'		
28 d	iiii kl'	Sancti leonis pape. <i>vigilia.</i>	iiij. lc'.
29 e	iii kl'	<i>PAssio sancti petri et pauli.</i>	d ^x fm.
30 f	ii kl'	<i>Commemoracio sancti pauli apostoli</i>	cōe fm

Nox habet horas . vi . Dies . xvij .

^{1—1} In a later hand (a).

^{2—2} In a late cursive hand.

/Tredecimus mactat . iulij decimus labefactat.

[fo. 5

Iulius habet dies . xxxi . Luna xxx .

		KL	¹ <i>Iulius.</i>	
1	g		Octaue sancti iohannis baptiste ¹ seruani epi ¹	ix lc'.
2	a	vi N'	<i>Uisitacio sc'e marie . et s'processi et martiniani . et s'swithuni p'dig.</i>	
3	b	v N'		
4	c	iiii N'	Translacio sancti martini episcopi.	ix. lc'.
5	d	iii N'		
6	e	ii N'	Oct'apostolorum petri et pauli	
7	f	NoN'	Translacio sancti thome martiris	ix lc'.
8	g	viii Id'		
9	a	vii Id'	<i>Octaue sancte marie</i>	<i>d^x fm.</i>
10	b	vi Id'	Sanctorum septem fratrum.	iiij. lc'.
11	c	v Id'	Translacio sancti benedicti abbatis.	
12	d	iiii Id'		
13	e	iii Id'		
14	f	ii Id'		
			<i>Dies eg'</i>	
			<i>Dies caniculares</i>	
15	g	IDVS	Translacio sancti swithuni episcopi.	ix. lc'
16	a	xvii kl'	<i>Augusti.</i> Sancti ethoti confessoris.	<i>d^x fm</i>
17	b	xvi kl'		
18	c	xv kl'		
19	d	xiiii kl'		
20	e	xiii kl'	Sancte margarete uirginis et martiris. <i>In modum octauarum.</i>	iiij lc'.
21	f	xii kl'	Sancte praxedis uirginis.	
22	g	xi kl'	<i>Sancte marie magdalene . et s'wandregisili abbatis.</i>	<i>d^x. fm D'eg'</i>
23	a	x kl'	Sancti apollinaris episcopi et martiris	
24	b	ix kl'		
			<i>vigilia.</i>	
25	c	viii kl'	<i>Sancti iacobi apostoli . et s'christofori et cucu[fati]</i>	<i>d^x fm</i>
26	d	vii kl'	<i>Sancte anne matris marie</i>	<i>d^x fm.</i>
27	e	vi kl'		
28	f	v kl'	Sancti pantaleonis martiris.	iiij lc'.
29	g	iiii kl'	Sanctorum felicis . simplicij . faustini . et beatricis . martirum.	
30	a	iii kl'	Sanctorum abdon et sennen . martirum.	iiij lc'
31	b	ii kl'	Sancti germani episcopi . et confessoris.	iiij lc'.
			<i>Nox habet horas . viii . Dies . xvi .</i>	

^{1—1} In another late cursive hand.

[Prima necat fortem . sternitque secunda cohortem
Augustus habet dies . xxxi . Luna . xxix .

[fo. 5 v

		K	L	<i>Augustus.</i>		
1	viii	c		<i>Aduincula sancti petri. et sanctorum machabeorum.</i>	<i>D'eg'. dxf'</i>	
2	d	iiii	N'	Sancti stephani pape.	iiij. lc'	
3	e	iii	N'	Inuencio sancti stephani martiris	ix. lc'	
4	f	ii	N'			
5	g	No	N'	Sancti oswaldi regis et martiris	<i>In modum octauarum.</i>	iiij. lc'.
6	a	viii	Id'	Sanctorum sexti . felicissimi . et agapiti martirum.		iiij. lc'.
7	b	vii	Id'	Sancti donati episcopi et martiris.		iiij. lc'.
8	c	vi	Id'	Sancti ciriaci sociorumque eius		iiij lc'.
9	d	v	Id'		<i>vigilia.</i>	
10	e	iiii	Id'	<i>Sancti laurencij martiris.</i>		<i>d^x fm</i>
11	f	iii	Id'	Sancti tibureij martiris.		iiij lc'.
12	g	ii	Id'			
13	a	IDVS		Sancti ypoliti martiris cum socijs suis.	<i>In modum octa'.</i>	iiij lc'.
14	b	xix	kl'	<i>Septemb'.</i> [S]ancti eusebij confessoris	<i>vigilia</i>	iiij. lc'.
15	c	xviii	kl'	<i>Assumpcio sancte marie.</i>	<i>prime dignitatis</i>	
16	d	xvii	kl'			
17	e	xvi	kl'	Oct' sancti laurencij		cō.
18	f	xv	kl'	Sancti agapiti martiris.		cō.
19	g	xiiii	kl'	Sancti magni martiris.		cō.
20	a	xiii	kl'	Sancti philiberti abbatis.		cō.
21	b	xii	kl'			
22	c	xi	kl'	<i>Octaue sancte marie. et s'timothei et simph[oriani]</i>	<i>d^x fm</i>	
23	d	x	kl'		<i>vigilia</i>	
24	e	ix	kl'	<i>Sancti bartholomei apostoli. et s' audoeni confessoris.</i>	<i>d^x fm</i>	
25	f	viii	kl'			
26	g	vii	kl'			
27	a	vi	kl'	Sancti Rufi martiris.		iiij. lc'.
28	b	v	kl'	<i>Sancti augustini epī et conf'.</i> et scī hermetis martiris.	<i>scd'e dig'.</i>	
29	c	iiii	kl'	<i>Decollacio sancti iohannis baptiste. et s' sabine uirginis.</i>	<i>¹d^x fm¹</i>	
30	d	iii	kl'	Sanctorum felcis et addaucti [†] martirum	<i>Dies eg'</i>	cō
31	e	ii	kl'			

Nox habet horas . x . Dies . xiiij .

¹—¹ In a late cursive hand.

/Tercia septembris et denus fert mala membris.

[fo. 6

September habet dies . xxx . Luna , xxx .

' September.

1 f	KL	<i>Sancti egidij abbatis . et prisci martiris.</i>	<i>d^x fm.</i>
2 g	iiii N'		
3 a	iii N'		
4 b	ii N'	<i>Oct' scī augustini . et Scī cuthberti epī et conf'.</i>	<i>d^x f'</i>
5 c	NoN	<i>Dies eg'</i>	
6 d	viii Id'	<i>Dies caniculares finiunt</i>	
7 e	vii Id'		
8 f	vi Id'	<i>Natiuitas sancte marie . et s' adriani martiris</i>	<i>scd' e dig'.</i>
9 g	v Id'	<i>SI[ancti gorgonij martiris.]¹</i>	<i>cō.</i>
10 a	iiii Id'		
11 b	iii Id'	<i>Sanctorum prothi et iacincti . martirum .</i>	<i>cō.</i>
12 c	ii Id'		
13 d	IDVS		
14 e	xviii kl'	<i>October. Exaltacio sancte crucis . corneli et cipriani.</i>	<i>p' e dig' t'</i>
15 f	xvii kl'	<i>Octaue sancte marie . et s' nichomedis martiris.</i>	<i>cōe fm</i>
16 g	xvi kl'	<i>²[S]ancti niniani episcopi et confessoris.</i>	<i>d^x. fm²</i>
17 a	xv kl'		
18 b	xiiii kl'		
19 c	xiii kl'		
20 d	xii kl'		
21 e	xi kl'	<i>Sancti mathei apostoli et euangeliste. Dies eg'.</i>	<i>d^x fm.</i>
22 f	x kl'	<i>Sancti mauricij cum socijs suis.</i>	<i>ix. lc'.</i>
23 g	ix kl'		
24 a	viii kl'		
25 b	vii kl'		
26 c	vi kl'		
27 d	v kl'	<i>Sanctorum cosme et damiani martirum. In mod' octauarum iij. lc'.</i>	
28 e	iiii kl'		
29 f	iii kl'	<i>Sancti michaelis archangeli.</i>	<i>d^x fm.</i>
30 g	ii kl'	<i>Sancti Ieronimi presbyteri et confessoris.</i>	<i>³d^x fm³</i>

Nox habet horas xij . Dies . xij .

¹—¹ Erased.

²—² In a later hand (? a).

/Tercius et denus est sicut mors alienus.

[fo. 6 v

October habet dies .xxxi. luna .xxx.

KL ⁹ *October*

1	a	KL	[S]anctorum Remigij . germani et ue[dasti]	iiij. lc'.
2	b	vi N'	Sancti leodegarij episcopi et martiris.	iiij. lc'.
3	c	v N'		<i>Dies eg'</i>
4	d	iiii N'	¹ Sancti francisci confessoris. ¹	⁴ d ^x f'. ⁴
5	e	iii N'		
6	f	ii N'	Sancte fidis uirginis et martiris.	iiij. lc'.
7	g	NoN	Sancte osgide uirginis . et s'marci et marcelli	⁶ <i>Dies eg'</i> ⁶ ix. ⁵ lc'.
8	a	viii Id'		
9	b	vii Id'	Sancti dionisij cum socijs suis.	ix. lc'.
10	c	vi Id'	Sancti paulini episcopi et confessoris. <i>In modum octauarum</i> [iiij] ⁶ lc'	
11	d	v Id'	<i>Translacio sc'i augustini . ep'i . et s'nigasiij c̄ s. s'.</i>	² duplex ² fm
12	e	iiii Id'		
13	f	iii Id'	³ Dedicacio ecclesie. Prime dignitatis. ³	
14	g	ii Id'	Sancti calixti pape	iiij. lc'.
15	a	IDVS		
16	b	xvii kl'	<i>Nouemb'</i>	
17	c	xvi kl'		
18	d	xv kl'	<i>Sancti luce euuangeliste . et sancti iusti martiris.</i>	d ^x fm.
19	e	xiiii kl'		
20	f	xiii kl'		
21	g	xii kl'	<i>Festum reliquiarum</i>	
22	a	xi kl'		<i>Dies eg'</i>
23	b	x kl'		
24	c	ix kl'		
25	d	viii kl'	Sanctorum crispini et crispiniani martirum	iiij. lc'
26	e	vii kl'		
27	f	vi kl'		<i>vigilia.</i>
28	g	v kl'	<i>Apostolorum symonis et iude.</i>	d ^x fm
29	a	iiii kl'		
30	b	iii kl'		
31	c	ii kl'	Sancti quintini martiris.	iiij. lc'.

Nox habet horas .xiiiiij. Dies . x .

¹—¹ In a later hand (a).

⁴—⁴ In a cursive hand.

²—² In a second later hand (? a).

⁵ In a late hand (c) over an erasure.

³—³ In a third later hand (c).

⁶—⁶ Erased.

*/Scorpius est quintus et tercius ad mala cinctus
Nouember habet dies .xxx. Lu[na. xxi.]¹*

[fo. 7

² *Nouember.*

1 d	KL	<i>Festiuitas omnium sanctorum.</i>	[secund] ² e dig'
2 e	iiii N'	<i>Commemoracio omnium fidelium defunctorum . et sancti</i>	
3 f	iii N'	<i>eustachij cum socijs suis.</i>	
4 g	ii N'		
5 a	NoN	<i>Dies eg'</i>	
6 b	viii Id'	<i>Sancti leonardi abbatis et confessoris</i>	<i>d^x fm.</i>
7 c	vii Id'		
8 d	vi Id'	<i>Sanctorum quatuor coronatorum.</i>	<i>iiij. lc'.</i>
9 e	v Id'	<i>Sancti theodori martiris.</i>	<i>iiij. lc'.</i>
10 f	iiii Id'		
11 g	iii Id'	<i>Sancti martini episcopi et confessoris . et s' menne martiris.</i>	
12 a	ii Id'		
13 b	IDVS	<i>Sancti briciij episcopi et confessoris. In modum octauarum. iiij. lc.</i>	
14 c	xviii kl'	<i>December¹.</i>	
15 d	xvii kl'		
16 e	xvi kl'		
17 f	xv kl'		
18 g	xiiii kl'	<i>Oct' sancti martini episcopi. In modum octauarum.</i>	<i>iiij. lc'.</i>
19 a	xiii kl'		
20 b	xii kl'	<i>Sancti eadmundi regis et martiris.</i>	<i>ix lc'.</i>
21 c	xi kl'	<i>Sancti Rufi episcopi et confessoris.</i>	<i>iii lc'.</i>
22 d	x kl'	<i>Sancte cecilie uirginis.</i>	<i>ix. lc'.</i>
23 e	ix kl'	<i>Sancti clementis pape . et s' felicitatis martiris</i>	² <i>[ix lc']²</i>
24 f	viii kl'	<i>Sancti grisogoni martiris.</i>	<i>iiij. lc'.</i>
25 g	vii kl'	<i>Sancte katerine uirginis.</i>	<i>d^x fm.</i>
26 a	vi kl'		
27 b	v kl'		
28 c	iiii kl'	<i>Dies eg'.</i>	
29 d	iii kl'	<i>Sancti saturnini episcopi et martiris. vigilia</i>	<i>iiij. lc'.</i>
30 e	ii kl'	<i>Sancti Andree apostoli.</i>	<i>d^x. fm.</i>

Nox habet horas .xvi. Dies .viii.

¹ Initial letters cut out on verso.

²—² Written in red and afterwards erased.

/Septimus exanguis uirosus denus ut agnus¹
December habet dies .xxxi. luna .xx.

[fo. 7 v

[KL'] December.

1 f	[KL']		
2 g	iiii N'		
3 a	iii N'		
4 b	ii N'	¹ Sancte barbare uirginis et martiris.	ix, l'e. ¹
5 c	NoN		
6 d	vii Id'	Sancti nicholai episcopi.	d ^x fm
7 e	vij Id'	Oct' sancti andree apostoli. In modum octauarum	Dies eg' iij. lc'.
8 f	vi Id'	Concepcio sancte marie.	scd'e dig'
9 g	v Id'		
10 a	iiii Id'		
11 b	iii Id'		
12 c	ii Id'		
13 d	IDVS	Sancte lucie uirginis. In modum octauarum.	iiij. lc'
14 e	xix kl'	Ianuarij	
15 f	xviiij kl'		
16 g	xviij kl'	O sapiencia	
17 a	xvi kl'		
18 b	xv kl'		
19 c	xiiii kl'		
20 d	xiii kl'	vigilia.	
21 e	xii kl'	Sancti thome apostoli	d ^x fm.
22 f	xi kl'	Dies eg'.	
23 g	x kl'		
24 a	ix kl'		
25 b	viii kl'	Natiuitas domini nostri ihesu christi.	p ⁱ me dig ⁱ tatis.
26 c	vii kl'	Sancti stephani prothomartiris.	t'cie dig'
27 d	vi kl'	Sancti Iohannis apostoli et euuangeliste.	t'cie dig'
28 e	v kl'	Sanctorum Innocencium.	t'cie dig'
29 f	iiii kl'	Sancti thome episcopi et martiris.	d ^x fm
30 g	iii kl'		
31 a	ii kl'	Sancti siluestri pape.	

Nox habet horas xviii. Dies .vi.

¹—¹ In a later hand (a).

[RULE FOR ' HISTORIES ' IN DIVINE SERVICE]

[fo. 8]

In principio.

A iiij kl' Augusti.
B ij kl' Augusti.
C kalendas Augusti.
D iiij N' Augusti.
E iiij N' Augusti.
F ij N' Augusti.
G iiij kl' Augusti.

Si bona.

A iiij N' Septembris.
B ij N' Septembris.
C iiij kl' Septembris.
D iiij kl' Septembris.
E ii kl' Septembris.
F kalendas Septembris.
G iiij N' Septembris.

Peto domine.

A xv kl' Octobris.
B xiiij kl' Octobris.
C xiiij kl' Octobris.
D xij kl' Octobris.
E xviiij kl' Octobris.
F xvij kl' Octobris.
G xvj kl' Octobris.

Adonay

A viij kl' Octobris.
B vij kl' Octobris.
C vi kl' Octobris.

D v kl' Octobris.
E xi kl' Octobris.
F x kl' Octobris.
G ix kl' Octobris.

Adaperiat

A kalendas Octobris.
B vj N' Octobris.
C v N' Octobris.
D iiij N' Octobris.
E iiij kl' Octobris.
F iiij kl' Octobris.
G ij kl' Octobris.

Vidi dominum.

A iiij kl' Nouembris.
B iiij kl' Nouembris.
C ij kl' Nouembris.
D kalendas. Nouembris.
E iiij N' Nouembris.
F iiij N' Nouembris.
G ij N' Nouembris.

Aspiciens.

A iiij N' Decembris.
B ^{1.v.} kl'¹ Decembris.
C iiij kl' Decembris.
D iiij kl' Decembris.
E ij kl' Decembris.
F kalendas Decembris.
G iiij N' Decembris.

^{1—1} Over erasure.

[FORMS OF EXCOMMUNICATION AND ABSOLUTION]

[fo. 8 v

NOs . N . prior claustralis monasterij sancte crucis de edinburgh ordinis sancti augustini in hac domo capitulari sedentes . omnes illos et singulos cuiuscunque status sexus seu condicionis existant . qui infra ceptum dicti nostri monasterij quascunque res seu aliqua bona iniuste furtiue et dampnabiliter abstulerunt detinuerunt et concelarunt seu ad premissa consilium auxilium uel fauorem dederunt . aut consentientes participes et recipientes in premissis extiterant . pro quibus bonis restituendis . et satisfaccionibus partibus conquerentibus faciendis . trinas et diuersas legitime fecimus moniciones canonicas . et dictis monicionibus contemptis . et bonis sic furtiue ablatiis minime restitutis . et satisfaccione premissorum non facta . causantibus demeritis et contumacijs manifestis predictorum malefactorum sic monitorum . auctoritate domini nostri abbatis . N . et priuilegiorum nostri ordinis qua fungimur in hac parte excom[m]unicamus in hijs scriptis.

ABsoluimus te uice beati petri apostolorum principis et sancte ecclesie . cui dominus dedit potestatem ligandi atque soluendi . in quantum incurristi sententiam excommunicationis inuadendi locum priuilegiatum et prohibitum per bullas domini pape percuciendo comburendo minando sanguinem effundendo . quocunque alio modo periculose in hoc contra salutem anime tue faciendo . ab illa sententia te absoluius et restituimus te sacramentis ecclesie ut habeas uitam eternam Amen.

ABsoluo te a sententia excommunicationis in quam incurristi propter uiolentam iniacionem manuum . et . N . et . N . et auctoritate michi commissa in hac parte ut habeas uitam eternam Amen.

[AGREEMENT WITH CANONS OF CARLISLE]

[In a small late hand, the same as that of the 1493 inventory.]

HEc est confederacio inter canonicos de karliolo et canonicos de sancta cruce de edinburgh : ut pro fratre defuncto vnum plenarium seruicium in conuentu fiat. Singuli autem sacerdotes tres

missas dicant. Ceteri uero clerici vnum psalterium. Et annuali officio coniungatur.

[PRECES AT THE DAY HOURS]

[In a large late hand.]

/aue maria

[fo. 9

Ad primam

Domine miserere nostri te enim expectauimus, esto brachium nostrum in mane et salus nostra in tempore tribulacionis,

Deo gracias .

Kyreeleyson . . .

Christeleyson . . .

Kyreleyson

Pater noster,

[V.] Et ne nos' inducas in temptacionem,

[R.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V.] Viuet anima mea et laudabit te,

[R.] Et iudicia tua adiuuabunt me.]

[V.] Erraui sicut ouis qui periit,

[R.] Quere seruum tuum domine quia mandata tua non sum oblitus.]

Credo,

[V.] Carnis resurreccionem,

[R.] Vitam eternam. Amen.]

[V.] Repleatur os meum laude,

[R.] Ut cantem gloriam tuam tota die magnitudinem tuam.]

[V.] Domine auerte faciam^t tuam a peccatis meis,

[R.] Et omnes iniquitates meas dele.]

[V.] Cor mundum crea in me deus,

[R.] Et spiritum rectum innova in uisceribus meis.]

[V.] Ne proicias me a facie tua,

[R.] Et spiritum sanctum tuum ne auferas a me.]

[V.] Redde michi leticiam salutaris tue,

[R.] Et spiritu principali confirma me.]

[V.] Eripe me domine ab homine malo,

[R.] A viro iniquo eripe me.]

[V.] Eripe me de inimicis meis deus meus,

[R.] Et ab insurgentibus in me libera me.]

- [V.] Eripe me de operantibus iniquitatem,
 [R.] Et de viris sanguinum salua me.]
 [V.] Sic psalmum dicam nomini [tuo] in seculum seculi,
 [R.] Vt reddam uota mea de die in diem.]
 [V.] Exaudi nos deus salutaris noster,
 [R.] Spes omnium finium terre et in mari longe.]
 [V.] Deus in adiutorium meum intende,
 [R.] Domine ad adiuuandum me festina]
 [V.] Sanctus deus sanctus fortis, sanctus et immortalis,
 [R.] Miserere nobis.]
 [V.] Benedic anima mea domino,
 [R.] Et omnia que intra me sunt nomini sancto eius.]
 [V.] Benedic annima[†] mea domino
 [R.] Et noli obliuisci omnes retributiones eius.]
 [V.] Qui propiciatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis
 [R.] Qui sanat omnes infirmitates tuas.]
 [V.] Qui redimit de interitu vitam tuam,
 [R.] Qui coronat te in misericordia et miseracionibus.]
 [V.] Qui replet in bonis desiderium tuum
 [R.] Renouabitur ut aquile iuuentus tua.]

Confiteor deo

- [V.] Dignare domine die isto
 [R.] Sine peccato nos custodire.]
 [V.] Miserere nostri domine,
 [R.] Miserere nostri.]
 [V.] Fiat misericordia tua domine super nos,
 [R.] Quemadmodum sperauimus in te.]
 [V.] Sacerdotis[†] tui induantur iusticiam,
 [R.] Et sancti tui exultent.]
 [V.] Domine exaudi oracionem meam,
 [R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]
 [V.] Dominus vobiscum
 [R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

or[emus]

Domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus, qui nos ad principium huius diei peruenire fecisti tua nos hodie salua virtute, et concede vt in hac die ad nullum declinemus peccatum nec ullum incurramus periculum, sed semper ad tuam iusticiam faciendam omnis nostra accio tuo moderamine dirigatur, Per dominum

[V̇.] Ora pro nobis beata die genitrix,
[Ṙ.] Vt digni [efficiamur promissionibus christi],

or[emus]

Interueniat pro nobis quesumus domine ihesu christe nunc et in
hora mortis nostri apud tuam clemenciam beata virgo maria mater
tua, cuius sacratissimam animam in hora mortis tue doloris gladius
pertransiuit, Per christum dominum nostrum

Ad completorium

Tu autem in nobis domine et nomem^t sanctum tuum inuocatum
est super nos ne derelinquas^t nos domine deus noster,

Kyrieleyson^{III}

Christeleyson^{III}

Kyrieleyson^{III}

Pater noster,

[V̇.] Et ne nos inducas in temptacionem,

[Ṙ.] Sed libera nos a malo amen.]

[V̇.] ¹In pace in idipsum¹

[Ṙ.] Dormiam et requiescam.]

Credo in deum,

[V̇.] Carnis resurreccionem,

[Ṙ.] Vitam eternam. Amen.]

[V̇.] Benedicamus patrem et filium cum sancto spiritu,

[Ṙ.] Laudemus et superexaltemus eum in secula] / [fo. 9 v

[V̇.] Benedictus es domine in firmamento celi,

[Ṙ.] Et laudabilis et gloriosus et superexaltatus in secula.]

[V̇.] Benedicat et custodiat nos omnipotens et misericors dominus,

[Ṙ.] Amen,

Confiteor deo,

[V̇.] Dignare domine nocte ista,

[Ṙ.] Sine peccato nos custodire.]

[V̇.] Miserere nostri domine,

[Ṙ.] Miserere nostri.]

[V̇.] Fiat misericordia tua domine super nos,

[Ṙ.] Quemadmodum sperauimus in te.]

[V̇.] Sacerdotis^t tui induantur iusticiam,

[Ṙ.] Et sancti tui exultent.]

^{1—1} Over erasure.

[V.] Domine exaudi oracionem meam,

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V.] Dominus uobiscum,

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

oracio

Illumina quesumus domine deus tenabras[†] nostras et tocius noctis insidias tu a nobis repelle propicius Per dominum,

Aue maria gracia plena dominus tecum,

Oracio

Omnipotens sempiterne deus qui gloriose virginis et matris marie corpus et animam, vt dignum filii tui habitaculum effici mereretur spiritu sancto cooperante mirabiliter preparasti, da ut eius commemoracionis letamur[†], eius pia intercessione, ab instantibus malis, et a morte perpetua liberemur et ad gaudia sempiterna perducamur, Per dominum,

¹ Ad terciam ¹

Sana me domine et sanabor saluum me fac et saluus ero quoniam laus mea tu es,

[R.] deo gracias

[Pater noster]

[V.] Et ne nos inducas in temptacionem,

[R.] Sed libera nos a malo amen.]

[V.] Ego dixi domine miserere mei,

[R.] Sana animam meam quia peccaui tibi.]

[V.] Conuertere domine usquequo

[R.] Et deprecabilis esto super seruos tuos]

[V.] Fiat misericordia tua domine super nos

[R.] Et salutare tuum da nobis.]

[V.] Sacerdotis[†] tui induantur iusticiam,

[R.] Et sancti tui exultent.]

[V.] Domine saluum fac regem et regnum,

[R.] Et exaudi nos in die qua inuocauerimus te.]

[V.] Saluum fac populum tuum domine benedic hereditate[†] tue,

[R.] Et rege eos et extolle illos usque in eternum.]

^{1—1} Over erasure.

[V̇.] Fiat pax in uirtute tua,

[Ṙ.] Et abundancia in turribus tuis.]

[V̇.] Oremus pro fidelibus defunctis,

[Ṙ.] Requia¹scant[†] in pace,¹

Pro fratribus nostris ¹ nostris absentibus,¹

Pro captiuis et afflictis,

Pro benefactoribus nostris,

Pro peccatis et negligenciis nostris,

[V̇.] Adiua nos deus salutaris noster,

[Ṙ.] Et propter gloriam nominis tui domine libera nos.]

[V̇.] Esto nobis domine turris fortitudinis,

[Ṙ.] A facie inimici.]

[V̇.] Exaudi domine uocem meam qua clamaui ad te,

[Ṙ.] Miserere mei et exaudi me.]

Ps[almus.] Miserere mei deus,

[V̇.] Domine deus uirtutum conuerte nos,

[Ṙ.] Ostende faciem tuam et salui erimus.]

[V̇.] Domine exaudi oracionem meam,

[Ṙ.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V̇.] Dominus uobiscum,

[Ṙ.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oracio,

Ad vi [. . .]²

Alter alterius onera portate et sic adimplebitis legem c[h]risti,

[Ṙ.] Deo gracias

Ad ix^{am}

Omnia autem probate quod bonum est tenete, ab omni specie mala abstinete uos,

[Ṙ.] Deo gracias.]

Ad uesperas

Dominus autem dirigat corda nostra in charitate dei et in paciencia c[h]risti,

[Ṙ.] deo gracias,

[An erasure here]

^{1—1} Erased.

² An erasure.

Calendas
Januarij. Et
 commensatio domi
 ni nostri ihesu cristi.
 Rome. natus sanc
 ti almachij martiris. Qui nulen
 te urbis prefectorum cum dicent. ho
 die octave dñi diei sunt. cessate
 a superstitionibus ydolorum. a gla
 diatoribus omnes est. **V**ia appi
 a. corone militum triginta. sub di
 octiano imperatore. Item rome.
 sancte martine virginis. Que
 sub alexandro imperatore diversis
 tormentorum generibus crucia
 ta. tandem gladio martiris palam
 accepta est. Apud Spoletum. sancti
 concordij epi. et missi et presbiteri.
 temporibus antonini imperatoris.
 Qui primū fustibus cecidit. deinde
 eruleo suspensus. ac ferro. post in
 carcere maceratus. ibique angelica
 visione consolatus. deinde glori
 a dio vitam finivit. In cesarea ca
 padona. deponso sancti lasij epi.
 cuius celebritas xvij. sels. milij po
 tissimū recolitur. In affrica. beati
 fulgentij ecclesie nupensis episcopi.
 Qui ob catholicam fidem et evan
 gelicam doctrinam exilio relegatus.
 tandem ad patriam ecclesiam redire
 permissus. vita et uerbo clarus. scō

fine quieuit. In territorio lugdu
 nensi. scō augendi ablati. Unus
 inter uirtutibus et uirginitas plena
 refulsit. Alexandrie. scō eustrophie
 virginis. Ipso die scō marini mris.
 Apud
 leatissimum obilionis abbis pñssimū
 ac dulcissimū pñs monachorum.
Quarto nonas Januarij.
 Apud antiochiam. passio scō
 philoni epi. Et in portu ciuitate
 thonis nrii fustitum. Argenti scō
 zumi nasci. et marcellum pueri.
 Qui sub hario primare inter ti
 rones compulsi sunt. cum uollet
 militare cecidit usque ad mortem.
 et diu in carcere maceratus. atque
 in mare iectus martiriū assūma
 nit. In thelaid. scō macharij abbis.
 Ipso die. scō spiritus epi. Item. scō
 barlatham confessoris. tercio nona
Rome. uia appia. Januarij.
 Natalis bñ anthoni pape.
 Qui cum duodecim annis reuollet
 ecclesiam. passus ē sub marimma
 no. et in cimiterio calien sepultus.
 Eodem die. scō petri. Qui apud ci
 uitatem aulaniam cruce supplicio
 est interceptus. In heles pñto. scō
 mian. crimi pñi. thogenis. Qui
 tate parisiis. scō genonephe uir
 ginis. Que a leato germanio an

[GOSPELS AND HOMILIES FOR READING IN CHAPTER]

*/Dominica prima aduentus domini. Secundum [fo. 51
matheum. [xxi, 1]*

IN illo tempore. Cum appropinquasset . . . ad montem oliueti.
Et reliqua.

Puto res ipsa exigit . ut queramus. Frequenter quidem ihesus
uenit in ierusalem sicut iohannis testatur . nunquam tamen
sibi adhibuit ministeria iumentorum . nec ramorum uirencia circa se
ornamenta constituit . nec ad terribilem laudem sue diuinitatis animos
populi excitauit : nisi modo quando ut pateretur ascendit.

[Ÿ.] Tu autem [domine miserere nostri].

[R7. Deo gracias.]

Dominica secunda. Secundum lucam. [xxi, 25]

IN illo tempore . dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Erunt signa . . . maris
et fluctuum. Et Reliqua.

Dominus ac redemptor noster paratos nos inuenire desiderans . se-
nescentem mundum que mala sequantur denunciat . ut nos ab
eius amore compescat. Appropinquantem eius terminum quante
percussionis preueniant innotescit . ut si deum metuere in tranquilli-
tate nolumus . uicinum eius iudicium uel percussionibus attriti
timeamus.

[Ÿ.] Tu autem [domine miserere nostri].

[R7. Deo gracias.]

Dominica tertia. Secundum matheum. [xi, 2]

IN illo tempore. Cum audisset iohannes . . . an alium expectamus.
Et Reliqua.

Querendum nobis est fratres karissimi . iohannes propheta et plus-
quam propheta . qui uenientem ad baptismum dominum ostendit
dicens . ecce agnus dei ecce qui tollit peccata mundi . qui et humili-
tatem suam et diuinitatis eius potenciam considerans ait . qui de terra
est de terra loquitur . qui autem de celo uenit super omnes est.

Feria iiij^a iiij^{or} temporum. *Secundum lucam.* [i, 26]

IN illo tempore. Missus est angelus gabriel . . . nomen uirginis maria. Et Reliqua.

Exordium nostre redempcionis fratres karissimi . hodierna sancti euuangelij leccio commendat . que angelum de celis a deo missum narrat ad uirginem : ut nouam in carne natiuitatem filij dei predicaret . per quam nos abiecta uetustate noxia renouari atque inter filios dei computari possimus.

Feria sexta. *Secundum lucam.* [i, 39]

IN illo tempore. Exurgens maria . abiit in montana . . . et salutauit elizabeth. Et Reliqua.

Lectio quam audiuius sancti euuangelij . et redempcionis nostre nobis semper ueneranda primordia predicat . et salutaria semper mutande humilitatis remedia commendat.

/Sabbato. *secundum lucam.* [iii, 1] [fo. 51 v]

Anno quintodecimo imperij tyberij . . . zacharie filium in deserto. Et Reliqua.

Redemptoris precursor quo tempore uerbum predicacionis accepit . memorato romane rei publice principe . et iudee regibus designatur . cum dicitur . anno quintodecimo imperij tiberij cesaris.

Dominica quarta. [*Secundum*] *Iohannem.* [i, 19]

IN illo tempore . miserunt iudei ab ierosolimis . . . non sum ego c[h]ristus. Et Reliqua.

Ex huius nobis leccionis uerbis fratres karissimi . iohannis humilitas commendatur. Qui cum tante uirtutis esset . ut christus credi potuisset : elegit solide subsistere in se : ne humana opinione raperetur inaniter super se.

In uigilia natalis domini. *secundum matheum.* [i, 18]

IN illo tempore. Cum esset desponsata mater . . . de spiritu sancto. Et reliqua.

Que fuit necessitas ut desponsata esset maria ioseph : nisi propterea quatinus hoc sacramentum diabolo celaretur . et ille malignus fraudis commenta aduersus desponsatam uirginem nulla inuenisset.

In die natalis domini. [Secundum] Iohannem. [i, 1]

IN principio erat uerbum . . . in principio apud deum. Et reliqua.

Quia temporalem mediatoris dei et hominum hominis ihesu christi natiuitatem que hodierna die facta est . sanctorum uerbis euuangelistarum mathei uidelicet et luce manifestatam cognouimus : libet eciam de uerbi idest diuinitatis eius eternitate in qua patri manet semper equalis beati iohannis euuangeliste dicta scrutari . qui singularis priuilegio meruit castitatis . ut ceteris alcius diuinitatis ipsius caperet simul et patefaceret archanum.

De sancto stephano. secundum matheum. [xxiii, 34]

IN illo tempore. Dicebat ihesus turbis iudeorum . et principibus sacerdotum. Ecce ego mitto ad uos prophetas . . . in synagogis uestris. Et Reliqua.

Hoc quod ante dixerat uos implete mensuram patrum uestrorum ad personam domini pertinere eo quod occidendus esset ab eis . potest et ad discipulos eius referri de quibus nunc dicitur. Ecce ego mitto ad uos et cetera.

De sancto iohanne. / Secundum iohannem [xxi, 19] [fo. 52]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus petro. Sequere me. Conuersus . . . quis est qui tradet te : Et Reliqua

Leccio sancti euuangelij que nobis lecta est modo fratres mei . tanto maiori a nobis intencione debet per singula uerba pensari . quanto magna superne gracie dulcedine tota redundat.

De innocentibus. Secundum matheum. [ii, 13]

IN illo tempore. Angelus domini apparuit . . . usque dicam tibi. Et Reliqua.

De morte preciosa martirum christi innocencium sacra nobis est
fratres karissimi euuangelij lectio recitata : in qua tamen om-
nium c[h]risti martirum preciosa est mors designata.

De sancto thoma cantuarien[si].

Nisi granum frumenti et c[etera]

Dominica infra oct[auas].

Secundum Lucam [ii, 33]

IN illo tempore. Erant pater ihesu et mater mirantes super his
que dicebantur de illo. Et reliqua.

Congregemus in vnum ea que in ortu domini ihesu dicta scriptaque
sunt de eo : et nunc scire poterimus singula queque digna esse
miraculo. Quamobrem mirabatur et pater . sic enim appellatus est
ioseph . quia metricius fuit . mirabatur et mater . super omnibus que
dicebantur de eo.

De sancto siluestro.

secundum . iohannem

IN principio erat uerbum . . . erat uerbum. Et Reliqua

Mire beatus iohannes in inicio sui euangelij de diuinitate saluatoris
et fidem recte credencium sullimiter imbuit : et hereticorum
perfidiam potenter exuperat . Fuere namque heretici . qui dicerent.
Si ergo natus est christus . erat tempus quando ille non erat.

Si dominica fuerit.

Erant pater ihesu et c[etera].

In circumcissione domini.

secundum lucam. [ii, 21]

IN illo tempore. Postquam consummati sunt dies octo ut circum-
cideretur puer : uocatum est nomen eius ihesus. Et reliqua.

Sanctam uenerandamque presentis festi memoriam paucis quidem
uerbis euuangelista comprehendat . sed non pauca celestis misterij
uirtute grauidam reliquit.

In uigilia epiphanie.

secundum matheum. [ii, 19]

IN illo tempore. Defuncto herode : ecce apparuit angelus . . . in
terram israel. Et Reliqua.

Multi propter ignoranciam historie labuntur in errorem . putantes eundem esse herodem . a quo in passione sua dominus irridetur. Ergo herodes ille qui cum pilato postea amicitias facit . huius herodis filius / fuit . qui nunc mortuus esse refertur. [fo. 52 v

In die epiphanie. secundum matheum. [ii, 1]

CUm natus esset . . . natus est rex iudeorum. Et reliqua.

Sicut in lectione euuangelica fratres karissimi audistis . celi rege nato . rex terre turbatus est : quia nimirum terrena altitudo confunditur . cum celsitudo celestis aperitur. Sed querendum nobis est quid nam sit quod redemptore nato pastoribus in iudea angelus apparuit . atque ad adorandum hunc ab oriente magos non angelus sed stella perduxit.

Dominica infra oct[auas] . epiphanie. Secundum matheum. [iii, 13]

IN illo tempore. Venit ihesus a galilea in iordanem ad iohannem ut baptizaretur ab eo. Et R[eliqua].

Leccio sancti euuangelij quam modo fratres audiuius . magnum nobis et in domino et in seruo dat perfecte humilitatis exemplum. In domino quidem : quia cum sit dominus . non solum ab homine seruo baptizari . sed eciam ipse ad hunc baptizandus uenire dignatus est.

In octauo die epiphanie. [Secundum] Iohannem [i, 29]

IN illo tempore Vidit iohannes ihesum uenientem ad se . et ait . Ecce agnus dei . ecce qui tollit peccata mundi. Et R[eliqua].

Iohannes baptista et precursor domini saluatoris . quem diu uenturum populis uerbo predicauerat . ipsum iam uenientem ad se sicut ex lectione sancti euuangelij fratres cum legeretur modo audistis . mox digito demonstrauit dicens. Ecce agnus dei . ecce qui tollit peccata mundi.

Dominica prima post octa[ua]s . epiphanie. [Secundum] Lucam. [ii, 42]

IN illo tempore. Cum factus esset ihesus annorum . . . parentes eius. Et reliqua.

APerta est uobis fratres karissimi sancti euuangelij leccio recitata . neque opus est ut in ea aliquid exponendo loquamur . Describit namque infanciam puericiamque nostri redemptoris : qua nostre particeps humanitatis dignatus est fieri . Commemorat eciam eternitatem diuine maiestatis . in qua patri mansit ac manet semper equalis.

Dominica secunda. secundum iohannem. [ii, 1]

IN illo tempore. Nupcie facte sunt in chana galilee . et erat mater ihesu ibi. Et R[eliqua].

QUod dominus noster atque saluator ad nupcias uocatus non solum uenire . sed et miraculum ibidem quo conuiuas letificaret . facere dignatus est . exceptis celestium sacramentorum figuris . eciam iuxta litteram fidem recte credencium confirmat. Tu autem d[omine].

[Dominica tertia. Secundum matheum [viii, 1] [fo. 53]

IN illo tempore Cum descendisset ihesus de monte . . . potes me mundare. Et reliqua.

DOcente in monte domino . discipuli uenerunt ad eum sicut alacres . sicut domestici . sicut proximi . sicut amici uel fratres. Ideo ait et dominus ad eos. Vos estis sal terre . et uos estis lux mundi.

Dominica Quarta. secundum matheum. [viii, 23]

IN illo tempore. Ascendente ihesu in nauiculam . . . Ipse non dormiebat. Et R[eliqua].

INgrediente domino in nauiculam . secuti sunt eum discipuli eius . non inbecilles sed stabiles in fide . mansueti et pij . spernentes mundum . non duplici corde . sed simplici . Hij ergo secuti sunt eum . non tantum gressus eius sequentes . sed magis sanctitatem comitantes . et iusticiam eius consecrantes.

Dominica Quinta . secundum matheum [xiii, 24]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus turbis¹ parabolam hanc. Simile est regnum celorum homini qui seminauit bonum semen in agro suo. Et R[eliqua].

¹ Interlined above.

BOnum semen in agro suo non nisi bonus seminat : ipsi utique qui in suo corpore semen bone uoluntatis ad bonorum operum studet perducere fructum. Et isti bene simile regnum celorum dicitur . tui^t per omnia aptus esse probatur.

Dominica in septuagesima.

S[ecundum] matheum. [xx, 1]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis] . s[uis] . parabolam hanc. Simile est regnum celorum homini patrifamilias . . . in vineam suam. Et R[eliqua].

IN explanacione sua multa ad loquendum sancti euuangelij leccio postulat . quam uolo si possum sub breuitate perstringere . ne uos et extensa processio et proluxa expositio uideatur onerare. Regnum celorum patrifamilias simile dicitur . qui ad excolendam uineam suam operarios conducit.

Dominica in sexagesima.

Secundum lucam. [viii, 4]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus turbis similitudinem hanc. Exiit qui seminat seminare semen suum. Et reliqua.

LEccio sancti euuangelij quam modo fratres karissimi audistis . expositioe non indiget . sed ammonicione. Quam enim per semetipsum ueritas exposuit . hanc discutere humana fragilitas non presumit.

Dominica in quinquagesima.

secundum lucam. [xviii, 31]

IN illo tempore. Assumpsit ihesus duodecim discipulos suos . . . et conspuetur. Et reliqua. / [fo. 53 v

REdemptor noster preuidens ex passione sua discipulorum animos perturbandos . eis large ante et eiusdem passionis penam et resurrectionis sue gloriam predicat . ut cum morientem sicut predictum est cernerent . eciam surrecturum non dubitarent.

Feria iiij^a . in capite ieiunij.

Secundum matheum. [vi, 16]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Cum ieiunatis . . . ypocrite tristes. Et reliqua.

Quia nonnullorum est consuetudo karissimi aduenientes quadragésime dies deuotione ieiunij preuenire . necessarie presens euuangelij decursa est lectio . in qua dominus noster spiritualium uirtutum retributor . sanctam nobis perfectamque dedit regulam ieiunandi . dicens . Cum ieiunatis nolite fieri sicut ypocrite tristes.

Dominica prima xl^o. Secundum matheum. [iv, 1]

IN illo tempore. Ductus est ihesus in desertum . . . postea esuriit. Et R[eliqua].

Dubitari a quibusdam solet a quo spiritu sit ihesus ductus in desertum . propter hoc quod subditur . Assumpsit eum diabolus in sanctam ciuitatem . Et rursum . Assumpsit eum in montem excelsum.

Dominica secunda . xl^o. Secundum matheum [xv, 21]

IN illo tempore. Egressus ihesus secessit in partes tyri . . . fili dauid. Et R[eliqua].

IN lectione sancti euuangelij que nobis modo lecta est fratres karissimi : audiuius magnam mulieris fidem . pacienciam . constanciam . et humilitatem.

Dominica tertia. Secundum lucam. [xi, 14]

IN illo tempore. Erat ihesus eiciens demonum . . . admirentur turbe. Et R[eliqua].

Demoniacus iste apud matheum non solum mutus : sed et cecus fuisse narratur . curatusque dicitur a domino . ita ut loqueretur et uideret. Tria ergo signa simul in uno homine perpetrata sunt. Cecus uidet . mutus loquitur : possessus a demone liberatur.

Dominica quarta Secundum iohannem. [vi, 1]

IN illo tempore. Abijt ihesus trans mare galilee . . . qui infirmabantur. Et R[eliqua].

Qui signa et miraculi domini ac saluatoris nostri recte cum legunt uel audiunt accipiunt : non tam in hijs quid foris stupeant attendunt . quam quid horum exemplo ipsi intus agere . quid in hijs mysticum perpendere debeant inspicunt,

Dominica in passione domini. / Secundum iohannem [viii, 46] [fo. 54

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus turbis iudeorum et principibus sacerdotum. Quis ex uobis arguet me . . . uerba dei audit. Et Reliqua.

Pensate fratres karissimi mansuetudinem dei. Relaxare peccata uenerat . et dicebat . Quis ex uobis arguet me de peccato : Non dedignatur ex ratione ostendere se peccatorem non esse . qui ex uirtute diuinitatis poterat peccatores iustificare. Sed terribile est ualde quod subditur. Qui est ex deo uerba dei audit. Propterea uos non auditis . quia ex deo non estis.

Dominica in palmis. secundum matheum [xxi, 1]

IN illo tempore. Cum appropinquasset . . . contra uos est. Et R[eliqua].

Mediator dei et hominum homo christus ihesus qui pro humani generis salute passurus . de celo descendit ad terras . appropinquante hora passionis . appropinquare uoluit loco passionis . ut etiam per hoc claresceret . quia non inuitus . sed sponte pateretur.

In die sancto pasche . secundum marcum. [xvi, 1]

IN illo tempore. Maria magdalena et maria iacobi . . . orto iam sole. Et reliqua.

Multis uobis lectionibus fratres karissimi per dictatum loqui consueui . sed quia lassescente stomacho ea que dictauero legere ipse non possum . quosdam uestrum nimis libenter audientes intueor. Vnde nunc a memetipso exigere contra morem uolo . ut inter sacra missarum sol[lemnia]¹ leccionem sancti euuangelij non dictando sed colloquendo edisseram . sicque excipiat ut loquimur.

Feria secunda. Secundum lucam [xxiv, 13]

IN illo tempore. Duo ex discipulis . . . de hijs omnibus que acciderant. Et R[eliqua]

In cotidiana uobis solemnitatem laborantibus . pauca loquenda sunt . et fortasse hec utilius proderunt . Quia sepe et alimenta que minus sufficiunt . auidius sumuntur. Lectionis ergo euuangelice summatim sensum statui non per singula uerba discutere : nec delectionem uestram ualeat sermo prolixior expositionis onerare.

¹ Over erasure.

*Feria tertia**Secundum lucam. [xxiv, 36]*

IN illo tempore Stetit ihesus in medio discipulorum suorum / [fo. 54 v
et dixit eis. Pax uobis . Ego sum : nolite timere. Et reliqua.

Gloriam resurrectionis sue dominus et redemptor noster paulatim
discipulis et per incrementum temporis ostendit . quia nimirum
tanta erat uirtus miraculi : ut hanc repente totam capere fragilia
mortalium pectora non possent.

Feria iiij . secundum iohannem. [xxi, 1]

IN illo tempore. Manifestauit se iterum ihesus . . . alij ex discipulis
eius duo. Et reliqua

Leccio sancti euuangelij que in vestris auribus lecta est fratres
mei questione animum pulsat . sed pulsacione sua vim dis-
crecionis indicat. Queri etenim potest cur petrus qui piscator ante
conuersionem fuit . post conuersionem ad piscacionem redijt.

*Feria quinta.**Secundum iohannem. [xx, 11]*

IN illo tempore. Maria stabat ad monumentum . . . positum fuerat
corpus ihesu. Et reliqua.

Maria magdalene que fuerat in ciuitate peccatrix . amando ueri-
tatem lauat lacrimis maculas criminis . et uox ueritatis im-
pletur qua dicitur . Dimissa sunt ei peccata multa . quoniam dilexit
multum . Que enim prius frigida peccando remanserat . postmodum
amando ardebat.

*Feria vj.**secundum matheum. [xxviii, 16]*

IN illo tempore. Vndecim discipuli abierunt in galileam . in monte
ubi constituerat illis ihesus. Et reliqua.

Euuangelica lectio fratres karissimi quam modo audiuius . et
iuxta historiam gaudio plena refulget . quia triumphum re-
demptoris nostri simul et redempcionis nostre dona plano sermone
describit . et si hunc enucleatius pertractare uelimus . gratiorem in
littera fructum spiritualis sensus inditum esse comperimus.

*Sabbato in albis.**Secundum iohannem. [xx, 1]*

IN illo tempore. Vna sabati maria magdalene uenit mane cum adhuc
tenebre essent . . . sullatum a monumento. Et reliqua.

Fractus longa molestia stomachus . diu me caritati uestre dilectionis euuangelice loqui expositione prohibuit . Vox enim ipsa a clamoris uirtute succumbit. / Et quia a multis audiri non ualeo [fo. 55 . loqui fateor inter multos erubescio . sed hanc in me uerecundiam et ipse reprehendo.

Dominica prima post albas. secundum iohannem [xx, 19]

IN illo tempore. Cum esset sero die illo . . . manus et latus. Et R[eliqua].

Prima lectionis huius euuangelice questio animum pulsat . quomodo post resurrectionem corpus dominicum uerum fuit . quod clausis ianuis ad discipulos ingredi potuit . Sed sciendum nobis est . quod diuina operacio . si ratione comprehenditur . non est admirabilis. Nec fides habet meritum . cui humana ratio prebet experimentum.

Dominica secunda post albas. [Secundum] Iohannem. [x, 11]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis] . s[uis]. Ego sum pastor bonus. Bonus pastor . animam suam ponit pro ouibus suis. Et reliqua.

Audistis ex leccione euuangelica fratres karissimi erudicionem uestram . audistis ex leccione euuangelica periculum nostrum. Ecce enim is qui non ex accidenti dono sed essencialiter bonus est : dicit. Ego sum pastor bonus . Atque eiusdem bonitatis formam quam nos imitemur adiungit dicens. Bonus pastor . animam suam ponit pro ouibus suis.

Dominica tertia post albas. Secundum Iohannem. [xvi, 16]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis] . s[uis]. Modicum et iam . . . uado ad patrem. Et Reliqua

Leta domini et saluatoris nostri promissa fratres karissimi . leto cordis auditu percipere debemus . sedulaque intencione persistere : quatinus ad hec contingere mereamur. Quid est enim quod merito lecius audiatur . quam peruenire posse ad gaudium quod nunquam possit auferri.

*Dominica quarta.**Secundum Iohannem.* [xvi, 5]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Uado ad eum¹ qui me misit : et nemo ex uobis interrogat me quo uadis. Et reliqua.

Sicut ex euuangelica lectione audiuius fratres karissimi . dominus ac redemptor noster imminente sue passionis articulo . discipulis et gloriam ascensionis qua ipse post mortem et resurreccionem erat glorificandus . et aduentum spiritus sancti quo illi erant illustrandi patefecit.

*Dominica quinta.**secundum iohannem.* [xvi, 23]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Amen amen dico . . . in nomine meo. Et reliqua.

POtest mouere infirmos audi/tores quomodo in capite [fo. 55 v leccionis huius euuangelice discipulis saluator promittat . si quid inquires pecieritis patrem in nomine meo dabit uobis . cum non solum nostri similes multa que patrem in christi nomine uidentur petere non accipiant . uerumeciam ipse apostolus paulus terciio dominum rogauerit ut a se angelis sathane a quo tribulabatur abscederet . nec impetrare potuerit.

*In uigilia ascensionis domini.**Secundum iohannem.* [xvii, 1]

IN illo tempore Sulleuatis ihesus oculis in celum . . . clarificet te. Et Reliqua.

Glorificatum a patre filium secundum formam serui quam pater suscitauit a mortuis . et ad suam dexteram collocauit : res ipsa indicat . et nullus ambigit christianus. Sed quoniam non tantum dixit pater clarifica filium tuum . sed addidit eciam ut filius tuus clarificet te.

*In die ascensionis domini.**Secundum marcum* [xvi, 14]

IN illo tempore Recumbentibus vndecim discipulis . . . non crediderunt. Et reliqua.

Quod resurreccionem dominicam discipuli tarde crediderunt : non tam illorum infirmitas . quam nostra ut ita dicam futura firmitas fuit. Ipsa namque resurreccio . illis dubitantibus per multa argumenta monstrata est. Que dum legentes agnoscimus . quid aliud

¹ Interlined above in a later hand.

quam de illorum dubitatione solidamur ? Minus enim mihi maria magdalena prestitit que cicius credidit : quam thomas qui diu dubitauit.

Dominica infra octauas. Secundum iohannem. [xv, 26]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Cum uenerit paraclitus . . . perhibet de me. Et reliqua.

Ex multis sancti euuangelij locis inuenimus : quia discipuli ante aduentum sancti spiritus minus capaces erant ad intelligenda archana diuine sullimitatis . minus fortes ad toleranda aduersa humane prauitatis.

In octauo die. Secundum lucam. [xxiv, 49]

[I]¹N illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Ego mittam promissum patris mei in uos. Et reliqua.

Promissum patris spiritus sancti gratiam dici . et in euuangelio iohannis plenius et hic quoque breuiter intimatur : cum sequitur. Vos autem sedete in ciuitate . quoad usque induamini uirtute ex alto. De qua uirtute idest spiritu sancto . et marie dicit angelus . et uirtus altissimi obumbrabit tibi : et ipse dominus alibi . / nam et ego [fo. 56 noui uirtutem de me exisse.

In uigilia pentecostes. [Secundum] Iohannem. [xiv, 15]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Si diligitis me . mandata mea seruare. Et R[eliqua].

Quia sancti spiritus hodie fratres karissimi celebramus aduentum : debemus ipsi congruere solemnitati quam colimus. Hoc etenim ordine tantum festiuitatis huius digne gaudia celebramus . si nos quoque domino opitulante aptos reddiderimus : ad quos spiritus sanctus uenire . et in quibus habitare dignetur.

In Die pentecostes. secundum iohannem [xiv, 23]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Si quis diligit me . . . mansionem apud eum faciemus. . Et reliqua.

Libet fratres karissimi euuangelice uerba lectionis sub breuitate transcurrere : ut post diucius liceat in contemplacione tante solemnitatis immorari. Hodie nanque spiritus sanctus repentino

¹ Cut out.

sonitu super discipulos uenit : mentesque carnalium in sui amorem permutauit.

Feria secunda. secundum iohannem. [iii, 16]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Sic deus dilexit mundum . . . ut saluetur mundus per ipsum. Et reliqua.

Ergo quantum in medico est . sanare uenit egrotum. Ipse se interimit : qui precepta medici obseruare non vult. Uenit saluator ad mundum. Quare saluator dictus est mundi . nisi ut saluet mundum . non ut iudicet mundum.

Feria tertia. secundum iohannem. [x, 1]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis] . et turbis iudeorum. Amen amen dico . . . fur est et latro. Et reliqua.

Ouille ouium : ecclesia fidelium est. Quicunque uult intrare ad ouile . per ostium intret . idest per christum et christum uerum deum et uerum filium dei predicet. Nec solum christum predicet : sed christi gloriam querat non suam.

Feria quarta. secundum iohannem. [vi, 44]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus turbis iudeorum. Nemo potest uenire ad me : nisi pater qui misit me traxerit eum. Et reliqua.

Magna gracie commendacio. Nemo uenit nisi tractus. Quem trahat et quem non trahat : quare illum trahat et illum non trahat : noli uelle iudicare . si non uis errare. Semel accipe . et intellige. / Nondum traheris . ora ut traharis. [fo. 56 v]

Feria quinta. Secundum lucam [ix, 1]

IN illo tempore. Conuocatis ihesus duodecim apostolis . dedit illis uirtutem et potestatem super omnia demonia . . . et sanare infirmos. Et r[eliqua]

Concessa primum potestate signorum misit predicare regnum dei . ut promissorum magnitudini . attestaretur eciam magnitudo factorum . fidem que daret uerbis uirtus ostensa : et noua facerent . qui noua predicarent.

Feria vj^a. Secundum lucam. [v, 17]

IN illo tempore Factum est in vna dierum . et ihesus sedebat . . . qui erat paraliticus. Et reliqua.

Curacio paralitici huius . anime post diuturnam illecebre carnalis inerciam ad christum suspirantis indicat saluacionem. Que primo omnium ministris qui eam sulleuent et christo afferant . idest bonis doctoribus qui spem saluacionis opem bone intercessionis suggerant indiget.

Sabbato. Secundum lucam. [iv, 38]

IN illo tempore. Surgens ihesus de sinagoga . . . tenebatur magnis febribus. Et reliqua.

Suirum a demonio liberatum . moraliter animum ab immunda cogitatione purgatum significare dixerimus : consequenter femina febribus tenta . sed ad imperium domini curata . carnem ostendit a concupiscencie sue feruore per continencie precepta frenatam. Omnis amaritudo et ira . et indignacio . et clamor . et blasphemia . spiritus immundi furor est.

In festo trinitatis. secundum iohannem. [xv, 26]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Cum uenerit paraclitus . . . testimonium perhibebit de me. Et reliqua.

Ex multis sancti euangelij locis inuenimus . quod discipuli ante aduentum sancti spiritus minus capaces ad intelligenda erant archana diuine sullimitatis minus fortes ad tolleranda aduersa humane prauitatis. Sed eis adueniente spiritu : cum augmento diuine agnitionis data est eciam constancia vincende humane persecucionis.

In festo corporis christi. secundum . iohannem. [vi, 55]

IN illo tempore . dixit ihesus discipulis suis et turbis iudeorum. Caro mea uere est cibus et sanguis meus uere est / potus. Et [fo. 57] reliqua.

Cum enim cibo et potu id appetant homines . ut non esuriant neque siciant . hoc uere non prestat nisi iste cibus et potus sit qui eos a quibus sumitur immortales et incorruptibiles facit ubi societas ipsorum ibi pax erit et vnitas plena atque perfecta.

Dominica infra octa[uas] . et in octauo die euuangelium ut supra.

Dominica prima post ¹*[Secundum Lucam xvi, 19]*

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis parabolam hanc. Homo quidam erat diues . et induebatur purpura et bisso et epulabatur cotidie splendide. Et reliqua.

IN uerbis sacri eloquiij fratres karissimi prius seruanda est ueritas hystorie et postmodum requirenda spiritualis intelligencia allegorie. Tunc namque allegorie fructu[s] ² suauius carpitur . cum pri[us per] ² historiam ueritatis radice [solidatur].²

*Dominica secunda.**Secundum lucam [xiv, 16]*

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus dis[cipulis] ² suis similitudinem hanc. Homo quidam fecit cenam magnam . . . parata sunt omnia. Et R[eliqua].

Hoc distare fratres karissimi inter delicias corporis et cordis solet . quod corporales delicie cum non habentur . graue in se desiderium accendunt . cum uero habite eduntur : comedentem protinus in fastidium per sacietatem uertunt. At contra spirituales delicie cum non habentur in fastidio sunt : cum uero habentur in desiderio.

*Dominica tercia.**Secundum lucam. [xv, 1]*

IN illo tempore Erant appropinquantibus ad ihesum publicani . . . manducat cum illis. Et reliqua.

Estium tempus quod corpori meo ualde contrarium est. Loqui me de expositione euuangelij longa mora interueniente prohibuit. Sed nunquid quia lingua tacuit . ardere caritas cessauit : Hoc etenim dico . quod apud se unusquisque nostrum recognoscit.

*Dominica quarta.**secundum lucam. [vi, 36]*

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Estote misericordes . sicut et pater uester celestis misericors est. Et reliqua.

Misericors est deus super ingratos et malos . uel multiplices scilicet sua misericordia qua etiam iumenta saluat . temporalia bona largiendo . uel ad celestia dona singulari / gracia qua electos [fo. 57 v] solum glorificat inspirando. Sed siue hoc siue illud . siue utrumque

¹ On the blank space following a large monogram TR (=Trinitatem) has been outlined in pencil.

² Initial letter cut out.

intelligas . magna dei bonitate fit . que nobis imitanda precipitur si filij dei esse uolumus.

Dominica quinta. Secundum lucam. [v, 1]

IN illo tempore. Cum turbe irruerent ad ihesum ut audirent uerbum dei . et ipse stabat secus stagnum genesareth. Et reliqua.

Stagnum genesareth idem dicunt esse quod mare galilee . uel mare tyberiadis : sed mare galilee ab adiacente prouincia dictum est . mare tyberiadis a proxima ciuitate . que olim cinereth uocata . sed ab herode tetrarcha instaurata . in honorem tyberij cesaris tyberias est appellata.

Dominica sexta. Secundum matheum. [v, 20]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Amen dico uobis . nisi habundauerit iusticia uestra . . . in regnum celorum. Et reliqua.

Qui putant precepta ueteris testamenti districtiora esse quam noui . discant ex presenti lectione suam ignoranciam confiteri . audiantque ipsum saluatorem discipulis dicentem. Amen dico uobis . nisi habundauerit iusticia uestra plusquam scribarum et phariseorum . non intrabitis in regnum celorum.

Dominica septima. Secundum marcum. [viii, 1]

IN illo tempore Cum turba multa esset cum ihesu nec haberet quod manducaret . . . deficient in uia. Et reliqua.

Quare turba triduo dominum sustinuerit . matheus exponit plenius qui ait. Et ascendens in montem sedebat ibi. Et accesserunt ad eum turbe multe habentes secum mutos claudos . cecos debiles . et alios multos . et proiecerunt eos ad pedes eius . et curauit eos.

Dominica . viij. Secundum matheum. [vii, 15]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Attendite a falsis prophetis . . . cognoscetis eos. Et reliqua.

. . .¹ de omnibus quidem intelligi [po]¹test . qui aliud habitu ac ser . . .¹ promittunt . aliud opere demonstrant. Sed specialiter de hereticis intelligendum . qui uidentur continencia castitate . ieiunio .

¹ Initial letter cut out.

quasi quadam pietatis se ueste circumdare intrinsicus autem habentes
animum / uenenatum : simpliciorum fratrum corda decipiunt. [fo. 58

Dominica nona.

Secundum lucam. [xvi, 1]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis parabolam hanc. Homo
quidam erat diues qui habebat uillicum . et hic defamatus est
apud illum quasi dissipasset bona ipsius. Et R[eliqua].

IN uillico hoc quem dominus eiciebat de uillicatu . et laudauit eum
quod in futurum sibi prospexerit : non omnia debemus ad imi-
tandum sumere.

Dominica x.

secundum lucam [xix, 41]

IN illo tempore Cum appropinquasset ihesus ierusalem : uidens
ciuitatem fleuit super illam dicens . quia si cognouisses et tu.
Et reliqua.

Leccionem sancti euuangelij breui si possum sermone uolo percu-
[rrere]¹ ut illis in ea proluxior detur intencio [qui]¹ sciunt ex
paucis multa cogitare [quod]¹ a fiente domino illa ierosolimorum sub-
uersio describatur . que a uespasiano et tito romanis principibus
facta est . nullus qui historiam euersionis eiusdem legit ignorat.

Dominica vndecima.

[*Secundum*] *Lucam.* [xviii, 9]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus ad quosdam qui in se confidebant tan-
quam iusti . . . et alter publicanus. Et reliqua.

Publicanus humiliter orans : ad illa prefate uidue hoc est ecclesie
membra pertinet . de quibus supra dicitur. Deus autem non
faciet vindictam electorum suorum clamancium ad se. Phariseus
autem merita iactans . ad ea de quibus terribilis in conclusione sen-
tencia subditur. Verumptamen filius hominis ueniens : putas inueniet
fidem in terra.

Dominica duodecima.

secundum marcum. [vii, 31]

IN illo tempore Exiens ihesus de finibus tyri et uenit per sydonem
ad mare galilee . inter medios fines decapoleos. Et reliqua.

Decapolis est ut ipso nomine probatur . regio decem urbium
transiordanem ad orientem circa hyppum et pellam et gadaram
contra galileam. Quod ergo dicitur quod dominus uenit ad mare

¹ Initial letter cut out.

galilee . inter medios fines decapoleos : non ipsos fines decapolis eum intrasse significat . neque enim mare transnauigasse dicitur . sed potius ad mare usque uenisse locum qui medios fines decapolis longe trans mare positos respiciebat.

Dominica . xiiij. secundum lucam. [x, 23]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Beati oculi . qui uident que uos uidetis. Et Reliqua.

Non oculi scribarum et phariseorum qui corpus tantum domini uidere : set illi beati oculi qui eius possunt sacramenta cognoscere . de quibus dicitur : / et reuelasti ea paruulis. Beati [fo. 58 v oculi paruulorum : quibus et se et patrem filius reuelare dignatur.

Dominica xiiij. Secundum lucam. [xvii, 11]

IN illo tempore. Dum iret ihesus in iherusalem : transibat per mediam samariam . . . decem uiri leprosi. Et Reliqua

Leprosi non absurde intelligi possunt . qui scienciam uere fidei non habentes . uarias doctrinas profitentur erroris. Non enim uel abscondunt impericiam suam . set pro summa pericia ferunt in lucem . et iactanciam sermonis ostentant. Nulla porro falsa doctrina est . que non aliqua uera intermisceat.

Dominica xv. Secundum matheum. [vi, 24]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Nemo potest duobus dominis seruire . . . alter contempnet. Et reliqua

Hec uerba . diligenter considerata sunt. Nam qui sint duo domini : deinceps ostendit cum dicit. Non potestis deo seruire et mammoni. Mammona apud hebreos . diuicie appellari dicuntur. Congruit et punicum nomen. Nam lucrum punice . mammon dicitur.

Dominica . xvi. Secundum lucam. [vii, 11]

IN illo tempore. Ibat ihesus in ciuitatem que uocatur naym : et ibant cum illo discipuli eius . et multitudo copiosa. Et reliqua.

NAym ciuitas est galilee in secundo miliario tabor montis . contra meridiem iuxta endor . qui est uicus grandis in quarto miliario eiusdem montis ad meridiem. Cum appropinquaret porta ciuitatis : ecce defunctus efferebatur filius unicus matris sue.

*Dominica xvij.**Secundum lucam.* [xiv, 1]

IN illo tempore. Cum intraret ihesus in domum cuiusdam . . . ydropicus erat ante illum. Et reliqua.

[Y]¹dropis morbus . ab aquoso [hu]¹more uocabulum trahit. Grece enim ydor : aqua uocatur. Est enim succutaneus de uicio uesice natus : cum inflacione turgente et anelitu fetido. Propriumque ydropici est . quanto magis abundat humore inordinato : tanto amplius sitire.

*Dominica xvij.**Secundum matheum.* [xxii, 35]

IN illo tempore Pharisei audientes quod ihesus silentium . . . mandatum magnum / in lege. Et reliqua. [fo. 59]

Quod de herode et poncio pilato legimus in domini nece eos fuisse concordēs . hoc eciam nunc de phariseis cernimus et saduceis . qui inter se contrarij sunt . sed ad temptandum dominum pari mente consentiunt.

*Dominica vicesima.**Secundum . matheum.* [xxii, 1]

IN illo tempore. Loquebatur ihesus cum discipulis suis in parabolis dicens. Simile est regnum celorum homini regi . qui fecit nupcias filio suo. Et reliqua.

Textum lectionis euuangelice fratres karissimi uolo si possum sub breuitate transcurrere . ut in fine eius ualeam ad loquendum largius uacare. Sed querendum prius est an hec apud matheum ipsa sit lectio . quo apud lucam sub appellacione cene describitur.

*Dominica xxj.**Secundum . iohannem.* [iv, 46]

IN illo tempore. Erat quidam regulus . cuius filius . . . Incipiebat enim mori. Et reliqua.

Leccio sancti euuangelij quam modo fratres audistis . exposicione non indiget . sed ne hanc tacite preterisse uideamur : exhortando potius quam exponenda in ea aliquid loquimur. Hoc autem nobis solummodo de exposicione uideo esse requirendum . cur is qui ad salutem petendam uenerat audiuit . nisi signa et prodigia uideritis . non creditis. Qui enim salutem querebat filio suo . proculdubio credebat.

¹ Cut out.

¹xix Secundum matheum ¹ [ix, 1]

In illo tempore ascendens ihesus in nauculam . transfretauit et uenit in ciuitatem suam. Et reliqua.

Ciuitem eius non aliam intelligimus quam nazareth : unde et nazareus appellatus est. Obtulerunt autem ei paraliticum iacentem in lecto . quia ipse ingredi non ualebat. Videns autem ihesus fidem illorum qui offerebant non eius qui ferebatur . dixit paralitico. Confide fili . dimittuntur tibi peccata tua.

Dominica . xxiij. secundum matheum. [xviii, 23]

In illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. parabolam hanc. Simile est regnum celorum homini regi : qui uoluit rationem ponere cum seruis suis. Et reliqua.

Familiare est siris et maxime palestinis . ad omnem sermonem suum parabolas iungere . ut quod per simplex preceptum ab auditoribus teneri non potest . per similitudinem exemplaue teneatur. Precepit / itaque petro ut sub comparacione regis et domini et [fo. 59 v serui qui debitor decem milium talentorum a domino rogans ueniam impetrauerat : ut ipse quoque dimittat conseruis suis minora peccantibus.

Dominica . xxiij. secundum matheum. [xxii, 15]

In illo tempore. Abeuntes pharisei . consilium inierunt ut caperent ihesum in sermone. Et mittunt ei discipulos suos cum herodianis. Et reliqua.

Nam sub cesare augusto iudea subiecta romanis : quando in toto orbe est celebrata descripcio . stipendiaria facta fuerat et erat in populo magna sedicio . dicentibus alijs pro securitate et quiete qua romani pro omnibus militarent debere tributa persolui . pharisei uero qui sibi applaudebant iniusticia e contrario nitentibus non debere populum dei qui decimas solueret et primitiua daret . et cetera que in lege scripta sunt . humanis legibus subiacere.

Dominica xxiij^a. Secundum matheum. [ix, 18]

In illo tempore. Loquente ihesu ad turbas . ecce princeps . . . super eam et uiuet. Et reliqua.

¹⁻¹ In a cursive hand in the margin opposite two vacant lines in the text.

Octauum signum est . in quo princeps suscitari postulat filiam suam . nolens de ministerio uere circumcisionis excludi . Sed subintrat mulier sanguinem fluens . et octauo sanatur loco . ut principis filia de hoc exclusa numero ⁊ ueniat ad nouum . iuxta illud quod dicitur in psalmis . *Ethiopia preueniet manus eius deo.*

Dominica xxv^a. Secundum iohannem. [vi, 5]

IN illo tempore. Cum subleuasset . . . ut manducent hij ? Et Reliqua.

Miracula que fecit dominus noster ihesus christus . sunt quidem diuina opera . et ad intelligendum deum de uisibilibus admonent humanam mentem . Interrogemus ipsa miracula ⁊ quid nobis loquantur de ipso . Habent enim si intelligantur linguam suam . Nam quod ipse christus uerbum dei est ⁊ eciam factum uerbi uerbum nobis est.

[V.] Tu autem domine miserere nostri.

[R.] Deo gracias.

*/ In festiuitate sancti andree apostoli. Secundum . [fo. 60
matheum. [iv, 18]*

IN illo tempore. Ambulans ihesus iuxta mare . . . Erant enim piscatores. Et R[eliqua].

Audistis fratres karissimi . quia ad unius iussionis uocem petrus et andreas relictis retibus secuti sunt redemptorem . Nulla uero hunc facere adhuc miracula uiderant . nichil ab eo de premio eterne retribucionis audierant . et tamen ad vnum domini preceptum hoc quod possidere uidebantur obliti sunt.

Sancti nicholai episcopi . euuangelium.

Homo quidam peregre profi[ciscens].

In conceptione sancte marie uirginis.

Liber generacionis ihesu christi. *Require in natiuitate eiusdem.*

Sancti thome apostoli. Secundum iohannem. [xx, 24]

IN illo tempore. Thomas unus de duodecim qui dicitur didimus . non erat cum eis quando uenit ihesus. Et r[eliqua]

Iste unus discipulus defuit . reuersus quod gestum est audiuit .
audita credere renuit. Venit iterum dominus . et non credenti
discipulo latus palpandum prebuit . manus ostendit . et ostensa
suorum cicatrice uulnerum . infidelitatis illius uulnus sanauit.

Sancti kentigerni episcopi et confessoris . euuangelium.

Homo quidam peregre.

Sancti antonij abbatis . euuangelium.

Nemo accendit lucernam.

Sanctorum fabiani et sebastiani.

Secundum lucam. [vi, 17]

In illo tempore. Descendens ihesus de monte . . . sanarentur a
languoribus suis. Et reliqua.

Turbe que de longe ueniunt . descendentis in campum domini
curantur attactu . discipuli quia in minoribus iam sunt instituti .
in montis cacumine ad maiora prouehuntur. E quibus eciam eliguntur
. qui eum transfiguratum secreto in monte speculentur.

Sancte agnetis uirginis . euuangelium

Simile est regnum celorum thesauro abscondito.

Require in commune . in fine.

Sancti uincencij martiris . euuangelium.

Nisi granum frumenti cadens in terra.

In conuersione sancti paulj . secundum matheum. [xix, 27]

IN illo tempore. Dixit symon petrus ad ihesum. Ecce nos reli-
quimus omnia : et secuti sumus te. Quid ergo erit nobis. Et
reliqua.

[G]¹ randis fiducia. Petrus piscator erat . diues non fuerat . cibos
manu et arte querebat . et / tamen loquitur confi- [fo. 60 v
denter . dimisimus omnia. Omnia enim reliquit . qui uoluntatem
habendi reliquit. Sed quia non sufficit tantum relinquere . iungit
quod perfectum est. Et secuti sumus te.

In purificatione beate marie . secundum lucam [ii, 22]

IN illo tempore. Postquam impleti sunt . . . sanctum domino
uocabitur. Et reliqua.

¹ Initial letter cut out.

Solempnitatem nobis hodiernae celebritatis quam quadragesimo die natiuitatis dominice debitis ueneramur officijs . maxime eiusdem domini saluatoris nostri simul et intemerate genitricis eius humilitate dedicatam . sacra lectio euuangelij designat . exponens eos qui legi nichil debebant . impendisse se per omnia legalibus subdidisse decretis.

Sancti modani abbatis.

Nemo accendit lucernam.

Sancte agathe uirginis.

Simile est regnum celorum . thesauro abscondito.

Cathedra sancti petri.

[*Secundum*] *Matheum*. [xvi, 13]

IN illo tempore. Uenit ihesus in partes cesaree philippi . . . esse filium hominis. Et reliqua.

Philippus iste est frater herodis de quo supradiximus . tetrarcha iturie et traconitidis regionis . qui in honorem tyberij cesaris cesaream que nunc paneas dicitur edificauit . et est in prouincia phenicis. Et interrogabat discipulos suos dicens. Quem dicunt homines esse filium hominis ? Non dixit quem me dicunt esse filium dei : ne iactanter de se querere uideretur.

Sancti mathie apostoli.

secundum matheum. [xi, 25]

IN illo tempore Respondens ihesus dixit. Confiteor tibi pater domine celi et terre. Et reliqua.

Confessio non semper penitenciam sed graciaram accionem significat . ut in psalmis sepissime legimus. Audiant qui saluatorem non natum sed creatum calumpniantur : quod patrem suum uocet . celi autem et terre dominum.

Sancti duthaci episcopi.

Homo quidam peregre proficiscens

Sancti constantini regis et martiris

Si quis uenit ad me . et non odit. *Require in festo eadmundi regis.*

Sancti gregorij pape . euuangelium

Uos estis sal terra et cetera.

Sancti eduardi regis et martiris.

Nisi granum frumenti cadens.

Sancti cuthberti episcopi.

/ Homo quidam peregre profisciscens

[fo. 61]

Sancti benedicti abbatis euuangelium.

Nemo accendit lucernam.

In annunciacione dominica.

[*Secundum*] *Lucam.* [i, 26]

IN illo tempore. Missus est angelus gabriel . . . nomen uirginis maria. Et reliqua.

Multas ob causas saluator non de simplici uirgine . sed de desponsata uoluit nasci. Primo uidelicet . ut per generacionem ioseph cuius maria cognata erat marie quoque nosceretur origo. Neque enim moris est scripture . feminarum genealogiam texere.

Sancti ambrosij episcopi.

[*Secundum*] *Iohannem.* [xv, 5]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Ego sum uitis uos palmites . . . potestis facere. Et reliqua.

Ne quisquam putaret saltem paruum aliquem fructum posse a semetipso palmitem ferre . cum dixisset hic fert fructum multum . non ait quod sine me parum potestis facere. Siue ergo parum siue multum . sine illo fieri non potest . sine quo fieri nichil potest.

Sancti marci euuangeliste.

[*Secundum*] *Iohannem.* [xv, 1]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Ego sum uitis uera . et pater meus agricola est. Et reliqua.

Iste locus euuangelicus fratres . ubi se dicit dominus uitem . et discipulos suos palmites . secundum hoc . dicit quod est capud ecclesie . nosque membra eius mediator dei et hominum homo christus ihesus. Unius quippe nature sunt uitis et palmites.

Apostolorum philippi et iacobi.

secundum iohannem. [xiv, 1]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Non turbetur cor uestrum. Credite in deum et me credite. Et reliqua.

Erigenda est nobis fratres ad deum maior intencio . ut uerba sancti euuangelij que modo in nostr[is au]¹ribus sonuerunt . eciam men[te ca]¹ pere uttunque possimus. Ait enim dominus ihesus. Non turbetur cor uestrum. Creditis in deum et in me credite.

¹ Initial letter cut out.

In inuencione sancte crucis.

[*Secundum*] *Iohannem.* [iii, 1]

IN illo tempore Erat homo ex phariseis nichodemus . . . a deo uenisti magister. Et reliqua.

Iste nichodemus unus erat ex hijs qui crediderunt in nomine / ihesu uidentes signa que faciebat . et ab ipso sacra- [fo. 61 v
mentum passionis sue et crucis audire meruit : ita dicente. Sicut moyses exaltauit serpentem in deserto . ita exaltari oportet filium hominis . ut omnis qui credit in eum . non pereat sed habeat uitam eternam.

Translacio sancti andree.

Ambulans ihesus iuxta mare.

Sancti augustini anglorum ante pentecosten.

Ego sum uitis uos palmites . *post pentecosten* Designauit ihesus.

Sancte columbe abbatis.

Nemo accendit lucernam.

Sancte barnabe apostoli.

[*Secundum*] *Iohannem.* [xv, 12]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Hoc est preceptum meum . ut diligatis inuicem sicut dilexi uos. Et reliqua.

[**C**um]¹ cuncta sacra eloquia domini[c]i¹s plena sint preceptis . quid in hoc quod de dileccione quasi de singulari mandato dicit dominus . hoc est preceptum meum ut diligatis inuicem . nisi quod omne mandatum de sola dileccione est . et omnia unum preceptum sunt . quia quicquid precipitur . in sola caritate solidatur. Vt enim multi arboris rami ex vna radice procedunt . sic multe uirtutes ex vna caritate generantur.

Sancti albani martiris.

[*Secundum*] *matheum* [xvi, 24]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Si quis uult uenire post me . . . et sequatur me. Et reliqua.

Quia dominus ac redemptor noster nouus homo uenit in mundum . noua precepta edidit mundo. Vite enim nostre ueteri in uicijs enutrite . contrari etatem opposuit nouitatis sue. Quid enim uetus quid carnalis homo nouerat . nisi sua retinere . aliena rapere si posset . concupiscere si non posset ?

¹ Initial letter cut out.

*In vigilia sancti iohannis baptiste. Inicium sancti
euuangelij Secundum lucam [i, 5]*

Fuit in diebus herodis . . . nomen eius elizabeth. Et reliqua.

Uenturus in carne dominus et redemptor noster . multos dispensacionis sue testes promisit et nuncios . qui diuersis temporibus diuersis israelitice plebis tribubus orti : non diuersa fide . sed uno eodemque per omnia sensu eius incarnationis misterium prophetando precinerent.

In die sancti iohannis. secundum lucam. [i, 57]

IN illo tempore Elizabeth impletum est tempus pariendi et peperit filium. Et reliqua.

Precursoris domini natiuitas sicut sacratissima leccionis euuangelice prodit historia . multa miraculorum sullimitate refulget . quod nimirum / decebat ut ille quo maior inter natos mulierum [fo. 62 nemo surrexit . maiore pre ceteris sanctis in ipso mox ortu . uirtutum iubare claresceret. Senes ac diu infecundi parentes . dono nobilissime prolis exultant.

*Sanctorum iohannis et pauli si in dominica euenerit.
[Secundum] Lucam [xii, 1]*

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Attendite a fermento phariseorum : quod est ypocrisis. Et reliqua.

AD hoc fermentum : pertinent omnia que recumbens apud phariseum superius disputauerat. De quo et apostolus precipit. Itaque epulemur . non in fermento ueteri . neque in fermento malicie et nequicie . sed in azymis sinceritatis et veritatis.

In die apostolorum petri et pauli. Secundum matheum. [xvi, 13]

IN illo tempore. Venit ihesus in partes cesaree philippi . . . esse filium hominis ? Et reliqua.

Leccio sancti euuangelij quam modo fratres audistis : tanto intensius cogitanda ac sine obliuione est retinenda . quanto constat quia magnam nobis fidei perfeccionem commendat . magnum eiusdem perfecte fidei contra omnia temptamenta robur eque demonstrat.

Ccommemoracio[†] sancti pauli

Dixit simon petrus ad ihesum. *Require in conuersione eiusdem.*

In festo uisitacionis beate marie. Secundum lucam. [i, 39]

IN illo tempore Exurgens maria . . . salutauit elizabeth. Et reliqua.

Memoriale est omnibus ut qui fidem erigunt fidem astruant. Et ideo angelus cum abscondita nunciaret ut fides astrueretur exemplo senioris femine et sterilis . conceptum marie uirgini nunciauit . ut possibile deo omne quod ei placuit assereretur.

Translacio sancti martini episcopi. secundum lucam. [xii, 32]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Nolite timere pusillus grex . qui complacuit patri meo dare uobis regnum. Et reliqua.

Pusillum gregem electorum uel ob comparacionem numeri reproborum . uel potius ob humilitatis deuocionem nominat : quia uidelicet ecclesiam quantalibet numerositate iam dilatatam : tamen usque ad finem mundi humilitate uult crescere . et ad promissum regnum humilitate peruenire.

In octauis petri et pauli. secundum matheum [xiv, 22]

IN illo tempore Iussit ihesus discipulos suos ascendere in nauiculam et precedere eum trans fretum . donec dimitteret / turbis. [fo. 62 v Et reliqua.

Quare dominus discipulos suos in nauiculam iussit ascendere . ipse uero solus in montem abiit orare . iohannes plenius ostendit dicens. Ihesus autem cum cognouisset quod uenturi essent ut raperent eum et facerent regem fugit. Turbe enim uiso supradicto miraculo : uolebant eum ideo regem sibi constituere . ut sine suo labore ab eo alerentur

Translacio sancti thome.

Nisi granum frumenti.

Translacio sancti benedicti.

Nemo accendit lucernam.

Translacio sancti swythuni.

Homo quidam peregre proficiscens.

Sancti ethoti abbatis.

Nemo accendit lucernam.

Sancte marie magdalene. [Secundum] Iohannem. [xx, 11]

IN illo tempore maria stabat ad monumentum foris plorans. Et reliqua.

Pensandum est fratres karissimi mulieris mentem quanta uis amoris accenderat: que a monumento domini eciam discipulis recedentibus non recedebat. Exquirebat quem non inuenerat. flebat inquirendo et amoris sui igne succensa. eius quem ablatum credit ardebat desiderio. Vnde contigit ut eum sola tunc uideret. que mansit ut quereretur. Quia nimirum uirtus boni operis. perseuerancia est.

Sancti iacobi apostoli. secundum matheum. [xx, 20]

IN illo tempore Accessit ad ihesum mater filiorum zebedei cum filijs suis adorans et petens aliquid ab eo. Et Reliqua.

Putauit hec mulier post resurreccionem eum ilico regnaturum. et hoc quod in secundo aduentu promittitur: primo esse complendum. Ita feminea auditate presencia cupit: immemor futurorum. Quod autem interrogat dominus et illa petente. respondit quid uis. non uenit de ignorancia sed ex dispensacione. ut illius petitione in auditu aliorum prolata. ipse occasionem haberet respondendi atque docendi.

Anne matris marie.

Liber generacionis ihesu christi filij dauid

Require in natiuitate beate marie.

Ad uincula sancti petri. euuangelium.

Uenit ihesus in partes cesaree.

Require in cathedra sancti petri.

In inuencione sancti stephani.

Ecce ego mitto ad uos prophetas.

Require in alio festo.

Sancti laurencij martiris.

Nisi granum frumenti cadens.

*In assumptione sancte marie uirginis.**Secundum Lucam.*

[x, 38]

IN illo tempore Intrauit ihesus in quoddam castellum . . . in domum suam. Et R[eliqua]./ [fo. 63]

Sanctum euuangelium cum legeretur . audiuius a femina religiosa susceptum esse dominum hospicio . ab ea que martha uocabatur. Et cum esset illa occupata in cura ministrandi . sor[or] eius maria sedebat ad pedes domini et audiebat uerbum eius. Laborabat illa . uacabat ista. Illa erogabat : hec implebat.

*Sancti bertholomei apostoli**Secundum lucam. [xxii, 24]*

IN illo tempore Facta est contencio inter discipulos ihesu . quis eorum uideretur esse maior. Et reliqua.

Sicut bonis moris esse solet in scripturis semper exempla patrum precedencium quibus ad meliora proficiant . quibus agnitis de suis actibus humiliter inquireret . sic e contrario reprobi si quid forte in electis reprehensibile reperiunt . quasi suas ex eo nequicias obtec- turi . aut pro iusto defensuri libentissime solent amplecti.

Augustini patris nostri . euuangelium

Uos estis sal terre.

*Decollacio sancti iohannis baptiste.**secundum marcum [vi, 17]*

IN illo tempore. Misit herodes rex . . . philippi fratris sui . quia duxerat eam. Et reliqua.

Uetus narrat hystoria philippum herodis maioris filium sub quo dominus fugit egiptum . fratrem huius herodis sub quo passus est christus duxisse uxorem herodiadem filiam regis arethe : postea uero socrum eius exortis quibusdam contra generum simultatibus tulisse filiam suam . et in dolorem mariti prioris . inimici eius nupcijs copulasse.

Sancti egidij abbatis . euuangelium.

Nemo accendit lucernam.

Sancti cuthberti episcopi.

Homo quidam peregre proficiscens

*In natiuitate beate marie. Inicium sancti euuangelij
secundum matheum. [i, 1]*

Liber generacionis ihesu christi filij dauid . filij abraham. Et reliqua.

ORdo preposterus sed necessario commutatus. Si enim primum posuisset abraham . et postea dauid . rursus ei fuerat rependus abraham . ut generacionis series texeretur. Ideo autem ceteris pretermisissis horum filium nuncupauit : quia ad hos tantum facta est de cristo repromissio.

In exaltacione sancte crucis. Secundum iohannem [xii, 31]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus turbis. Nunc iudicium est mundi. Nunc princeps huius mundi . eicietur foras. Et reliqua.

[M]¹ulta sunt iudicia dei. Vnde dicitur in psalmo . Iudicia [tua]¹ abissus multa. Dicit eciam / apostolus. O altitudo [fo. 63 v] diuiciarum sapientie et sciencie dei . quoniam inscrutabilia sunt iudicia eius.

Sancti niniani episcopi . euuangelium
Homo quidam peregre.

Sancti mathei apostoli . secundum matheum [ix, 9]

IN illo tempore. Vidit ihesus hominem sedentem in theoloneo matheum nomine . et ait illi. Sequere me. Et reliqua.

LEgimus apostolo dicente quia omnes et egent gloriam dei . iustificati gratis per gratiam ipsius. Qui et iterum inestimabilem eiusdem gracie magnitudinem commendans . ait. Vbi autem habundauit peccatum . superhabundauit gracia.

Mauricij sociorumque eius. [Secundum] matheum. [v, 1]

IN illo tempore Uidens ihesus turbas . ascendit in montem. Et cum sedisset . accesserunt ad eum discipuli eius. Et Reliqua.

Predicante dilectissimi domino ihesu christo euuangelium regni et diuersos per uniuersam galileam curante languores : in omnem syriam se uirtutum eius fama diffuderat . et multe ex uniuersa iudea turbe ad celestem medicum confluebant.

¹ Initial letter cut out.

Sancti michaelis archangeli. secundum . matheum. [xviii, 1]

IN illo tempore. Accesserunt discipuli ad ihesum dicentes. Quis putas maior est in regno celorum? Et reliqua.]¹

Quod sepe monui eciam nunc [obser]¹uandum est . cause querende [sunt]¹ singulorum domini dictorum atque factorum. Post inuentum staterem post tributa reddita . quid sibi uult repentina apostolorum interrogacio? In illa hora accesserunt ad ihesum dicentes. Quis putas maior est in regno celorum?

Sancti ieronimi episcopi . euuangelium.

Uos estis sal terre.

Sancte osgide uirginis . si dominica fuerit.

Simile est regnum celorum the[sauro] . abscon[dito].

Sanctorum dionisij sociorumque eius.

Cum audieritis prelia.

Translacio sancti augustini . euuangelium.

Homo quidam peregre prof[iciscens].

Sancti luce euuangeliste. secundum . lucam. [x, 1]

IN illo tempore Designauit ihesus et alios septuaginta . . . ipse uenturus. Et reliqua.

Dominus ac redemptor noster fratres karissimi aliquando nos sermonibus . aliquando uero operibus admonet. Ipsa etenim facta eius precepta sunt . quia dum aliquid tacitus facit . quid agere debeamus innotescit. Ecce enim binos in predicationem discipulos mittit.

In festo reliquiarum.

Videns ihesus turbas . ascendit.

Apostolorum simonis et iude. [Secundum] iohannem. [xv, 17]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Hec mando uobis ut di[di]ligatis inuicem. Et reliqua. [fo. 64]

IN hoc domini precepto intelligere debemus hunc esse fructum nostrum . de quo ipse alibi ait. Ego uos elegi . ut eatis et fructum afferatis : et fructus uester maneat. Et quod adiunxit . ut quod-

¹ Initial letter cut out.

cumque pecieritis patrem in nomine meo det uobis . tunc utique dabit nobis si diligamus inuicem.

In festo omnium sanctorum.

Videns ihesus turbas ascendit.

Sancti leonardi abbatis.

Nemo accendit lucernam.

Sancti martini episcopi . euuangelium.

Sint lumbi nostri precincti.

Sancti eadmundi regis et martiris. [Secundum Lucam, xiv, 26]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Si quis uenit ad me . et non odit . . . meus esse discipulus. Et R[eliqua].

Si consideremus fratres karissimi que et quanta sunt que nobis promittuntur in celis . uilescunt animo omnia que habentur in terris. Terrena nanque substantia superne felicitati comparata . pondus est . non subsidium. Temporalis uita uite eterne comparata : mors est potius dicenda quam uita.

Sancte cecilie uirginis.

Simile est regnum celorum decem uirginibus.

Sancti clementis pape. *secundum . lucam.* [xix, 12]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis] . s[uis] . parabolam hanc. Homo quidam nobilis . . . et reuerit. Et R[eliqua].

Homo nobilis ille est . cum cecus supra clamabat . Fili dauid : miserere mei. Et cum uenienti ierosolimam . concinnebant. Osanna filio dauid : benedictus qui uenit in nomine domini . Longinqua regio . ecclesia est ex gentibus . de qua eidem nobili homini qui loquitur ego autem constitutus sum rex ab eo . dicitur a patre. Postula a me et dabo tibi gentes hereditatem tuam et possessionem tuam terminos terre.

[V̇.] Tu autem [domine miserere nostri.]

[Ṙ.] Deo gracias.]

Sancte katerine uirginis et martiris.

Simile est regnum celorum thesauro.

/ In natali vnius apostoli *euuangelium.*

[fo. 64 v

Hec mando uobis . ut supra.

In natali vnius martiris. secundum iohannem. [xii, 24]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Amen amen dico vobis . nisi granum . . . fructum affert. Et reliqua.

Solempne martiris celebramus tropheum . qui dum in granario passionis contritus est sicut granum frumenti . panis eterni meruit dulcedine refici. Debemus libenter audire uerba ueritatis . debemus eciam libenter subsequi uestigia martiris pro christo certantis.

[V̇.] Tu autem domine [miserere nostri.]

[R7. Deo gracias.]

In natali plurimorum martirum. Secundum Lucam. [xxi, 9]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus discipulis suis. Cum audieritis prelia . . . statim finis. Et reliqua.

Prelia enim iudei infelices paciebantur forinsecus : et sediciones graues intrinsecus . qui pro saluatore sediciosum latronem barraban^t sibi donari postulabant. Et recte ciuitas eorum prelijs et sedicionibus atque innumeris malis affligebatur . ut inquireretur omnis sanguis iustus prophetarum . quos ad se missos uarijs mortibus occiderunt.

[V̇.] Tu autem domine [miserere nostri.]

[R7. Deo gracias.]

Vnius confessoris et pontificis. Secundum matheum. [xxv, 14]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus discipulis suis parabolam hanc. Homo quidam peregre . . . bona sua. Et reliqua.

Quis itaque iste homo est . qui peregre proficiscitur : nisi redemptor noster qui in ea carne quam assumpserat abiit in celum ? Carnis enim locus proprius terra est. Que quasi ad peregrina ducitur : dum per redemptorem nostrum in celo collocatur. Sed homo iste peregre proficiscens . seruis bona sua tradidit . quia fidelibus suis spiritualia dona concessit.

[V̇.] Tu autem domine [miserere nostri.]

[R7. Deo gracias.]

*Vnius doctoris . euuangelium.**Secundum . matheum.* [v, 13]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Vos estis sal terre.
Et reliqua.

Ostendit dominus fatuos esse iudicandos . qui temporalium bonorum copiam sectantes uel dampna metuentes : amittunt eterna . / que nec dari possunt ab hominibus nec auferri. [fo. 65
Itaque si sal infatuatum fuerit : in quo salietur ?

[V̄.] Tu autem [domine miserere nostri].

[R̄.] Deo gracias.]

Secundum . matheum. [xxiv, 42]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Uigilate : quia uescitis qua hora dominus uester uenturus sit. Et reliqua.

Hac similitudine : ostendit dominus aduentum suum semper esse debere suspectum. Pater enim familias animus noster est . qui corpus et omnia officia corporis more patrisfamilias regit et continet. Fur autem est mors improuise adueniens. Fur domum perfodit : cum mors subito et repente repentinum transitum parat.

[V̄.] Tu autem [domine miserere nostri].

[R̄.] Deo gracias.]

*Vnius abbatis.**Secundum Lucam.* [xi, 33]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Nemo accendit lucernam et in abscondito ponit neque sub modio. Et reliqua.

De seipso dominus hec loquitur : ostendens et si supra dixerit nullum generationi nequam nisi signum ione dandum : nequam tamen sue lucis claritatem fidelibus occultandam. Ipse quippe lucernam accendit . qui testam humane nature flamma sue diuinitatis impleuit.

[V̄.] Tu autem domine miserere nostri.

[R̄.] Deo gracias.]

*Plurimorum confessorum.**secundum lucam* [xii, 35]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. Sint lumbi uestri precincti : et lucerne ardentes in manibus nostris. Et reliqua.

SI istum sermonem domini secundum litteram uelimus accipere : nichil in eo commodi spiritualis possumus inuenire. Quid enim proficit ad anime salutem . si aliquis corporaliter aut lumbos suos precinget . aut lucernam accendat ?

[Ṽ.] Tu autem [domine miserere nostri].

[R̃.] Deo gracias.]

*In natali vnius uirginis.**Secundum matheum.* [xxv, 1]

IN illo tempore. Dixit ihesus d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. parabolam hanc. Simile est regnum celorum decem . . . et sponse. Et reliqua.

Sepe uos fratres karissimi admonui praua opera fugere . mundi huius inquinamenta deuitare. Sed hodierna sancti euuangelij leccione compellor dicere . ut et bona que agitis cum magna cautela timeatis . ne per hoc quod a uobis rectum geritur . fauor aut gracia humana requiratur . ne appetitus laudis surripiat . et quod foris ostenditur . intus ab eterna mercede uacuetur.

[Ṽ.] Tu autem domine miserere nostri.

[R̃.] Deo gracias. /

[fo. 65 v]

*Aliud euuangelium.**[Secundum] matheum.* [xiii, 44]

IN illo tempore Dixit ihesus . d[iscipulis]. s[uis]. parabolam hanc. Simile est regnum celorum thesauro . . . agrum illum. Et reliqua.

Thesaurum in agro absconditum . dixit duo testamenta legis in ecclesia. Cum quis ea ex parte intellectus attigerit : sentit illic magna latere. Et uadit et uendit omnia sua et emit illum . idest contemptu temporalium comparat sibi ocium : ut sit diues cognitione dei.

[Ṽ.] Tu autem domine miserere nostri.

[R̃.] Deo gracias.

*In festo dedicacionis ecclesie.**Secundum lucam. [xix, 1]*

IN illo tempore. Egressus ihesus : perambulabat iericho . . . ipse diues. Et Reliqua.

Oue impossibilia sunt apud homines possibilia sunt apud deum. Ecce enim camelus deposita gibbi sarcina per foramen acus transit . hoc est diues et publicanus relicto onere diuiciarum . contempto censu fraudum : angustam portam artamque uiam que ad uitam ducit ascendit.

[V.] Tu autem domine [miserere nostri].

[R. Deo gracias.]

*In uigilia assumptionis beate marie uirginis.**Secundum**lucam. [xi, 27]*

IN illo tempore. Factum est cum loqueretur ihesus ad turbas . extollens uocem . . . que suxisti. Et reliqua.

Magna deuocionis et fidei hec mulier ostenditur que scribis et phariseis dominum temptantibus . simulque blasphemantibus tanta eius incarnationem pre omnibus sinceritate cognoscit . tanta fiducia confitetur : ut et presencium procerum calumpniam . et futurorum confundat hereticorum perfidiam.

[THE RULE OF ST. AUGUSTINE]

/ *Incipit regula sancti augustini episcopi de uita* [fo. 66
canonicorum regularium.

ANte omnia fratres karissimi diligatur deus . . . sicut cuique opus erat.

Feria tertia.

Oui aliquid habebant . . . pauperes illic inflantur.

Feria . iiij^a.

Sed rursus eciam . . . efficitur diuicias / contempnendo . . . [fo. 66 v
 templa facti estis.

Feria quinta.

ORacionibus instate horis . . . non cantetur.

Feria sexta.

Carnem nostram . . . esuriant uerbum dei.

Sabbato

Oui infirmi sunt . . . fiant pauperes delicati.

[V.] Tu autem domine [miserere nostri].

[R7. Deo gracias.]

SAne quemadmodum egrotantes . . . humillima / seculi . . . [fo. 67
 plus habere.

(1^m) Non sit notabilis habitus uester . . . cordis est nuncius.

(2^m) Et cum se inuicem . . . quanto sapiencius ?

(3^m) Illi uir sanctus . . . aduerteritis / statim admonete ne [fo. 67 v
 cepta progrediantur . sed de proximo corrigantur.

(4^m) Si autem post ammonicionem . . . putrescat in corde.

(5^m) Sed antequam alijs . . . plurimos perdat.

(6^m) Et hoc quod dixi de oculo . . . grauius emendetur.

- (7^m) Uestes uestras in unum . . . prout cuique / opus est . . . [fo. 68
habere quod ponitis.
(8^m) Ita sane ut nullus . . . iudicio condempnetur.
(9^m) Indumenta nostra . . . medicus consulatur.
(10^m) Nec eant ad balnea . . . laborancium . / vni alicui . . . [fo. 68 v
custodia sunt que poseuntur.
(11) Lites aut nullas . . . si inde non proiciatur.
(12) Proinde uobis a uerbis durioribus . . . curam gerit.
(13) Vt autem cuncta . . . pretereatur . / sed ut emendandum [fo. 69
. . . sit ad omnes.
(14) Disciplina libens adhibeat . . . sub gracia constituti.
(15) Vt autem uos in hoc libello . . . non inducatur.

/ *Ista est historia miraculose fundacionis monasterij sancte* [fo. 69 v
1. . . 1 *crucis prope edinburgh per dauid scotorum regem potentissi-
mum iustissimum ac deuot[is]simum filium malcolmi canmoyr regis
scotorum . et sancte margarete regine sponse eiusdem filie edgari filii
edmundi Irnside regis anglorum .*

Prologus.

[Q]²Uoniam dies nostri sicut fumus . omnibus fere ad defectum
tendentibus defecerunt . et sicut umbra transierunt . [n]os
qui residui sumus actus nostros maxime qui in gestis ecclesiasticis
existunt ; quantum possumus eternare debemus ut sequentes nos posteri
nostri que a sapientibus et uiris deo dilectis bene gesta sunt . per nostram
ignauiam nullatenus ignorent . sed potius deum in religionis prouectu
et sanctissime ecclesie sue gloria . magis magisque collaudent . eique
debitas pro suis beneficijs gratias agant . Vtile equidem ad presentium
futurorumque noticiam . posterorum memoria monimentis litteralibus
reuocetur . ut obliuionis obcecacio penitus auferatur . et qualiter ante
nos pro deo uiri probabiles in ecclesiasticis laboribus desudauerint .
indicantibus litterarum apicibus agnoscant . Presertim cum ab hijs
qui interfuerunt . et qui ab alijs relatoribus per cuncta ueridicis hec
antea ueraciter audierunt : nostre constant hec impressa memorie .
Aggrediamur ergo deo nos iuuante uniuersis ignorantibus et hec nosse
cupientibus qualiter hec ecclesia que dicitur sancte crucis de edinburgh
fundata sit ; sermone ueraci auram presentis uite captantibus propa-

¹—¹ An erasure here.

² Initial letter cut out.

lare . ut dum ignorata cognouerint . misericordiam domini iesu uotiuu deuocione glorificent . qui dicit in euuangelio . Pater meus usque modo operatur : et ego operor. Igitur dei disponente gracia qui nouit ea que non sunt tanquam ea que sunt . ut per uictoriosissime crucis sue gloriam in quam plurimis augeret animi deuocionem . construende canonicorum sancte crucis ecclesie . digna prorsus ad scribendum . utilis ad audiendum . talis prouenit occasio . que dum cognita fuerit a deuotis ; procul dubio deuociore existant principes et omnes iudices terre . dominum in sanctis suis enixius collaudantes : quod in populo appropinquanti sibi exaltatum est nomen ejus solius.

/ Hic incipit historia fundacionis

[fo. 70

ANno igitur dominice incarnationis millesimo centesimo uicesimo octauo . Contigit dauid regem scotorum uisitare suum castrum puellarum prope edinburgh anno quarto regni sui. Eo tempore regio scocie erat nemorosa et magna foresta tunc temporis dicta drumselth adiacebat ex parte australi uille edinburgi uicina . in qua erat copia ferarum siluestrium . uidelicet cerui dami caprioli uulpes apri indomiti et siluestres et huiusmodi bestie uenabiles. Die uero occurrenti exaltacionis sancte crucis . post missarum solempnia astant in presencia regie maiestatis nobiles domini regie domusque maiores et signanter etate iuuenili florentes et lasciuientes magnates supplicantes ut die tante amenitatis campos uisitare . necnon solacia uenandi exercere regia maiestas delectaretur. Eo tempore erat cum rege eius secretarius et confessor uir religiosus uite sanctimonia uirtute et sciencia incomparabilis nomine alwinus canonicus regularis ordinis sancti augusti[ni] monasterij de meritonne prope londonias . qui eciam longo tempore seruiuerat regi tempore precedenti quando idem dauid rex erat comes de huntingtonn [et] northumbrie et dominus cumbrie. Hic contrarius iuuenili consilio dominorum . regem arguit constanter asserens regiam maiestatem die tante deuocionis et solempnitatis sancte crucis campis uagari . aut solacia uenandi exercere non debere. Nobilibus nihilominus regem prouocantibus et temporis congruenciam et uenandi complacenciam allegantibus . rex tandem eorum desiderio applicatus . facta refeccione cibali . equum ascendit . se mouens uersus orientem per uallem uocatam abergare . que nunc est uia canonicorum . inter duos monticulos ad locum in quo cursum ferarum cum canibus melius poterat intueri. Venatores quidem forestam penetrant cum suis canibus quorum latratu sonoro ac exploratorum solercia bestias de

siluarum latebris expellere possint. Mox tantus canum clangor et clamor indagantium sonat in altum . silua resultat quod totus aer quadam menciebatur repleti melodia. Rex uero non procul a pede rupis dicte salisbere / uersus boream sub umbra arboris frondose [fo. 70 v cursum expectat cum silencio. Nobilibus suis more uenatorum cum suis canibus circumquaque dispersis . et a uisu ferarum occultatis. Et ecce subito uidit rex sub pede dicte rupis apud fontem ceruum mire pulchritudinis . cornibus expansis sibi magna uelocitate occurrere . cuius strepitu et terrore equus regis perterritus fugit . rege inuito paulisper uersus boream . et in loco ubi nunc ecclesia sancte crucis sita refulget. idem ceruus cum magno impitu¹ regem et equum prosternit in terram . graui uulnere in femore regio percusso. Rex uero in sui defensione uolens cerui cornu manu apprehendere inter cerui cornua crucem casu apprehendit . que de facili euulsa et in manu regia dimissa est. Ceruus iter carpens quo uenerat cursu uelocissimo aufugit et apud predictum fontem inter frondes ab oculo regis disparuit . quare dictus fons fons crucifixi in post[e]rum appellatus est . regis equo discurrenti solo. Nobiles undique regi adherent confestim . confessor alwinus regem subleuare conatur : admiracio una cum strepitu populi fit maxima queritat unusquisque geste rei euentum . regem prostratum uulneratum crucem manu tenentem . nimirum admirantur ualde magnates. Alwinus regem consolatur dicens . rex in eternum uiue merito castigaris . crucem quam hodie uenando offendisti diuina prouisione adorandam inuenisti. Felix uenator hodie comprobaris . crucem adora. Iubet rex omnes crucem adorare et flexis genibus crucem adorando cum lacrimis non desinit osculari. Postquam uero omnes crucem adorauerant . rex a ministris in sua cella subleuatur. Confessor alwinus crucem ante regem portare iubetur . et sic ad instar processionis castrum intrant puellarum : uulneribus regis diligenter arte medicinali mature dispositis . rex in suo cubili collocatus est. Et ecce eadem nocte sequenti . regi soporanti . uox dauid repetendo ter regis in aure sonuit dicens Fac deuotorum crucis edem canonicorum. In qua uisione luculenter rex expergefactus ut solitus erat deum incipit collaudare . et dicta uerba tanquam angeli impe/rantis integraliter apprehen- [fo. 71 dens sue memorie commendauit. Mane autem facto suo confessori alwino huius uisionis seriem et effectum lucidissime reuelauit . exultat ille et ab utroque preces ad deum funduntur deuotissime. Post aliquantum temporis rex sanus effectus est sui secreti consilij conuocat maiores quibus suum propositum exponens in hec uerba prorupit.

Sacra quedam loca in honorem dei omnipotentis sue gloriose matris uirginis marie . et sanctorum eius fundauit . et deo operante et me adiuuante perficere et consummare oportunum est. Sed modo cruce admiranda michi diuinitus missa ditatus necnon angelica uisione imperante monitus domum in honorem sancte crucis edificare compellor . que quanto miraculosius sanctiusque construenda precipitur tanto excellencius recolendam decet eandem regali structura splendere. regale propositum omnes collaudant deum glorificantes qui talem principem deuocionis et iusticie ad decorandum dei ecclesiam populumque regendum regnare elegit. Et quia tunc temporis in regno scocie ad ausandum et perficiendum tanti operis excellenciam regie maiestati ingeniosi artifices uidebantur pauci. Rex suos ambassiatores direxit in franciam qui reuersi adduxerunt latomos viginti mecanici operis ingenio arte et experientia expertissimos de quorum consilio regie prudencie exemplaribus ostensis figmentis . rex ualde contentatus est. Anno igitur domini millesimo centesimo uicesimo octauo . sanctus et deuotissimus rex dauid cum consensu carissimi filij sui henrici principis tocusque sui regni maiorum concurrenti concilio in eodem loco quo sibi a ceruo crux memorata delata est incepit in honorem sancte crucis fund[are]¹ regale monasterium canon[icorum]¹ regularium ordinis sancti augustini doctoris nomen illi imponens domus sancte crucis . uidelicet scotice halyrudhous suum confessorem alwinum utpote uirum sanctum religiosum industruosum et omni uirtute prefulgentem in abbatem sui noui excellentis monasterij faciens promoueri. Que solempni monasterio sacre fundacionis excellentissime peracto in magnatum et maiorum tocus regni presencia / rex dauid inclitis- [fo. 71 v] simus deo dicto suo monasterio canonicis religiosis in eodem imperpetuum deo et beate cruce seruituris . et pro dote prefatam crucem dedit et delegauit. Necnon ecclesias terras predia possessiones regalia et preciosa ornamenta concessit et regalibus litteris pro perpetuo roborauit.

Sequitur de quodam miraculo in constructura dicti monasterij ad preces et lacrimas prefati regis dauid apparenter de speciali gracia diuine clemencie ostenso

[P]¹Ost pauca annorum curricula crescenti diligentissima dicti monasterij sancte crucis structura opere lapideo ecclesie pene consummato. Postquam carpentarij macerie lignee pro celatura for-

¹ Cut out.

mam perfectam perfecissent nec non tigna maiora et laquearia in altum subleuare et in reparaturam conati sunt collocare. Contigit ex neglencia seu inprouisionis nescia prouidencia unum carpentarium principalem ab alto solotenus¹ precipitanter fore prostratum cuius casum fratres religiosi admirantes succursuri cucurrerunt quibus idem carpentarius apparuit nimirum mortuus. Abbas uero alwinus nimium contristatus corpus dicti cadentis ante magnum altare collocari iussit . et tota sequenti nocte fratres in oracione et contemplacione uigilantes et gratiam dei deuote implorantes vnanimis perstiterunt. Mane autem facto . sanctus rex dauid solito more sui monasterij opus preciosum uisitare dignatus est . cui occurrens abbas alwinus secretarius regieque consciencie confisus capellanus . dicti carpentarij casum et mortem lugubri continencia breuiter declarauit. Rex uero maximoque furore concussus ad uerba abbatis alwini sui confessoris huiusmodi noua referentis spiritu turbato respondit . Vbi posuistis eum . Qui consito gradu abbate precedente ad corpus dicti carpentarij ante altare recubantis peruenit : genua flectit oracionem cum magno lacrimarum fonte fundit lamentabilem. Et post longa suspiria oracionum et lacrimarum precordiarum lamentabilia . iubet rex missam / celebrari [fo. 72 de sancta cruce qua finita . rex se erigens uenit ad corpus recubantis et manu propria faciem discoopauit . quam diligenter intuens signa quedam uite apparere considerans . iussit corpus eleuari et ad locum aptum quietis perducui. Abbas uero curam diligentem carpentario adhibens non medicorum cura sed specialis crucis gracia et oracione regia in breui tempore prestine sanitati restitutus est dictus carpentarius. Et post longum tempus seruus beate crucis in pace quieuit.

Hec est hystoria fundacionis prioratus insule de traile et quomodo fergusius magnus dominus galwidie fundator eiusdem optinuit pacem regis dauid et dedit eandem insulam et alia dominia monasterio sancte crucis, et in eodem religiosus¹ effectus sepultus est.

CRescenti structura monasterij sancte crucis prope edinburgh per sanctum dauid regem felicissimum . Contigit fergusium comitem et magnum dominum galwidie regie maiestati deliquisse et grauem incurrisse offensam . vnde rex nimirum commotus iusticie execucionem cum rigore in eum exercere disposuit. Hic fergusius deo multum deuotus et non obstante culpa casuali commissa regi semper fidelis .

sciens regem in execucione iusticie constantissimum . timuit ualde . et multis modis ac diuersis medijs regis gratiam laborabat recuperare. Tandem nutu diuino inspira[tus]¹ mutato habitu et modo secretissimo alwinum aduenit abbatem monasterij sancte crucis regis confessorem et secretarium confisum . eius consilium et auxilium habiturus. Abbas igitur super dicto penitente domino fergusio compaciens ad optinendam eidem regis gratiam deum deprecatus est . et quia sane nouit in re gesta pro iusticia fienda regis constanciam esse terribilem . pro eo interpellare temere metuebat. Tandem utrorumque fergusij et abbatis ingenio compertum est . quod dictus dominus fergusius habitum claustralem canonici regularis indueret . et sic deo dirigente sub palliata supplicatione . una cum fratribus regis pacem et offense remissionem optinere possit. Hoc eorum propositum deo committentes diem et horam prestolantur conuenienciores . regem in hac re abbate allocuturo. Quadam die solito more regem constructores sui egregij monasterij visitantem . abbas placenti hora alloquitur . O clementissime princeps et fundator nos licet indigni oratores / et capellani conuentuales [fo. 72 v ob vulnera nostrarum transgressionum spirituali curanda remedio . tue celsitudinis presenciam in capitulo plurimum habere supplicamus. Ad hoc clemens princeps summe contentus hora capitulari fratribus in ordine collocatis . capitulum ingreditur . sedet in medio . fratribus ad ianua in terram prostratis. Abbas sic inquit . O graciousissime princeps nos oratores tue celsitudinis confitentes nostra delicta nos reos esse et transgressores in uisceribus ihesu cristi humilime deprecamur ut nobis et nostrum vnicuique omne delictum et offensam tue maiestati commissam . ex puro corde et sincero vna cum benedictione remittere et conferre dignetur tua celsitudo benignissima quatenus in futurum pro salute et tui regni prosperitate sancius et deuocius contemplari et orare mereamur . et in signum huius gracie remissionis nostrum vnicuique osculum pacis impartiri tua dilectetur celsitudo clementissima. Rex vultu placentissimo respondit . fratres predilecti omnia uobis crimina remitto . et me vestris oracionibus commendo . et statim se erigens de sua sede apprehensa manu abbatis eum osculatus est dicendo Pax tibi frater cum benedictione diuina

[End of col. i. A half leaf now lost has been pasted on between cols. i. and ii.]

[Begins col. ii. fo. 72 v]

¹ Over erasure.

*H*Ec sunt nomina abbatum monasterij sancte crucis dicedencium a tempore fundacionis eiusdem monasterij usque ad presens tempus . cum annis in quibus ipsi singuli temporibus suis in dicto monasterio prefuerunt.

In primis alwinus abbas primus eiusdem monasterij . in cuius tempore . Daudid pie memorie rex scoeie dictum monasterium fundauit . vnde de dato et anno et de tempore fundacionis eiusdem monasterij secundum antiquorum tradiciones componitur in hijs uersibus . Annus millenus centenus et inde uicenus . Dicitur octenus . locus iste fundatur amenus . Et iste alwinus rexit monasterium per uiginti et octo annos.

Item Walterus secundus abbas rexit monasterium per uiginti et duos annos.

Item Wilelmus tercius abbas rexit monasterium per octodecim annos.

Item galfridus abbas quartus rexit monasterium per uiginti et tres annos.

Item elyas abbas quintus rexit monasterium per octodecim annos.

Item Henricus abbas sextus rexit monasterium per octo annos.

/[The greater part of this leaf has been cut away, and the [fo. 72 A narrow remnant, from 1 in. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, is unnumbered. On the recto of this fragment the I's of twelve 'Items' remain, showing that the list of abbots continued as in the previous column, and included twelve names with two or three lines about each. On the verso the ends of a few lines, probably of a prayer or prayers, remain, in the hand which wrote the 1493 inventory and the agreement with Carlisle, as follows:]

[1] . . . us extat

[4] . . . ent

[5] . . . extat

[6] . . . os

[7] . . . nus

[8] . . . ius

[9] . . . niquus

[11] . . . atet

[12] . . . firmet

[13] . . . dolos

[14] . . . semper

[15] . . . r in

[16] . . . tempus

[17] . . . Amen.

[ORDINALE]

[fo. 73]

Notum sit omnibus quod semper a quinto kalendis decembris usque in iiij^o nonas ipsius mensis vbi dominicus dies aduenerit . ibi aduentus domini celebretur.

¶ Sabbato ante primam dominicam aduentus domini ad vespervas antiphona *Benedictus* . et alie a[ntiphone] . cum psalmis diei consuētis. Eciam si in sabbato festiuitas sancti andree celebrata fuerit de qua tantum post primam collectam commemoracio fiat . postea de sancto loci. Que memoria de sancto loci nullo tempore dimittitur nisi in festis duplicibus et per octauas natalis domini . pasche et pentecosten^t et tribus diebus ante pascha . et per octauas assumpcionis sancte marie.

Ab hoc sabbato usque ad pentecosten commemoracio de cruce intermittitur. Horas beate marie sicut per totum annum dicimus . excepto quod ad matutinas ipsius et ad vespervas oracio dicitur . *Deus qui de beate marie*. Commemoraciones sanctorum que post officium beate marie fieri solent : usque in crastinum octauarum epiphanie dimittuntur . nisi de sancto augustino et de omnibus sanctis et de pace.

¶ Si festum sancti andree in prima dominica aduentus domini euenerit . mutabitur in crastinum . de qua tamen in sabbato ad vespervas et in ipsa dominica ad matutinas commemoracio fiat . et missa matutinalis. Ipsa quoque die ad vespervas dictis solito more psalmis dominicalibus . capitulum et que sequuntur de apostolo erunt.

¶ Notandum est . quod quelibet festiuitas infra aduentum euenerit . celebretur . tamen commemoracio de aduentu non dimittitur. Quod uero de prefate festiuitatis mutacione dictum est : de festo sancti nicholay et sancti thome apostoli obseruatur.

Generaliter enim potest dici quod in quocumque sabbato per annum festiuitas aliqua de hijs que communes appellantur euenerit . uespervas in ipso sabbato habebit . nisi maior festiuitas occurrat . exceptis quinque precipuis dominicis . i[d est] . prima dominica de aduentu . et dominica septuagesime . sexagesime . et dominica medie quadra-

gesime . et dominica in palmis . in quibus sabbatis solummodo festa duplicia si occurrerint . uesperas sibi afferunt.

PEr aduentum ysaïas propheta legitur. In fine uero leccionum que de hoc et de alijs prophetis leguntur . si in persona domini loqui videtur . *Hec* / [fo. 73 v]

[Blank]

/ In festo sancte lucie prostracio dimittitur Ad matu- [fo. 74
tinas psalmi solito more dicuntur . lecciones et responsoria et antiphone quinque ad laudes . et maior missa de uirgine peraguntur. De qua festiuitate cum in dominica euenerit . commemoracio ad vtrasque vespervas . et in matutinas fiat . et medie tres lecciones et missa matutinalis.

IN tertia ebdomada aduentus domini. Feria secunda . laudes proprie ad matutinas incipiuntur . et per totam septimanam singulis diebus sue proprie dicuntur. Si uero festum occurrerit quod de festo totum seruicium agatur . laudes ipsius ferie dimittuntur. Quod si post quartam dominicam festum natalis domini prolongatur . ferijs que vacant laudes ad ipsas ferias pertinentes recantantur. Antiphone que supra ad . *Benedictus* in precedenti ebdomada dicte sunt . quia alie abundant mutantur.

Feria iiij^a . vi^a . et sabbato quatuor temporum ad matutinas euangelia pronuncientur. Responsoria propria cantentur. In quibus diebus oraciones de ieiunio ad matutinas et vespervas tantum dicuntur . et super horas oracio dominicalis. In ipsa quarta feria prima collecta de missa sine salutacione dicitur.

☞ Sabbato ad missam in nulla oracione *dominus uobiscum* dicitur . nisi ad *Deus qui tribus pueris*.

☞ Hac die qui ad missam . lecciones . et tractus . *Benedictus es* dicturi sunt . in tabula scripti primitus in capitulo recitentur.

☞ Tractus *Benedictus es* . a duobus canitur . choro per singulos versus repetente . *Et laudabilis*. Tractus *Qui regis israel* . ab utroque choro alternatim cantetur . primo uersu ex illa parte incepto . qua cantor ebdomadarius extiterit.

Antiphone que per O literam incipiunt . xvij kl' ianuarij . nono die ante vigiliam natalis inchoantur. Nonnulli postquam has antiphonas incipiunt . prostrationem ad vespervas intermittunt . sed nos solitum cursum tenemus.

Vigilia sancti thome apostoli.

IN vigilia sancti thome apostoli . missa sicut in alijs vigilijs apostolorum ad nonam cantetur. In hac festiuitate ad matutinas legitur euangelium quod est de octaua pasche . et ita incipitur . *Thomas vnus de duodecim . cum parte omelie . Iste vnus discipulus defuit.* A[ntiphona]. *O thoma didime . in vigilia et in die natalis eius ad magnificat dicitur.* Quod si hanc festiuitatem propter dominicam mutari contingat . ipsa antiphona ter canitur . sabbato scilicet ad commemoracionem . et in dominica . et in secunda feria quando hoc festum agitur. Ad *Benedictus* dicitur a[ntiphona]. *Quia vidistis me.*

¶ Quando hoc festum . vi . feria . uel sabbato . quatuor temporum occurrit . responsoria que de ipsis feriis / habentur propria . in [fo. 74 v] precedenti quinta feria cantentur. In quibus diebus missa de apostolo post terciam canitur . sicut per totum annum fit . quando festum ix leccionum . uel festum quod more octauarum agitur . quando in generali ieiunio occurrit.

Sciendum est quod hec a[ntiphona]. *Nolite timere nuncquam* dicitur nisi in natale sancti thome . et tunc post matutinas ad commemoracionem dominici aduentus dicitur. Et si forte contingat ut ipsa festiuitas de loco suo mutetur . tunc prima ad laudes dicitur a[ntiphona]. *Canite tuba.* Mutetur autem si euenerit in vi . feria ieiunij quatuor temporum uel in sabbato : et in v . precedenti feria . celebretur.

¶ Aut si euenerit in dominica celebratur in secunda feria. In ipsa autem festiuitate non dicuntur ad omnes horas alie a[ntiphon]e quam de ipso apostolo . preter eam solam que per O literam incipitur . sed ex toto remanent. Et ipsa festiuitas nuncquam fit in tribus diebus ieiunij quatuor temporum.

¶ Si post quartam dominicam natale domini producit . Matutinales antiphone precedentis ebdomade repetuntur . et si opus fuerit antequam *O sapientia* incipiat . qualibet ex hijs antiphonis subscriptis . ad *Magnificat* dicuntur . i[d est] . a[ntiphona]. *Veniet forcior .* a[ntiphona]. *Querite dominum .* a[ntiphona]. *Expectabo deum.* A[ntiphona]. *Ecce ueniet deus et homo.* a[ntiphona]. *Ecce rex uenit.* a[ntiphona] *Super te . De celo ueniet . Qui post me uenit.*

Vigilia natalis domini.

SI uigilia natalis domini uenerit in sabbato : Ieiunia quatuor temporum non in ipsa ebdomada . sed in precedenti celebranda sunt.

¶ Cum in quarta dominica hec uigilia occurrerit . inuitatorium et tres ultime lecciones cum suis responsoriis . antiphone quoque in laudibus et cetera per totum diem de ipsa uigilia fiunt.

Dominica tamen In matutinis sex primas lecciones cum suis responsorijs et memoria post primam collectam . et missam matutinalem habebit. Maior missa de uigilia erit. In qua sicut consuetudo est in omnibus uigilijs que in dominicis occurrunt. Alleluia cantatur et sequencia . *Iubilemus omnes* de dominica cantetur.

Pridie ante uigiliam natalis domini . officium pro defunctis cum ix . lectionibus . et vna collecta . *Fidelium deus* agitur. De quo missa matutinalis in ipsa uigilia similiter cum vna oracione celebratur. Quando autem uigilia in dominica occurrerit . ante completur. Nec propter hoc officium quod in memoriam omnium defunctorum agitur . annum si assit pro defuncto fratre seruicium intermittetur . immo omnibus diebus anni . uel a conuentu uel priuatim sicut mos est ab ebdomadario minoris misse persoluetur. Excepto primo die natalis domini . pasche . / pentecostes . Assumpcionis sancte marie . [fo. 75 et excepta . v^a. feria . vi^a. et sabbato ante pascha. In quibus eciam diebus *Placebo* et *Dirige* prefatus ebdomadarius dicet. Sed misse ut vel in uigilijs ipsorum dierum vel ante dicantur procurabit.

In uigilia natalis domini.

IN uigilia natalis domini . si dominica non sit . ad matutinas et ad primam de more solito nichil mutatur . nisi quod ipsa uigilia suum proprium seruicium habet. Prostracio enim fit . et xv . psalmi dicuntur. Ad matutinas pronuntiatur euangelium . et dicitur oracio de uigilia. *Deus qui nos redempcionis*. Ad matutinas nulla memoria fiat.

¶ Ipsa die signum capituli celerius solito et produccius pulsari debet . ut fratres ad in[i]cium capituli omnes vndecunque ualeat conuenire . et ne quis desit . pridie in capitulo omnibus denunciatur.

Nota.

HAc die ad leticiam et deuocionem cordium demonstrandam . et in amorem uenientis dei et domini nostri ihesu christi flagrantius excitandam : locus quo nunciari debeat primo . nostra redemptio . idest capitulum . quam honestius poterit . preparetur . vbi cum lector

pronunciauerit . *In bethleem iude christus filius dei nascitur* . Omnes statim pariter in terram se prosternant . vt descendentem deo ad infima . desiderio et affectu passibus occurrentes . corde et corpore humiliantur . Prostrati ⁊ ad mentem reducant creacionem nostram . postea lapsum pondusque peccati . sub quo deprimebamur usque ad inferna . et participanda communia cum diabolis . superbie . et inobediencie ac preuaricacionis suplicia . Cum aliquanto . diucius prout deuocio ratioque dictauerint prostrati orauerint ⁊ annuente prelato . surgant . lector reliqua prosequatur . Post hoc pronunciato euangelio . lectaque tabula . Prelatus de preparando deo habitaculo sermonem faciat . Hoc inter cetera . ut tantis solempnijs . alijs occupacionibus pretermisissis feruencius instetur promoneat . Addens ut in canticis psalmis . et ymnpis concinendis . bene et ordinate . chori seruetur vnitas . quatinus ex concordi modulacionem exterius audita . interius dulcis et suspirans ad deum trahatur deuocio .

Tractis in capitulo que tractanda sunt . de missis in crastino dicendis . qui eas dicturi sunt prelatus preuideat . In fine uero capituli tam huius diei quam octo subsequencium . psalmus . *Laudate dominum* . o[mnes] . gentes . dicatur . Hinc ad horas prostracio non fiat . Hinc horas beate marie . et psalmi familiares di- / [fo. 75 v mittantur . Solum diei officium persoluatur . Super horas . responsoriola cum *alleluia* dicantur .

¶ Ut autem cuncta diligenter prouideantur . statim post capitulum lecciones audiantur . Ad missam propheta et epistola simul legantur .

¶ De missa huius vigilie . inferius disserendum est . Ad vespas dicuntur psalmi . ¹*Laudate pueri* . *Laudate dominum* o[mnes] . g[entes] . *Lauda anima mea* . *Laudate dominum* . *quoniam bonus* . *Lauda Ierusalem* . cum antiphona¹ . *Rex pacificus* . et cum alijs antiphonis .

NOcte hac sancta ea hora surgendum est . ut officium quod in psalmis leccionibus . responsorijs cantandis replicandum longum est ⁊ secure et sine negligencia possit protrahi . Ad matutinas prime tres lecciones de propheta ysaie legantur . prima leccio sic incipit . *Primo tempore alleuiata est terra zabulon* . Medie tres lecciones de sermonibus sanctorum patrum . Ultime tres lecciones de omelijs trium euangeliorum . Prima . gregorij . Secunda . bede presbyteri . Tercia . Sancti patris nostri augustini uel Bede .

¹—¹ Erased.

¶ Dum uero nona leccio legitur . preparat se diaconus in dalmatica ad euangelium. Subdiaconus in tunica ad textum. Ministri quoque qui de candelabris et thuribulo seruituri sunt : ab[]¹ induantur. Sint que parati ut ad repiticionem noni responsorij . per chorum ordinate incedentes . uidelicet ceroferarijs et thuriferario precedentibus. Diacono et subdiacono sequentibus ante prelatum ueniant. Vbi diaconus thuriferario thuribulum tenente . incensum eidem patri offerat. Quo posito in thuribulo . textum accipiens . benedictionem petat. Sicque reddito textu subdiacono . ad lectrinum ministris sicut uenerant preuentibus . cum magna reuerencia accedat . et Genealogiam christi . non cantando set honeste legendo enunciet. Lecto autem euangelio . et *Te deum laudamus* a prelato incepto . Diaconus cum sua processione rediens ad prelatum . et thuriferarius iterum incensum ponat in thuribulo. Diaconus ipsum prelatum incenset. Cui subdiacono textum ad osculandum offerat. Quibus peractis repositis candelabris in locum suum. Dum *Te deum laudamus* canitur in choro . omnes ministraturi scilicet ad primam missam remaneant ultimi. Thuriferarius uero et subdiaconus . incensato prius diacono . thuribulum et textum per chorum circumferant. / Sacerdos primam missam celebraturus [fo. 76 interim honorifice induatur. Finito *Te deum laudamus* . Dicat prelatus . V. *Puer natus est nobis*. Inceptoque ab ipso . *Deus in adiutorium* : tunc quando primam antiphonam ad laudes deberet imponi. Officium prime misse . s[cilicet]. *Dominus dixit* ad me . rector chori incipiat . quod tercio repetatur. *Kyrie Orbis factor* . *Gloria in excelsis* . sacerdoti a cantore deferatur. Prophecia in alba legatur . qua finita : statim epistola incipiatur . quod similiter in sequentibus missis fiat. Gradale duo dicant . s[cilicet]. secundi de hijs qui chorum regant. Deinde *alleluia* . alij duo . et sequencia. *Credo* . prefacio . *Quia per incarnati* . et *Communicantes* . que ad secundam et terciam missam dicantur. Cantata communione . *In splendoribus sanctorum* . statim in choro ad laudes antiphonam . *Quem vidistis* . cantor imponat. Dumque laudes dicantur . Sacerdos cum ministris sedeat. Capitulum nec ympnus nec versus dicantur. Set finita antiphona . s[cilicet]. *Paruulus filius* . sine pneumate . Sacerdos ad altare antiphonam. *Gloria in excelsis deo* . a cantore sibi delatam . sine mora incipiat . statimque *Benedictus* . imponatur. Finiatur et ipsa antiphona sine neumate. Post hec dicta oracione ad complendum . s[cilicet]. *Da nobis quesumus domine deus noster* . Diaconus . *Ite missa est* subiungat.

¹ Two letters erased ; a mistake for *albis*.

Quibus expletis : accensis laternis dormitorium omnes petant . hac tantum vice qui uolunt vestiti iaceant. Hanc missam celebrari in ecclesia in nocte . theleophorus[†] papa instituit.

Cum autem summo diluculo dies illuxerit . vnum de mediocribus signis pulsetur . quo audito . illi qui ad missam induendi sunt reuestire accelerent. Alij uero expedite similiter surgant . sese tamen expectenti[†] . donec ad ecclesiam simul pergant.

Ad hanc missam induantur . sacerdos leuita . subdiaconus . sicut solent in dominicis. Reuestiatur ille qui prophetiam lecturus est. Pulsetur classicum . regatur chorus . *Gloria in excelsis* . Gradale . *Alleluia* . et cetera sicut in dominicis solent : cantentur. Oraciones uero de natiuitate et de sancta anastasia sub vna clausula dicantur. Finita missa . in claustrum ueniant . Pexisque capitibus . manus lauent. Deinde acceptis libris sedeant . Interim sacerdotes ad missas priuatas se expédiant.

Post primam : capitulum teneatur. In quo solummodo de amore et / dulcedine tante solempnitatis debet tractari. [fo. 76 v

Ad processionem hac die canitur R7. *Discendit[†] de celis*. Quo finito . ante introitum ecclesie incipitur . A[ntiphona]. *Hodie christus natus est* . et sic processione in choro reuersa . dicat sacerdos V. *Puer natus est nobis* . et oracio[nem] de die . *Concede quesumus omnipotens deus* . Deinde pulsato classico . Missa solempniter celebranda est et deuotissime. Ad missam officium . *Puer natus . et cetera* . *Kyrieleyson Pater creator* . dicitur.

¶ Ad vespervas A[ntiphona]. *Tecum principium* . et alie antiphone que secuntur cotidie dicende sunt usquequo octaue epiphanie compleantur. Finitis vespervis : de sancto stephano A[ntiphona] *Aue senior* et oracio dicantur. Quod si altare de eo in ecclesia habetur . ducatur processio illuc cum ipsa . A[ntiphona]. Ibique incensato altari . et dicto versu et oracione . Cantores paruum *Benedicamus* dicant . sicque uespere finiantur.

Tres sequentes festiuitates . idest beati stephani . Iohannis apostoli . et sanctorum innocencium simili modo celebrantur. Aguntur sicut duplices tercię dignitates . solempnitates . de quibus inferius est loquendum. In hijs festis . et usque ad circumcisionem domini

ad maiorem missam cotidie dicuntur *Credo in unum* . et prefacio de natiuitate . *Quia per incarnati* . et *Communicantes* .

Sancti stephani.

In natali sancti stephani . Ad matutinas ympni . versiculi . et responsoriola super horas . sicut vnus martyr . Missa matutinalis erit de natiuitate cum vna collecta . Et sic erit missa matutinalis de natiuitate per totam ebdomadam . nisi in vi die . et in die sancti siluestri .

¶ Finitis vesperis de sancto stephano . processio ut supradictum est ad altare sancti Iohannis ducatur . si habeatur . cum Responsorio . *In medio ecclesie* . et cantato Responsorio . In choro cum A[n]tiphona] de natiuitate reuertitur .

Sancti Iohannis

In natali sancti iohannis apostoli . ympni . psalmi . versiculi . et responsoriola super horas . vnus apostoli . Processio fit ut supradictum est . cum responsorio . *Centum quadraginta* . Ipsa die missa matutinalis erit de natiuitate cum tribus collectis . prima de natiuitate . secunda de sancto stephano . tertia pro rege .

De Innocentibus

IN natali sanctorum innocencium . ympni psalmi . versiculi . et responsoriola super horas . plurimorum martyrum .

¶ Ipsa die missa matutinalis de natiuitate cum tribus collectis prima de natiuitate . secunda de sancto stephano . tertia de sancto iohanne .

¶ In hac festiuitate antiquitus non dicebatur / *Te deum* [fo. 77 *laudamus* . nec *gloria in excelsis* . nec *alleluia* . nisi quando in dominica ipsa festiuitas occurrebat . Sed in nonnullis magne auctoritatis ecclesijs . iam tenetur quod sicut due precedentes festiuitates . ita et h[aec] festiuo more per omnia celebratur . Nimirum propter reuerenciam dominice natalis quia singuli istorum octo dierum quantum ad officij spectat celebritatem . dominicalem optinet dignitatem . Inde est quod . *credo* . et cetera omnia ut supra dicuntur . quos imitatur .

IN supradictis festis Missa matutinalis de natiuitate . In quibus hoc obseruatur quod sicut ex parte dictum est . post vespervas diei prima commemoracio fit de subsequenti festiuitate . postea de natali domini . que commemoracio prima est ad matutinas .

¶ De ipsis quoque festis . donec octauae eorum compleantur : cotidie in matutinis et in vesperis fit commemoratio . et in missa matutinali . nisi in circumcissione domini . Tunc de sancto stephano . videlicet in ipsa die circumcissionis ad vespas . de sancto stephano . memoria agitur

¶ In istis diebus usque ad octauas epiphaniæ super horas responsoriola cum *alleluya* dicuntur

De sancto thoma.

IN natali sancti thome martyris . omnia fiat sicut in commune vnius martyris et pontificis.

¶ Ipsa die ad missam matutinalem . v . collecte dicuntur . prima de natiuitate . secunda de sancto stephano . tercia de sancto iohanne . iiij^a . de innocentibus . quinta . pro rege.

Sexta die a natiuitate domini legitur et cantatur de natiuitate . Si in dominica non occurrit cum tribus leccionibus recolitur . que sunt de sermonibus . Psalmi nocturnales sicut in die natiuitatis excepto psalmo . *Misericordias domini* . pro quo dicitur . Ps[almus] . *Fundamenta* .

¶ Ipsa die Missa matutinalis de sancto iohanne cum quinque collectis . prima de sancto iohanne . 2^a . de sancto stephano . 3^a . de innocentibus . iiij^a . pro prelati . quinta pro rege . Ad maiorem missam dicuntur oraciones sicut in primo die ad maiorem missam

Sancti siluestri

Festiuitas sancti siluestri ita recolitur . Ad primas vespas tantum memoria fit de eo . Ad matutinas . Inuitatorium de natiuitate . Deinde ymnus . et vi . prime antiphone . cum suis Psalmis . sex que responsoria . que sunt vnius confessoris . cum proprijs leccionibus . de confessore . Tres uero vltime a[ntiphon]e . cum suis Psalmis . lecciones et Responsoria . et in laudibus antiphone quinque . et cetera totius diei de natiuitate . Post primam collectam ad matutinas . commemoratio de sancto siluestro fit . et missa matutinalis . De quo ad vespas ipsius diei nulla fit mencio .

¶ Si dies sancti siluestri in dominica euenerit . missa matutinalis de sancto . cum / quinque collectis . prima de sancto . 2^a de [fo. 77 v] sancto stephano . 3^a . de sancto iohanne . iiij^a . de innocentibus . v^a . pro rege .

Dominica infra natalem domini.

Officium . *Dum medium silencium* . ante epiphaniam domini dicendum est. De hoc officio diuersi diuersa senciunt . Nobis hoc inde visum est. Cum in festo sancti stephani uel sancti iohannis apostoli . siue Innocencium dominica euenerit : de hoc officio nichil fiet . usque in sequenti dominica . et tunc ymnos Psalmos . nocturnales tres vltimos cum vna antiphona . dicendos . Responsoria . et ad laudes vnam antiphonam . et super horas capitula . Responsoriola . de natiuitate domini accipiet^r Primus uero ymnpus ad matutinas . et sex primi psalmi cum duabus antiphonis . sexque lecciones cum suis proprijs Responsorijs de octauis erunt . que tunc occurrunt. Vltime lecciones erunt de expositione euangelij dominicalis. Ad *magnificat* et *Benedictus* . antiphone proprie. Oracio dominicalis ad vespervas et matutinas et ad omnes horas dicitur. Missa matutinalis de octauis dicitur.

¶ Cum uero in die qui festum sancti siluestri precedit dominica euenerit : officij cursus ut dictum est de natiuitate erit . ad vespervas et ad matutinas . collecta dominicalis . sine alia memoria . de natiuitate . quia hoc officium ita proprium est de ipsa : quod si auctor officij illud in primo die ordinasset dicendum . sufficeret. Vltime lecciones de omelia dominicali. Super horas capitula et collecte . sicut in die natalis domini.

¶ Missa matutinalis *Puer natus est*. Maior missa . *Dum medium*.

¶ In ipso die sancti siluestri si dominica occurrerit . seruato quod supradictum est de ipso . sancto. Dominica . ad vespervas et ad matutinas collectam habebit . et vltimas lecciones et maiorem missam. Cetera seruantur ut predicta sunt. Qua die ad vespervas nichil fit de dominica.

¶ Quando autem circumcisio domini in dominica euenerit : supradictum officium absque commemoratione in vespervis et matutinis . cum sola missa matutinale ipso anno dimittitur.

¶ Item in vigilia epiphanie cum in dominica euenerit . ad missam matutinalem idem officium dicitur.

De circumcissione domini

Circumcisio domini celebriter recolitur . cuius officij cursus in libris habetur dispositus. Missa matutinalis de eadem cum vna collecta. Ad maiorem missam . *Credo* . *prefacio* . *Communicantes* . sicut in die natiuitatis domini. Ipsa die ad vespervas . commemoracio

de sancto stephano . et de dominica . cum in crastino occurrerit . que etiam memoria . de dominica ante memoriam de sancto stephano agitur.

De octaua sancti stephani.

Octauus dies sancti stephani cum proprietate sua in tribus leccionibus recolitur.

¶ Hac die recuperantur . xv . psalmi ante matutinas. Hore beate marie . Commemoraciones ¹de sancto loci¹ . de sancto augustino . de omnibus / sanctis . et de pace. Psalmi familiares. Officium [fo. 78 pro defunctis. Prostracio tamen ad horas non fit . usque post octauas epiphanie. More octauarum . hec dies et due sequentes recoluntur . cum *Te deum laudamus* . et *Gloria in excelsis*. Si dominica non fuerit . missa matutinalis erit pro defunctis. Missa magna erit cum . v . collectis . prima de sancto stephano . 2^a . de sancto iohanne . 3^a . de innocentibus . iiij^a . de domina . v^a . de omnibus sanctis. Ipsa die vespere nisi dominica occurrat . de sancto stephano erunt. Tunc etiam quando de dominica erunt . memoriam habebit ante memoriam de sancto iohanne.

Quod de hac die dictum est . de octauo die sancti iohannis . et innocencium teneatur cum suis proprietatibus.

¶ In octaua sancti iohannis . si dominica non fuerit . Magna missa cum . v . collectis . prima de sancto iohanne . 2^a . de Innocentibus . 3^a . de domina . iiij^a de sancto augustino . quinta . de omnibus sanctis.

¶ In octaua innocencium . si dominica non fuerit . Magna missa erit cum quinque collectis . prima de innocentibus . 2^a . de domina . 3^a . de sancto augustino . iiij^a . de omnibus sanctis . v^a . *Omnipotens . s[empiterne] . deus qui viuorum*.

¶ Si dominica euenerit in octauis sancti stephani . sancti iohannis . vel innocencium . capitulum in primis vesperis *Multiplariam* . ymnpus. *A solis ortus*. V̄. *Benedictus qui uenit*. A[ntiphona] *Dum medium silencium* . cum oracione dominicali . tunc dicuntur commemoraciones de sanctis. Ad matutinas Inuitatorium . *Christus natus est*. cum ymnpno de sancto . de tribus leccionibus fiant sex . cum sex responsorijs de sancto . et super quodlibet nocturnum fiat vna antiphona. In tercio nocturno . Antiphona . *Exultabunt* . cum tribus psalmis. *Cantate . Dominus regnarit* . *Cantate . ij* . V̄. *Notum fecit*. Euan-gelium . *Erant pater ihesu* . cum tribus Responsorijs de circumcissione .

¹⁻¹ Erased.

s[ilicet]. *Continet in gremio. Benedicta et uenerabilis. O regem celi.* *Ÿ. Puer natus. cum vna antiphona super laudes. O admirabile. capitulum. Populus gentium. ymnus. A solis ortus. Ÿ. Verbum caro.* Antiphona super *Benedictus. Erat ioseph. cum oracione dominicali.* Deinde fiat memoria de octauis. Super horas capitula Responsoriola sicut in circumcissione domini. cum oracione dominicali. Missa matutinalis hac die erit de sancto.

In vigilia epiphanie

Vigilia epiphanie Officij cursum de natiuitate domini sumit. Ad matutinas. xii. psalmi de feria in qua ipsa uigilia euenerit. cum antiphona. *Nato domino.* Euangelium pronuntiatur. *Defuncto herode.* Oracio. *Corda nostra.* Ad missam *Alleluia* non dicitur nisi in die dominica.

¶ In hac festiuitate alij ieiuniant. alij non. Nobis autem propter reuerenciam uenture solempnitatis eam ieiunando ducere / [fo. 78 v congruum uidetur.

¶ Hec uigilia cum in dominica occurrerit. ut dictum est officij cursum. i. capitula. versus. antiphonas. Responsoria in quibus tamen *hodie* non habetur. de natali et de octauis domini accipit. Ps[alm]i. x. et viij. idest *beatus uir.* et alij cum tribus antiphonis. *Dominus dixit. Nato domino. Tanquam sponsus.* dicuntur. Sex prime lecciones de sermonibus natiuitatis. Vltime uero tres lecciones de omelia uigilie. In laudibus antiphona. *O admirabile.* et alie ad ceteras horas. Pridie. i. sabbato uespere aguntur de complecione octauarum innocencium. Ad uesperas. Oracio dominicalis dicitur. Ad matutinas uero dicitur oracio de uigilia. Missa ¹matutinalis siue dominica fuerit siue¹ non. Officium. ¹*Lux fulgebit.*¹ Maior missa de uigilia. nisi adeo breue sit spacium usque septuagesimam. quod in prima dominica post octauas. epiphanie. septuagesima. occurrat. Tunc enim hac die ad missam matutinalem. potest cantari officium. *In excelso throno.*

De epiph[an]ia.

Solempnitas epiphanie sicut decet cum magna reuerencia celebratur. In qua festiuitate. inuitatorium non canitur. Sed primo ad laudandum deum plebs fidelis per antiphonam. *Afferte domino* excitatur. Prima tres lecciones de ysaia leguntur. prima leccio. *Omnes*

^{1—1} Erased.

scientes[†]. Leccio secunda . *Surge illuminare*. Leccio tertia . *Gaudens gaudete*. Medie lectioni[†] de sermonibus. Vltime lecciones de omelia euangelij ad ipsum diem pertinentis. Ad legendum euangelium *Factum est autem* . accedat diaconus cum processione sicut superius dictum est in die natalis domini. Quo finito . cantatur . *Te deum laudamus* . Hac die vij^{us} psalmus est *Venite exultemus* qui stando dicitur.

¶ Si dominica fuerit ad processionem dicitur R⁷ *In columbe specie* . et ad introitum ecclesie. Antiphona *Hodie celesti sponso*. Deinde . V̄ . *Omnes de saba uenient*. Oracio . *Deus illuminator*. Ad missam prefacio . *Quia cum vnigenitus* . et *Communicantes*.

¶ Per octauas . Inuitatorium . *Christus apparuit* dicitur. Psalmi sicut in prima die . preter psalmum *Venite* . pro quo dicitur *Cantate . ij* . in suo ordine. Lecciones de sermonibus ipsius festiuitatis leguntur. Ad missam prefacio . et *communicantes* . per totas octauas dicuntur.

¶ Dominica si infra occurrerit . officij cursum de octauis habebit. Vltime tres lecciones de expositione euangelij . s[cilicet]. *Venit ihesus a galilea*. Missa matutinalis . de dominica *In excelso throno* . dicitur . cum sua memoria ad vespervas . et ad matutinas. Quod tamen officium si post octauas usque . septuagesima . quatuor uel plures dominice restant . reseruatur usque in sequentem dominicam . et si per ebdomadam idem officium necesse sit cantari.

¶ Ad processionem. R⁷ . *In columbe* . et ante introitum ecclesie . oracio . *Via sanctorum* . et ad ingressum chori incipitur Antiphona . de sancto loci . et dicitur V̄ . et oracio. / [fo. 79]

Vltimus dies octauarum epiphanie . primi diei officium repetit . excepto quod Inuitatorium nunc dicitur. Lecciones de sermonibus leguntur . Euangelium . *Vidit iohannes ihesum* . pronunciat. Ad laudes proprie antiphone dicuntur . s[cilicet]. *Veterem hominem*. Missa eciam propria habetur. Ad quam dicitur *Credo in vnum* . et prefacio . et *Communicantes* . que supra.

¶ Si dominica fuerit ad processionem . R⁷ *Tria sunt munera*. In stacione . Oracio *Via sanctorum* . et ad ingressum chori . A[ntiphona]' de sancto loci. Capitula ad matutinas et ad ceteras horas sicut in primo die. Hac die missa matutinalis dicitur de confessoribus simul hyllario et remigio. De quibus ad vespervas et matutinas . fit commemoracio . et tres medie lecciones.

¶ Hec dies cum in dominica occurrat cursum suum sicut dictum

est peragit. Tunc uero officium . *In excelso throno* . propter predictos confessores non dicitur . sed infra ebdomadam si opus fuerit.

IN crastino octauarum epiphanie . quecunque pro preteritis solempnitatibus fuerant intermissa . s[cilicet] . prostracio in nocturno et diurno officio . Septem psalmi penitenciales . et preces ad horas . et suffragia sanctorum que dimissa erant per aduentum modo recuperantur. Hinc usque ad septuagesimam . in vi . feria . nisi festiuitas . ix . leccionum occurrat : ieiunium obseruatur. Ab octauis epiphanie usque ad septuagesimam . leguntur epitole pauli . et cantentur Responsoria de psalmis ferialibus et dominicalibus.

¶ Summopere prouideatur ut ante . septuagesimam predictae epistole finiantur. Proinde si tempus breue fuerit a crastino circuncisionis in refectorio incipiatur.

Hystoria *Domine ne in ira* ante dominicam post octauas epiphanie nunquam incipitur. Tunc eciam non semper incipitur . quia aliquando ex necessitate[†] dimittitur uel aliquando ex causa rationabili. Quando in prima dominica post octauum diem epiphanie septuagesima occurrerit . tunc ex necessitate intermittitur.

¶ Quando autem eiusdem festiuitatis dies octauus dies[†] in dominica recolitur : et non in proxima dominica . sed in altera subsequenti . septuagesima habetur . tunc prefata hystoria in alia media dominica non dicitur : hac de causa . quia aut festum sanctorum fabiani et sebastiani quod tunc occurrit dimittitur . aut idem festum et duo sequencia . s[cilicet] . sancte agnetis et sancti vincencij oportet transferri.

¶ Clunac[enses][†] pro hac ystoria nullum festum mutant. Sed si vacat tempus eam dicunt. Si non : dimittunt.

Officium . *In excelso throno* vna tantum dominica dicitur . similiter et Officium *Omnis terra*. Officium uero *Adorate* . usque ad septuagesimam cum epistolis . et euangelijs que officia non habent quantum opus fuerit repetatur. Quod si tempus breue fuerit : in vna ebdomada ipsa officia dicuntur . ita ut [epistole et]¹ euangelia que ut dictum est offi[cia non habent]¹ cum officio *Adorate* compleantur . si [tamen]² dies supersint in quibus dici possint. / In hijs dominicis missa matutinalis fiat de trinitate nisi festum fuerit.

¹ Initial letter cut out.

² Nearly all cut out.

De sancto fabiano et sebastiano

[I]¹N natali sanctorum fabiani et sebastiani . cantatur et legitur hystoria plurimorum martirum. Oraciones singulorum qui proprie habentur ad vtrasque vespervas et matutinas et missam sub vna clausula dicantur. Ad horas uero prima ex hijs collectis pluraliter dicatur. Ipsa die ad vespervas dictis psalmis Martiribus : capitulum et que secuntur . de sequenti festo agantur . habita tamen memoria post vespervas de martiribus . similiter fiat de vespervis in crastino.

¶ De sancte agnete et sancto vincencio martire . propria habentur omnia.

¶ Notandum est de festis sanctorum fabiani et sebastiani . et de festo sancte agnetis . quod cum in dominica septuagesime occurrunt . ipso tantum anno cum medijs tribus leccionibus . et missa matutinali in ipsa dominica . et memoria ad vtrasque vespervas et matutinas complentur. Festum uero sancti vincencij . mutatur in crastinum in quo festo canitur. Sequencia . *Adest nobis.*

Conuersio pauli.

I^N conuersione sancti pauli . ympni . psalmi . versiculi vnus apostoli . cetera propria. Ad missam . dicitur *Credo* et prefacio de apostolis. Ipsa die de sancto proiecto[†] commemoracio fit et missa matutinalis.

De purificatione beate marie.

[D^{ie}]¹s purificationis sancte ma[ri]e qui honorifice celebrari debeat . sanctus ambrosius in sermone suo qui sic incipit testatur. *Si subtiliter a fidelibus intelligatur* . satis declarat. In uigilia et in die ad vespervas . A[ntiphona] *Tecum principium* . et alie antiphone dicuntur. Igitur post terciam . cereis ante altare maius super tapetum honeste collocatis . ueniens illuc prelatus absque apparatu processionis . cappa . s[cilicet] . cum stola indutus . solummodo . subdiacono et diacono preeuntibus . cereos benedicat . ac deinde aquam aspergat. Cum interim diaconus ad sinistrum librum teneat . subdiaconus stet ex altera parte cum aspersorio . facta benedictione . et ipso prelato ad sedem suam in chorum reuerso : Sacrista cereos distribuat incipiens videlicet a prelato et preposito et ceteris sicut sunt in choro maioribus. Cum uero illuminari ceperint : precentor antiphonam. *Lumen ad reuelacionem* . incipiat. Qua dicta : dicitur *Ÿ. Nunc dimittis* . et

¹ Cut out.

iterum. *Lumen ad [reuelacionem].* [Ÿ.] *Quia viderunt.* A[ntiphona]' *Lumen.* Ÿ. *Quod parasti.* A[ntiphona]' *Lumen.* Postea precentor Antiphonam. *Aue gracia plena.* imponat. que tota in choro cantetur. Interim preparata processione statim ut A[ntiphona]' *Adorna thalamum* incipitur. moueant se. et per claustrum cum magna reuerencia incedentes. in porticum ante refectorium stacionem faciant. donec finita antiphona quam canunt. Iterum precentor antiphonam. *Responsum accepit.* imponat. cum qua antiphona ante crucifixum veniant. Vbi versum *Postquam impleti sunt.* tres in cappis dicant. / Deinde prelato incipiente. antiphonam. *Cum inducerent.* [fo. 80 in chorum redeant. sicque dicto versu *Responsum accepit.* et collecta. *Exaudi quesumus domine.* pulsetur in classicum et missa inchoetur.

¶ Quod si dominica fuerit. primo a sacerdote ebdomadario benedicatur aqua. et ex more altaria et fratres aspergantur. deinde dicta solita oracione *Exaudi nos domine sancte pater.* Terciam idem ebdomadarius incipiat. Que dum canitur. ipse cum aquebaiulo et subdiacono qui librum in quo collecte sunt deferat per officinas solitas obseruancias compleat. deinde repositis uestibus in chorum horam finire veniat. qua finita : mox candeles benedicantur. et cetera que supradicta sunt compleantur.

¶ Inchoata missa. conuentus omnis donec prelatus coram altari ueniat. cereos in manibus teneat. Ipse ac ministri eius ad altare cum cereis procedant. Quo postquam uenerint. cum eis uacuum fuerit. cereos in manibus teneant. In choro qui uoluerint. coram se ponant.

¶ Tractus si fuerit dicendus. a quattuor in cappis dicatur. qui simul illum incipiant. simulque finiant. sed singulos uersus bini et bini canant. postea imponatur sequencia in choro. Eodem modo tractus in dominica annunciacione cantetur. In alijs uero duplicibus festis. que a septuagesima usque ad pascha occurrunt. Tractus similiter canitur. Sed quia sequencia non sequitur : citra finem a choro suscipitur et finitur. Post euangelium dum offertorium canitur primo ministri et cantores cereos offerant. Deinde incipientes a prioribus ordinis. bini et bini de choro sicut solent ad aquam benedictam ordinate ueniant et redeant. Secretarius iuxta positus concham cum aqua teneat. in qua susceptos cereos mergens extinguat. ne fumus inde procedat. Prelati uero cereus uel illius qui pro eo missam celebrat. exinde iuxta altare super candelabrum ponatur. et usque ad finem misse non extinguatur. *Credo in unum* dicitur et prefacio de natali. *Quia per incarnati.*

¶ Ab hac die usque ad dominicam in palmis . diebus quibus bis comeditur . Nona donec seruitores de refectorio exeant non cantetur. Sed et post nonam in refectorium eant bibere. Hec festiuitas quando in prima dominica septuagesime occurrerit . mutatur in crastinum. In duobus uero subsequenter dominicis occurrens celebratur.

Cathedra sancti petri.

I N cathedra sancti petri . apostoli. Antiphona super psalmos nocturnales et ad laudes sicut in natali aliorum apostolorum dicuntur. In illis tamen antiphonis in quibus *alleluia* habetur pro *alleluia in eternum* mutatur . nisi in ix^a a[ntiphon]a cui non bene competit et ideo in se ipsa sine *alleluia* finitur. Responsoria propria . *Simon petre* . sicut sunt in alia festiuitate. Versiculi ymni vnus apostoli. Ad missam *Credo* et prefacio de apostolis.

Sancti mathie apostoli.

[fo. 80 v

I N natali sancti mathie apostoli cantatur hystoria . Ecce ego. A[ntiphona] de communi. Ad missam *Credo* et prefacio . *Et te domine sup[pliciter]*. Que in festis omnium apostolorum et euangelistarum dicitur.

De sancto gregorio.

F Estum sancti gregorii deuote debet celebrari et si apud omnes . maxime tamen apud anglos quos ad fidem christi conuertit Si in aliqua dominica quadragesime euenerit mutabitur in secunda feria.

De sancto cuthberto.

F estiuitas sancti cuthberti episcopi et sancti benedicti abbatis cum qualibet earum in dominica occurrerit . iij . medie lecciones et commemoracionem et missam matutinalem in ipsa dominica habebit.

De annunciacione dominica.

A nnunciatio dominica que sepe in ebdomada palmarum . uel eciam in ipsa ebdomada pasche occurrere solet . diuerso modo cum in eisdem euenerit celebrari oportet. Cum enim in ebdomada palmarum . iij^a . uel iij^a . uel iij^a . feria eueuerit[†] celebrabitur. Si uero in quinta uel . vi^a . uel sabbato euenerit . Feria iij^a . proximo[†] precedente ex integro persoluetur. Quando autem in ebdomada pasche qualibet feria

exstiterit . usque in secundam feriam sequentis ebdomade transfertur. Ad missam *Credo* . et prefacio de natali domini *Quia per incarnati*.

¶ Quando hoc festum infra quadragesimam uel passionem domini euenerit . ad completorium intermittitur R7 *In pace* . vel *In manus tuas*. Antiphona quoque de festo dicitur ad *Nunc dimittis* . eciam quando idem festum post pascha agitur.

Quod festum quando infra passionem occurrerit propter reuerenciam ipsius festi Ad primam dicitur *Ihesu christe* . V. *Qui de uirgine*.

¶ Hec fest[iuitas] si in aliquo sabbato quadragesime euenerit . sicut alibi dictum est . vespervas in ipsa die habebit. Que cum in aliqua dominica quadragesime occurrerit . mutabitur in crastinum . propter quadragesimale seruicium . quod aliter persolui non potest. Facta tamen de ipsa festiuitate in eadem dominica memoria . et missa matutinali. Quod et de alijs festis que infra quadragesimam uel septuagesimam eueniunt obseruatur. Seruato quod supra dictum est de purificatione . et de festis sancti cuthberti . et sancti benedicti.

¶ Notandum quod quando festum sancti gregorij infra passionem domini euenerit . celebrabitur. Festum uero sancti cuthberti et sancti benedicti . cum sola memoria et missa matutinali tunc dimittitur.

Si festum sancti ambrosij in passione domini ante cenam domini euenerit . celebrabitur. Si in dominica euenerit . tunc enim cum sola commemoracione . et missa matutinali[s] recolitur.

Terminus septuagesime.

TERminus septuagesime . nec ante xvi^o. kl'. februarij nec post xvi^o. kl' marcij fieri debet. Sed vbi inter hec luna decima euenerit . ibi terminus septuagesime erit. Septuagesima . nec ante xv^o. kalendas februarij nec post ix kalendas marcij fieri debet. . Luna in septuagesima nec maior potest esse quam xvij. nec minor quam xi.

Sabbato ante septuagesimam *alleluia* ad nonam dicitur . ad vespervas postponitur . et *Laus tibi domine* sumitur. Quod in hijs vespervis / dici non debeat *alleluia* . patet ratio . quia ad sequentem [fo. 81 diem pertinet . non ad presentem. Vnde in ipsa die septuagesime . et deinceps ob recordationem deflende expulsionis primi patris nostri de paradiso et nostre captiuitatis in hoc mundo . racione docente . cantus leticie *Alleluia* congrue dimittitur in vespervis preecedentibus . vbi ipsius primi hominis in responsorio et antiphona . et nostre afflictionis in oracione fit mencio . iure non dicitur.

¶ Hac tamen die quando purificacio sancte marie occurrerit . vesperare de festo erunt . in quibus vesperis et in completorio *alleluia* dicatur.

¶ De septuagesima tunc ad vespervas tantum commemoracio fit.

Dominica in septuagesima.

Dominica in septuagesima ut amalarius dicit cantatur et legitur de genesi. Septuagesima . capituitatem babilonis uel confusionis significat . in qua nos sumus dum in hoc mundo uersamur de qua exeuntes debem[us] ad ierusalem redire . idest ad domum pacis . unde nos diabolus captiui[t.]

¶ Quamuis enim captiuitatis nostre semper memores esse debemus specialiter tamen in illis diebus quibus legimus et canimus de abiectio[n]e patris nostri ade de paradiso . et periculo noe in diluuio . et de alijs sanctorum patrum laboribus. Inde est quia sancta ecclesia hinc usque pascha organa sua . s[cilicet]. cantica leticie . *Alleluia* . *Te deum lau[damus]*. *Gloria in excelsis* suspendit.

¶ A septuagesima usque ad passionem domini legende sunt quinque libri moysi. In ecclesia tamen liber genesis usque ad mediam quadragesime totus legatur. Ceteri legantur in refectorio. Notandum quod post primam ebdomadam quadragesime . sermones sanctorum patrum ad matutinas leguntur. In hac dominica . ad primam lectionem . legatur prologus . cum inicio genesis . usque ad id quod dicitur . *Factum est vespere et mane dies primus*.

¶ Hystoria *In principio* cum suis antiphonis . ad laudes in hac dominica septuagesime et in sequenti canitur. In vtraque tamen dominica ad *Benedictus* et *Magnificat* . et similiter horas antiphone proprie de euangelijs ipsarum dominicarum dicuntur . similiter et per earum septimanas . antiphone tantum ad *Benedictus* et *Magnificat* . de eisdem euangelijs sumuntur. Cetera . i[d est] . ymni et antiphone super horas Responsoria et capitula usque ad quadragesimam . non mutantur. Hijs diebus id est a dominica septuagesime . usque quadragesimam . nisi in sabbatis et festis sanctorum cotidie dicitur Rꝫ *Spes mea* ad vespervas.

¶ A dominica septuagesime esus carnis et sanguinis postponitur. Caseus tamen et oua usque in dominicam ante caput ieiunij non prohibentur. vsque ad illam dominicam si qua festiuitas trium leccionem occurrit . celebratur . et in festis ix . leccionum bis comeditur. Pro qualibet uero festiuitate que infra hos dies euenerit . nisi duplex sit .

commemoracio septuagesime . non dimittitur. Ab hac die usque ad pascha in dominicis et festis ix . leccionum . tractus dicitur. Ipsi uero tractus qui in festis duplicibus uel communibus dicuntur . a cantoribus ebdomadarijs . et a choro alternatim canuntur. In dominica septuagesime . et duabus sequentibus . ad processionem Antiphona . *In die quando uenerit dominus.*

¶ In ferijs in / maiori missa tantum Gradale repetitur . [fo. 81 v nisi in quadragesima . quando tractus canitur.

Dominica ante caput ieiunij Responsoria . *Quadraginta dies . et Locutus est dominus ad Abraham* dicuntur. Ab hac dominica quecunque festiuitas occurrat . ieiunium non soluitur.

¶ Thelesphorus papa constituit ut clerici quadragesimam faciant. Inde et beatus papa gregorius ad augustinum apostolum ita scribit. Denique sacerdotes et diaconi et reliqui quos dignitas ecclesiastici gradus exornat . a quinquagesima propositum ieiunandi suscipiant . quo et aliquid ad pensum sancte institutionis adiciant . et eorum qui in laicali ordine consistunt obseruanciam sicut loco ita religione precellant.

¶ Sciendum quod a capite ieiunij de festo iij . leccionum non sit nisi commemoracio . et missa matutinalis. In hac ebdomada post missam de festo ix leccionum si contingat quod post terciam dicitur . in claustrum reuertendum est. Alijs uero diebus quadragesime dicta huiusmodi missa . sine mora premisso *pater noster* . sexta incipitur. In hijs duabus ferijs . missa dominicalis post sextam canitur.

IN capite ieiunij ad matutinas pronuntiatur euangelium . *Cum ieiunatis* . et ipsa tantum die tria responsoria de sequenti dominica dicuntur . *Paradisi port[as] . In ieiunio . Scindite corda.* Qua die et in tribus sequentibus . ad matutinas et ad uesperas . tantum capitula propria dicuntur . et oraciones . s[cilicet] . sicut in omnibus alijs diebus . quadragesime . exceptis sabbatis . prima oracio misse ad matutinas . dicitur . et ad uesperas oracio que super populum dicitur. Ad horas hijs iiij^{or} . diebus collecta dominicalis dicitur.

HAc die idest In capite ieiunij post sextam dum psalmi familiares dicuntur . a secretario vnum de maioribus signis tribus vicibus pulsetur . quo audito omnes fratres in choro se discalcient. Deinde veniente prelato ante maius altare vbi tapetum debet esse extensum et stramen circumquaque spersum . ibique . vij . psalmos sic incipiente . *Parce domine . Domine ne in furore . cum reuerencia .*

a maioribus incipientes post ipsum seni uel octoni . toto corpore se prosternant . ita ut minores inter suos custodes ultimi iaceant.

Finitis psalmis . sine letania . cum *kyriel[eison]*. Deinde *pater noster* . Erigens se prelatus et stolam assumens . stans ante altare absolucionem faciat. Qua peracta . fratribus ad suas sedes reuer- tentibus . sacrista cineres quos de palmis vel viminibus preteriti anni preparauit afferat . quos illo tenente prelatus benedicens . et preposito aspersorium aque ministrante aspergens . stolam ipso preposito tribuat . ut primo sibi cineres imponat . et aqua aspergat . quam deinde resumens . ac eidem preposito ceterisque fratribus cum magna cordis contricione . binis et binis sicut in dominicis ad aquam benedictam itur uenientibus et coram se genua flectentibus cineres imponens . singulis dicat . *Memento homo quia cinis es et in cinerem reuerteris* . et dominus prior singulos aqua aspergat. Interim can- tetur antiphona . *Immutemur* . quam prelatus / mox facta [fo. 82 benedictione cinerum incipiat . que quamdiu cineres dantur . cum versibus Ps[alm]i *Deus misereatur nostri* . assidue repetatur. Post datos cineres preparata processione et ebdomadario maioris misse cum diacono et subdiacono coram altari astantibus . sanctorum reliquias habentibus . dicat prelatus in sede sua in choro versum *Ostende nobis domine [misericordiam tuam]*. [R] *Et salutare tuum da nobis* [V] *Dominus uobiscum*. [R] *Et cum spiritu tuo*] oracio *Concede nobis domine presidia* . qua dicta . Inceptaque a[ntiphona] *Exaudi nos domine* . per claustrum cum processione exeant. In qua . aqua benedicta . crux . et candelabra deferantur. Ministris cum reliquiis sicut solent in dominicalibus processionibus vnus post alterum in- cedat . excepto quod nullus in huiusmodi processione ecclesiasticis indumentis debeat indui . sed in signum penitencie et humilitatis et tristicie omnes nudis pedibus debent incedere . et nigras cappas suas habere.

¶ Predictae antiphone cum vno versu Ps[alm]i. *Saluum me fac* bis cantetur. Subiungatur alia a[ntiphona]. *Iuxta uestibulum* . quibus ante introitum ecclesie percantatis . Letaniam ceroferarij incipiant . statimque intrantes . ipsam ante gradus altaris . depositis candelabris prosequantur . et bis repetito *omnes sancti* . terminentur.

¶ Hec letania prolixior dicitur quam ad alias processiones quadra- gesime solet dici. In illis pronunciatur de quolibet ordine . v . sancti . et sic repetito *bijs[†] omnes sancti* terminentur . moxque in choro officium ad missam inchoetur.

¶ Simili modo in sequenti vi^a . feria et deinceps usque ad dominicam palmarum feria iiij^a . et vi^a . processio agitur . excepto quod R⁷ *Emendemus in melius* canitur . cui eciam si opus fuerit adiungitur R⁷ *In ieiunio et fletu* . Postea letania dicitur . In quibus processionibus aqua benedicta crux et candelabra portantur .

Insuper si festum fuerit . calciati omnes eunt . Sacerdos uero . diaconus et subdiaconus . siue festum sit siue non calciati cum reliquijs incedunt . Quod si priuatis diebus asperitas frigoris inhorruerit . conuentus vtrum calciatus uel discalciatus eat in dispensacione prelati erit .

¶ Ab hac die *Flectamus genua* dicitur . et *Humiliate capita uestra* . Incepta epistola uel lectione . fratres se recalcient .

¶ Tractus *Domine non secundum* . in choro hinc inde alternatim cantetur . qui in sequenti . vi^a . feria . et usque ad dominicam palmarum . Feria ij^a . iiij^a . et vi^a . excepta quarta feria prime ebdomade dicitur . Hinc usque ad cenam domini prefacio . *Qui corporali* cotidie nisi in dominicis dicitur .

De mandato.

AB hac die usque ad cenam domini mandatum trium pauperum hoc modo agatur . Tres pauperes cotidie elemosinarius lotis prius pedibus circa horam¹ qua scit fratres ad hoc officium aduenturos loco constituto simul sedere faciat . calidamque aquam et linthea tergendis eorum pedibus et manibus . ac victum trium canonicorum qui super mensulam debet poni . omnia honeste preparet . Ad quod officium ministri maiori misse / ad quos pertinet . quando [fo. 82 v] ituri sunt . cappas in reuestiario deponant . Incipientes Ps[almu]m *Miserere mei deus* . per claustrum simul . sacerdote in medio existente . reuerenter incedant . Cum uero ad pauperes uenerint : stent simul ante eos donec finito Ps[alm]o . cum *gloria patri* . Sacerdos subiungat *Dominus uobiscum* . et oracio[nem] . *Actiones nostras* . qua dicta . antiphona *Mandatum nouum* . et ceteras huic officio¹ aptatas canentes . et sibi inuicem seruientes . primo sacerdos . deinde diaconus et subdiaconus quisque suo pauperi pedes abluat . lintheo tergat . et osculetur oculis et tangendo post tersionem . Sacerdos pedes pauperis qui in medio sedet abluat . postea lauandis manibus . aquam vnusquisque illi cui pedes abluat . alio tesorium ministrante prebeat . Quibus expletis . lauent et ipsi manus suas dicentes . *Kyriel[eison] Christel[eison]* .

¹ Interlined above.

Kyriel[eison]. *Pater noster*. Tunc sacerdos in medio ante pauperes stans . ministris ex utraque parte eius inclinatus dicat . *Et ne nos [inducas in temptationem]*. *Suscepimus deus* . et cetera que ad hoc officium pertinent. Quibus finitis . dicant ministri *Benedicite* . et sacerdos *Dominus Cibum et potum seruorum suorum filius dei benedicat* . sicque panes tantum accipientes simulque ante pauperes genua flectentes . quisque suo pauperi panem osculando ei manum porrigat. Deinde ad ecclesiam reuertantur. Hoc officium hijs iiij^{or}. diebus finita missa que post sextam dicitur statim deponitis[†] sacris vestibus a ministris ipsius misse ante nonam sicut scriptum est compleatur. Similiter in dominicis post maiorem missam ante sextam idem officium peragatur. In illis diebus quibus vespere post missam cantantur . finitis maioribus vesperis . et inceptis vesperis beate marie . sine mora ad predictum officium pergant. Sed tunc in redeundo vespere beate marie dicant. Quod si duplex festum celebratur . in spaciolo quod fit post vespere expedite illud officium compleatur.

¶ In capite ieiunij et in sequenti vi^a . feria . et exinde per totam quadragesimam . feria secunda . iiij^a . et . vi^a . silencium tenetur in claustro.

Notandum quod si in capite ieiunij festiuitas communis vel ix . leccionum occurrat . in crastinum differenda est . ex toto . i[d est] . absque memoria in ipsa iiij^a feria sicut de alijs festis transmutandis fieri solet.

Post capud ieiunij feria v^a . et vi^a . et sabbato . psalterium dimedium[†] dicitur . et dimedium[†] quod restat usque post dominicam palmarum feria ij^a . iiij^a . et iiij^a . dicendum reseruetur . exceptis dominicis cotidie de psalterio . xxv^{ti}. ps[alm]i dicuntur . per binos Ps[alm]os . *gloria patri* . apponitur. Et post vltimum . dicto *gloria patri* . sequitur. *Kyriel[eison]* *Pater noster*. Sicque cum precibus et oracionibus que post letaniam solent dici finiuntur. In festis post primam . In priuatis diebus post terciam . dicuntur. In festis uero finitis ipsis Ps[alm]is capitulum tenetur . et in priuatis diebus sexta canitur . que debet pulsari . dum oracio ultima ad ipsos psalmos dicitur.

terminus quadragesime.

Terminus quadragesime nec ante viij^o Idus februarij . nec post nonas marcij / fieri debet. Sed vbi inter hec luna [fo. 83 secunda euenerit : ibi erit

Sabbato ante primam dominicam quadragesime . in vesperis diuinum officium sicut retro gestum est . pene omne mutari incipit. Ex tunc enim capitula Responsoria versiculi . per omnes horas mutantur. Ab illo sabbato usque ad passionem domini ad completorium dicitur ymnus *Christe qui lux*. Infra passionem ymnus *Cultor dei memento*¹. Primis . xv . diebus super *Nunc dimittis* . antiphona . *O rex gloriose*. Alijs xv . diebus antiphona . *Media vita*. R⁷ *In pace in idipsum* . usque ad passionem domini. Infra passionem . R⁷ *In manus tuas domine*.

Dominica prima . quadragesime.

PRIMA dominica quadragesime . tractus . *Qui habitat* . dicitur De quo tractu : signum facit precentor. Qui quoniam prolixus est : ne fratres grauentur . hoc modo cantetur . Primum versum . iiij^{or} in cappis sericis simul canant . Deinde choro alterum versum concinnente : duo ex eis cedant sessuri . dum illi qui remanent tercium versum cantauerint. Quo finito . choro quartum versum prosequente . recedentibus et illis . alij circa finem versus succedant. Dumque et illi cantauerint : alij sedeant. Ita per totum tractum fiat. Vltimus versus ab ipsis iiij^{or} . simul dicatur . ita tamen ut a choro finiatur.

¶ Hac die post completorium sacrista cortinam inter chorum et altare protendat. Tunc uel crastino ante primam : cruces . capsas . coronas et ymagines cooperiat.

¶ Id hac et in sequenti dominica ad processionem . Antiphona . *Cum uenerimus*. In duabus sequentibus dominicis Antiphona . *In die qua uenerit*.

ASecunda feria quadragesime usque ad pascha exceptis festis . ad initium vniuscuiusque principalis hore . dum *gloria patri* dicitur . ab omnibus super formas venia simul petatur. Ex tunc nisi in dominicis cotidie post sextam : lectiones audiantur.

¶ Ad vesperas que in hiis diebus post missam dicuntur primum signum quando *Sanctus* canitur pulsari inchoet . et ad *per omnia secula* ante dominicam oracionem cesset. Secundum uero . tercium . et quartum . ita moderentur . ut ante finem prime oracionis que communionem sequitur : terminentur. Postrema duo signa . uel classicum in festis . cum sacerdos incepit *per dominum* ad oracionem que super populum dicitur . pulsari incipiant. Quibus cessantibus . sacerdos qui missam celebrauit . nisi duplex festum sit . et nisi in sabbatis.

¹—¹ Erased.

Videlicet quia tunc alterius ebdomade seruicium inchoat. Vesperas ibidem ad altare incipiat. Post vesperas diei dicuntur vespere de sancta maria . et ad ultimum si festum non est . psalmi familiares. Deinde facto breui interuallo : pulsetur cimbalum et eant cenatum.

¶ Quando festum in quadragesima celebrandum occurrit . pridie ante ipsum festum . finita maiori missa . statim colligitur cortina . antequam classicum pulsetur. Que tamen in ipsa die festiuitatis dum missa tantum de quadragesima . canitur . solito more debet esse protensa. In qua missa ad canonem / fratres super formas se non [fo. 83 v] curuent . qua die post completorium . nisi aliud festum occurrat . predicta cortina sicut solet extenditur. In omnibus missis que de quadragesima . dicuntur . ipsa cortina dum euangelium legitur debet esse collecta . sed lecto euangelio . statim extendenda est. In quarta et¹ feria et sexta quando proc[essio] sit . Sacrista eam ante processionem retrahat . et sic usque ad introitum misse remaneat.

¶ Notandum quod commemoracio quadragesime . pro nullo festo dimittitur.

¶ Notandum quod in prima ebdomada quadragesime . ieiunium . iiij^{or} temporum semper celebrari debet. Quod autem in prima dominica quadragesime . ieiunium . iiij^{or} . temporum semper celebrari debeat . gregorius papa ita confirmat. Licet noua consuetudo ecclesie nulla fulta auctoritate . numeret inter ieiunia et ordinationes . iiij^{or} temporum primam ebdomadam primi mensis marcij . et secundam quarti . i[d est]. iunij. Vetus tamen auctoritas sanctorum patrum est ut inicio quadragesimali ebdomada prima . et ebdomada penticostes[†] debeant obseruari . Vnde leo papa ait . Huius obseruancie dilectissimi in ecclesiasticis precipue est ratio custodita ieiunijs . que ex doctrina sancti spiritus ita per tocius anni circulum distributa sunt . ut lex abstinentie omnibus sit ascripta temporibus. Siquidem ieiunium uernale in quadragesima . Estium . in pentecosten . Autumpnale . in mense septimo . Hyemale in decimo celebremus.

¶ Notandum quod quandocunque leccio vna uel plures legende sunt in missa . *Dominus uobiscum* nisi ad collectam ante epistolam non est dicendum. Feria quarta in prima ebdomada . Ad missam ad primam colectam[†] dicitur *Oremus Flectamus genua*. Oracio . *Preces nostras*. Lectio postea sequitur . *Dixit dominus ad moysen*. GR7 *Tribulaciones* . Postea *Dominus uobiscum* . cum oracione . *Deuotionem populi*. Exinde sequitur epistola . *Venit helyas*.

Sabbato prime ebdomade quadragesime . quinque lectiones leguntur . cum . v . oracionibus . et ad quam libet oracionem . dicitur *Flectamus genua* . *Angelus domini* legatur usque ad illum versum . *Benedictus es domine in firmamento* . Exinde enim Tractus incipit . Cuius primum versum dimidium . iiij^{or} . fratres simul . et reliquos bini et bini dicant . Chorus uero primum versum ab eo quod dicitur . *et laudabilis* . accipiat et post finem ceterorum uersuum . ympnum [*Bene*]dicite semper repetatur . Postquam totus tractus finitus fuerit . a predictis . iiij^{or} . fratribus . primus versus eiusdem reincipiat . Hunc tractum in suis nigris cappis cantant . In quo sicut in supradicta dominica descriptum est . vicissim sedeant . Deinde *Dominus uobiscum* . *Deus qui tribus pueris* . Ad quam solam *flectamus genua* non dicitur . propter apostolum ut quidam dicunt qui postea legitur . sed tamen in fine misse . *Humiliate capita vestra* solito more dicitur .

Dominica secunda

Dominica secunda quadragesime . que intitulatur *dominica vacat* . de antecedenti quarta feria . officium ad missam sumit . s[cilicet] . *Reminiscere* . qua die . duo versus de tractu eiusdem officij . s[cilicet] . *De necessitatibus* . pro graduali . ad modum gradalis cantantur . Deinde tractus proprius eiusdem / diei . s[cilicet] . *Dixit dominus mulieri chananee* . [fo. 84

Dies passionis domini duabus ebdomadis ante pascha computantur . quoniam in duobus temporibus ante legem scilicet et sub gracia eadem passio prefiguratur atque perficitur . In hijs xiiij . diebus salua numeri significatione gloriam sancte trinitatis in cantu amittimus . quia conformat se sancta ecclesia capiti suo . et reticet de eius glorificatione usque dum exaltetur per triumphum uictorie .

¶ Ieremias propheta hoc tempore legitur . quoniam ipse redemptoris nostri passionem aperta lamentacione monstrauit .

¶ Nota quod infra tempus passionis nulla commemoracio dicatur nisi de sancto augustino .

¶ A sabbato itaque precedenti primam dominicam passionis usque post pentecosten^t . dimittuntur commemoraciones solite . i[d est] . suffragia sanctorum . nisi de sancto loci . et de sancto augustino . et omnibus sanctis . et de pace .

¶ A sabbato usque ad pascha in cantu sicut dictum est *Gloria patri* postponitur . s[cilicet] . in inuitatorio in Responsorijs . tam ad

matutinas . quam ad omnes horas . et in introitu misse. Responsoria que alio tempore cum *Gloria patri* dicerentur . reincipiantur. Quod si festum celebrari contingat . uel missa dicatur que non sit de passione . in huiusmodi officio . *Gloria patri* . solito more dicitur.

¶ Per hoc tempus usque post pascha . ad primam *Ihesu christe Fili Dei vivi miserere nobis* non dicitur.

¶ In hijs eciam diebus post primum versum de *Venite exultemus* Inuitatorium totum ut solet alio tempore non repetitur . sed dime-dium¹. propter *Gloria patri* quod in fine non dicitur.

¶ In dominicis . cantato *Asperges me* . cum versu . *Miserere mei deus* . Loco *Gloria patri* . si opus fuerit . secundus versus dicitur.

¶ In prima dominica passionis ad processionem cantatur R⁷ *Circumdederunt me* . quod eciam in precedenti sabbato ad vespas dicitur.

Sabbato ante dominicam palmarum . ad vespas R⁷ *Dominus Ihesus*. Officium misse de precedenti vi^a. feria . s[cilicet]. *Miserere mei domine* . mutuatur.

¶ Nota quod infra tempus passionis missa de cruce non dicitur. Quando dicitur missa de sancta maria . tunc tres collecte dicuntur . prima de officio 2^a . de sancto augustino . 3^a . de omnibus sanctis. Et tunc ad missam de ieiunio . v^e . collecte . p[rima] . de officio . 2^a de prelatiis . iij^a . pro rege . iiij^a . pro familiaribus . v^a . *Omnipotens* . s[em-piternus] . *deus*] *qui viuorum*.

In dominica . palmarum

I N dominica palmarum nocturnale officium sicut in vna preceden-cium dominicarum solemnizandum est. Hac die processio festiuior agi solet. Summo diluculo tentorium ubi prouisum fuerit figatur. Ad quod feretrum in quo corpus domini debet esse reconditum similiter ualde mane a duobus fratribus albis indutis deferatur . ibique solite cum lumine ab eisdem custodiatur. Hac die ad missas priuatas . vnam tantum collectam dicant . In quibus passionem nullus legat . nisi qui infirmis fratribus . uel ad parochiam cantant. Sed euangelium . *Cum appropinquaret ihesus ierosolimam* . quod ad missam matutinalem que cum vna collecta di/cenda est : [fo. 84 v legatur. Qui uero missas pro defunctis cantant . non amplius quam . iij . collectas dicant.

¶ In capitulo quicquid agere debeat . prouideatur. Post capitulum audito signo . statim omnes qui in processione aliquid portare debent

in albis se preparent. Deinde pulsato vno de maioribus signis . primo sicut in purificatione beate marie dictum est aqua benedicatur . et tercia cantetur . que . dum canitur . sacrista tapetum ante maius altare extendat palmas flores et frondes superponat. Quo cum prelatus post horam beate marie cappa tantum indutus absque paratu processionis . solummodo diacono cum stola et libro preeunte peruenerit . sumpta stola . palmas benedicat . et aquam subdiacono aspersorium ministrante aspergat. Deinde in chorum . deposita stola redeat. Tunc accedentes secretarij per ordinem . s[cilicet]. domino priori . et ministris . cantoribus quoque ac ceteris fratribus palmas et frondes distribuunt. Dum hec aguntur : inchoat precentor antiphonam . *Pueri hebreorum* . et aliam a[ntiphona]m *Pueri hebreorum uestimenta* . Antiphonam *Cum angelis et pueris* . post hec antiphonam . *Osanna filio dauid* . Interim processio disponatur. Que . cum precentor antiphonam . *Ante sex dies* imposuerit : moueatur . et precedentibus famulis cum vexillis : sequuntur per ordinem qui aquam benedictam . crucem benedictam . candelabra . et thuribulum ferunt. Deinde subdiaconus in tunica cum textu . diaconus cum libro in quo lecturus est euangelium . post quos cantores et conuentus prelatus ultimus incedit. Omnes uero ordinate et cum magna reuerencia procedentes . in animo . s[cilicet]. cui obuiam exeunt reuoluentes : donec ad propositum stacionem perueniant . et que subscripta sunt prout ratio dictauerit . canant . antiphonam . *Prima autem azimorum* . R⁷ *Dominus ihesus* . R⁷ *Cum audisset turba* . R⁷ *Cogitauerunt* . Cum autem stacioni approximauerint . ubi mensa debet esse pallio cooperta et tapetum extensum . que mensa a tentorio aliquantulum distare debet : exeant de ipso tentorio fratres cum feretro : quod sicut dictum est mane illuc detulerunt . hoc uero obseruent . ut tunc exeant quando aduenientem conuentum tantum predicte mense suspicantur . quantum locus tentorij in quo sunt ab ipsa mensa distare videtur. Quibus exeuntibus occurrant de processione duo fratres qui ad exempla eorum qui uestimenta sua in uia prosternebant . duo parua bancalia sub pedibus eorum . alterum post alterum genua flectendo supponant . donec ad mensam perueniant. Illis autem reuerenter et morose incedentibus . cantetur hec antiphona . *Occurrunt turbe* . et alia antiphona . *Cum audisset populus* . Sed cum portatores feretri ad mensam peruenerint : deponentes illud super eam . hinc inde in ordine aliorum secedant . ad ipsam quoque mensam cum et hij uenerint qui aquam benedictam crucem et cetera portant : diaconus cum thuri-

ferario et vno de ceroferarijs ex vna parte . et subdiaconus cum altero ceroferario et aquebaiulo ex alia parte ad modum similiter conuentus consistant. / Qui uero vexilla ferunt ultra mensam eodem ordine [fo. 85 stent. Solus ille qui portat crucem . cum ipsa cruce post mensam iuxta feretrum facie ad conuentum conuersus stare debet. Textus iuxta feretrum ponatur.

¶ Hijs ita preparatis . omnibus in ordine stantibus . et in fine antiphone quam canunt ad feretrum conuersis . prelatus delata sibi a precentore antiphona *Aue rex noster*.

¶ Si conuentus sit in capitulo ad processionem stabit diaconus super gradum ante sedem abbatis . et a dextris eius ceroferarius vnus . post quem thuriferarius . et a leua eius subdiaconus . post quem ceroferarius alter . et post ipsum aquebaiulus . omnes uersi ad conuentum . et tres pueri ante feretrum stabunt. Cum dompnus abbas ter incipiat . *Aue rex noster* . s[cilicet]. ante feretrum . ibique eandem antiphonam tribus vicibus . tociens veniam petendo incipiat . de qua tantum dicat *Aue rex noster*. Conuentus per singulas vices genua flectendo idem repetat . deinde tota antiphona cantetur. Tunc ueniat thuriferarius cum ceroferarijs ad abbatem et abbas ponet thimiama in turibulum . Mox incensato corpore domini . redeat ad sedem suam cum ceroferarijs ad dexteram et ad leuam ipsius . postquam reuersus fuerit ad sedem suam . redeant ceroferarij ad locum ubi ante fuerunt iuxta feretrum. Diaconus uero antequam antiphona finiatur ueniat cum thuriferario et ceroferarijs . ad abbatem . tunc iterum ponat abbas incensum in turibulum . et diaconus accepta benedictione a prelato eat ad locum ad septentrionalem partem euangelium *Cum appropinquasset ihesus ierosolimam* . legat . lecto euangelio . si est sermo ad populum redeat diaconus cum ministris ad locum vnde prius uenerat. Si uero non fit sermo . incipiat cantor antiphonam *Ceperunt omnes turbe* . resumpta processione . omnes ad ostium ecclesie pergant. Hoc ordine . primo aquebaiulus . deinde laterna . poste feretrum deinde crux . et cerei et sic per ordinem sicut in primis dignitatibus . finita predicta antiphona . si longior uia fuerit . de supradictis responsorijs . si quid remansit cantetur . prout precentori videbitur. Ita tamen ut semper cum ad portam appropinquauerint antiphona *Cum appropinquaret dominus ierosolimam* . imponatur. Cum ad portam uenerint deposito iterum ante eius porte introitum feretro super mensulam ibidem cum pallio preparatam . stacionem superiori similem faciant. Locus super ingressum porte.

Honeste debet esse paratus cortinis et dorsalibus. Ibi post finem antiphone . omnibus ad portam conuersis . quatuor fratres siue pueri si assunt desuper ipsam portam *Gloria laus* concinant. Conuentus per singulos uersus *Gloria laus* . tantum repetant. Ad ultimam repetitionem : portitores in ordinem suum redeant . et incipiente prelato Responsorium *Ingrediente domino* . intrent . et usque ad ostium monasterij procedant vbi expectent donec finito illo Responsorio . precentor *Circumdederunt me* imponat. Cum quo intrantes . ante crucifixum qui tunc cum celeritate discooperiatur stacionem faciant verum ipsius responsorij / duo ibidem canant. Postea im- [fo. 85 v posita antiphona *Colligerunt*^t . chorum intrent . et cum tres fratres uersum eiusdem antiphone inceperint . sedeat conuentus . et portatores feretri feretrum reponat. Post verum . dicta repetitione antiphone . Subiungat prelatus *Ÿ. Benedictus qui uenit in nomine domini* . Conuentu respondente . *Osanna in excelsis*. Oracio de die. Sicque pulsato classico officium misse inchoetur . Prelatus et ministri accedentes ad altare . palmas in manibus gestent . Ministri casulis induti sint . Gradale duo cantent. Tractus cantetur sicut tractus in prima dominica quadragesime. Ad passionem propter dominicam *Dominus uobiscum* dicitur . Sed *Gloria tibi domine* non respondetur. Postea dum offerenda canitur . primo ministri palmas offerant . deinde cantores . et reliqui de choro bini et bini ordinate ueniant. Sitque ibi sacrista paratus : qui ea que offeruntur suscipiat.

¶ Ymnus angelicus . s[ci]licet]. *Sanctus* . qui ad missam ter dicitur . uel canitur . deuote et celebriter debet persolui.

¶ Propter laborem officij . post prandium dormiant . cumque tempus fuerit ut excitari debeant : vnum de minoribus signis pulsetur . quo audito . in claustrum uenientes . primo se sicut mos est pectinent . deinde manus et facies lauent . sedeant per claustrum . expectantes donec signum ad nonam pulsari incipiat . post nonam . in refectorio eant bibere. Huiusmodi meridiane obseruancia a pascha usque ad kalendas octobris exceptis diebus ieiuniorum teneatur.

¶ Hac die ad horas mutantur Responsoria . i[d est] . ad terciam R7 *Fratres mei*. Ad vi . R7 *Attende*. Ad ix . R7 *Saluum me fac*. Ad vespervas R7 *Circumdederunt me*.

Feria secunda tertia et quarta . ad matutinas Responsoria propria . et in laudes antiphone proprie habentur Hijs tribus diebus super horas antiphone et Responsoria sicut in precedenti ebdomada dicuntur.

¶ In iij^a. feria . iij^a. vi^a . passiones sine salutacione . i[d est]. *Dominus uobiscum* leguntur.

¶ Omnis quippe salutacio de esse debet . ad euitandam et demonstrandam iude proditoris salutacionem pestiferam . et quamuis de passione domini qua redempti sumus nos oporteat gloriari . nunc tamen dum legitur expedit contristari.

Feria iij^a. uel antea. Si tunc non potest : officium omnium defunctorum . sicut ante vigiliam natalis domini prescriptum est compleatur . et sic usque completum pascha in conuentu intermittatur. Quod si annum seruicium debetur . tunc ebdomadarius maioris misse prouideat ut inde in ipsa iij^a. feria . v . misse uidelicet ipsius diei . et iij . subsequencium dicantur. Ipse uero sicut alibi dictum est . *placebo et dirige* persoluat.

¶ Notandum quod ab hac die usque ad quartam feriam ebdomade pasche silencium seruetur . nec in vigilia pasche communiter frangendum est . sed socij pro aliqua re familiari inter se submissa uoce loquantur in locutorio.

[H]ac die processio non fit. Ad missam uero post *Kyriel[eison]* dicat sacerdos *Oremus / Flectamus genua . Presta quesumus .* [fo. 86 et postea lectio legatur . Deinde GR7 *Ne auertas*. Postea dicat sacerdos . *Dominus uobiscum . Oremus Flectamus ge[nua]*. *Deus qui pro nobis*. Deinde sequitur . epistola. Tractus uero *Domine exaudi* a duobus in cappis suis cantetur . choro per singulos uersus repetente . *et clamor meus ad te ueniat*. Ipsa die non fit processio qua die ad passionem cortina non retrahitur . sed manet extensa . vsque dum dicitur. *Velum templi scissum est* . et ex toto cadere permittitur. Ad uesperas et usque ad missam in crastino . signa sicut in dominicis pulsantur. Vespere absque prostratione cantantur . cum ympno . *Vexilla regis*. R7 *Circumdederunt me* . Cantores ebdomadarij in cappis dicant. Post has uesperas : non dicantur uespere de sancta maria . nec de alijs sanctorum suffragijs fit mencio . usque ad octauas pasche.

¶ Notandum quod quando annunciacio dominica hac die occurrerit . uespere de festo aguntur cum commemoracione de quadragesima.

¶ Hac die si quid in ecclesia uel in claustro . uel in ceteris officinis necessarium fuerit . emundetur . Ita tamen ut vbi fratres sedere uel ad uenias se prosternere debent de mundiiori palea relinquantur.

¶ Completorium huius diei . solito more dicitur absque prostratione

Feria quinta . in cena domini.

Feria quinta . i[d est] . in cena domini . Custos ecclesie solícite prouideat . ut ea hora ad matutinas surgat . quo ante lucem spaciöse suo modo nocturnum officium compleri ualeat . l^t

¶ Notandum quod in istis tribus diebus tabula debet fieri . ut lecciones et Responsoria sicut in [festo] ix leccionum cantantur . et utrum ebdomadarius fuerit ex parte abbatis uel prioris semper cantor ebdomadarius incipiet primum Responsorium . et ebdomadarius cantabit nonum Repsonsorium . et lecciones debent disponi sicut in [festo] ix . leccionum . primo ex vna parte a maioribus . et secunda nocte . ex altera parte eodem modo.

¶ Hac die sicut in duobus sequentibus . ad horas prostracio . . .¹ fit. In matutinis istorum dierum . per singulas noctes . xxiiij . candelæ ante gradus altaris preparantur . quarum singule ad initium vnius-cuiusque antiphone . uel Responsorij extinguntur. Quod in hijs noctibus tot candelæ accenduntur et extinguntur fiuntque simul illuminationes et extinctiones septuaginta due . signat quod totidem horis christus iacuit in sepulchro . Figurat eciam hoc quod septuaginta duo discipuli quamdiu dominus in passione laborabat . in fide titubabant. Extinctio quidem luminum . leticie credencium designat defectum.

¶ Ad matutinas pulsato in classico . *Domine labia* non dicitur. Nec *Deus in adiutorium* . Quia pastor christus recessit . omnis doctrina pastoris tacet in ecclesia . hijs diebus *Gloria patri* penitus intermittitur . quia propter humiliacionem proximam capitis nostri . glorificacionem amittimus sancte trinitatis. Inuitatorium non canitur. Sed antiphona *Zelus domus tue* a prelato incipitur . ad / quam cum [fo. 86 v psalmus imponitur : ueniam super formas omnes petant . quam ueniam ad matutinas . laudes . et ad iuicium singularum horarum . tam in hac die . quam in duobus sequentibus . similiter accipiant . psalmi uero dimissius solito cantentur. Antiphone uel versiculi . sine neupmate^t finiantur. Lector benedictionem non petat . nec alicuius prophete uel doctoris nomen in principio leccionis recitet . neque dicat *Tu autem domine* . Sed ex uerbis leccionis finem faciat. Hijs tribus diebus tres prime lecciones de lamentacionibus ieremie. Medie tres lecciones de expositione ps[alm]i *Exaudi deus oracionem meam* . tres vltime de epistola pauli . *Conuenientibus uobis*. Finitis singulis

¹ An erasure.

leccionibus : uenia ab omnibus qui legerint : ante gradus altaris accipitur. Finito ix^o. Responsorio . non dicatur versus ante laudes . sed statim . a[ntiphona] *Iustificeris domine* . a prelato imponatur. Dum uero psalmus *Laudate dominum de celis* . canitur . Lumen ubi videri nequeat abscondatur . et si qua sint per ecclesiam luminaria extinguantur. Deinde uero finita quinta antiphona . et prelatus antiphonam . *Traditor inceperit* . subito illa media candela que remanserat . extinguatur . sicque benedictus et cetera que sequuntur in tenebris dicantur. Post *Benedictus* uero finita antiphona . Duo fratres in dextera cruce ecclesie . primo *Kyriel[eison]* imponant. Quibus alij duo in altera cruce ecclesie similiter *Kyriel[eison]* respondeant. Deinde iterum duo priores fratres *Kyriel[eison]* . Et chorus subiungat . *Domine miserere nobis . Christus factus est obe[diens] . usque ad mortem*. Item alij qui in sinistra parte ecclesie sunt dicant *christel[eison]*. Deinde duo ante gradus altaris incipiant . *¶ Qui passurus* Deinde ex altera parte duo repetant . *Christel[eison]* Et illi qui ante gradus sunt . *¶ Qui discipulos* . Deinde in sinistra parte duo dicant . *Christel[eison]*. Postea duo ante gradus . versus *Agnus innocens* . Deinde chorus *¶ Domine miserere nobis* ut supra. Rursum dicatur *Kyriel[eison]* . ter ut superius . et chorus . *¶ Domine miserere nobis* . ut supra. Hijs ita finitis . Mox ut prelatus . *Mortem autem crucis* . dixerit . super formas se prosternant . dicentes *Pater noster* . cum capitularibus precibus . id est *Ego dixi domine* . et *Miserere mei deus* . Subiuncta oracione . *Respice quesumus domine* . sine *dominus vobiscum* . quisque per se dicat. Laici interim *Pater noster* . et si quid post hoc melius nouerint dicant. Postea prelato sonitum dante . lumen proferatur. Sicque nocturnum uel matutinale completur seruicium. Accensisque laternis . dormitorium petant. Mane uero surgentes . solito more usque ad primam se habeant . excepto quod missas familiares hac die intermittant.

¶ Pulsata prima . *Pater noster* . prostrati dicant . et intermisso . *Deus in adiutorium* et ymno . ebdomadario incipiente . antiphonam *Iustificeris* . Ps[almo]s . *Deus in nomine tuo* . *Beati immaculati* . *Re-tribue seruo* . Sine *Quicumque uult* . submissius solito canent. Quibus dictis . Responsorium *In monte oliueti* . / ille cui cura canendi [fo. 87 Responsoriola super horas iniuncta est . imponat . cuius versum idem canat . et Responsorium reincipiat . Subiungens . versiculum . *christus factus est* . Quo facto . prostratus quisque per se sub silencio . solitas preces usque ad confessionem dicat. Confessio in audientia fiat.

Deinde preces que sequuntur . et *Miserere mei deus* . cum solita oracione. *Domine sancte pater* . sub silencio finiatur . sicque facto signo . surgant . et in capitulum ueniant. Vbi annunciato kalendario . vsque *preciosa* sub silencio ab vnoquoque dicatur. Quo dicto . innuente prelato . Lectio de euangelio ipsius diei sine *Iube domine* . et sine *tu autem* . legatur . statimque tabula recitetur. Defunctorum nomina . si assunt pronuncientur. Illis quoque absolutis . dicto *benedicite* . primo sicut mos est de ordine tractetur.

Tractatis que in hoc capitulo tractanda sunt . in fine nichil dicant . sed cum silencio exeant. Post capitulum . indicet prelatus priori et elemosinario quot pauperes ad mandatum assumi debeant . prouideant eciam ipsi ut masculi et integri corporis sint . ne infirmis fratribus molestiam inferant. Eligant uero tot pauperes . quot in ecclesia sani et infirmi fratres habentur. Duo eciam ad prelatum . et alij quot ipse prelatus pro familiaribus loci in mandato habere uoluerit. Insuper et tot alij pauperes assumantur . quot fratres eodem anno obierunt. Hore huius diei et duorum sequencium simili modo quo supradictum est de prima cantantur . excepto . quod alie preces dicuntur . i[d est]. *Ego dixi domine* . et *Miserere mei* . et cetera . cum oracione *Respice quesumus domine* finiuntur. Hac die ad iij . antiphona . *dominus tanquam ouis*. Rj. *Tristis est anima mea*. Ṽ. *Homo pacis mee*.

¶ Ad . vj^{am} . a[ntiphona] *Contristatum est*. Rj. *Vnus ex discipulis meis*. Ṽ. *Deus meus eripe me*.

¶ Ad ix^{am} . a[ntiphona] *Exortatus est*. Rj. *Vna hora*. Ṽ. *Exurge domine et vindica causam meam*. Hac autem die alcius quam in duobus sequentibus hore canuntur.

¶ Post terciam dicatur missa ad crucifixum infirmis fratribus et familie et pauperibus qui ad mandatum electi sunt. Interim prouideantur lecciones . et duo porticus claustrum in quibus pauperes sedere debent . honeste preparentur . finita uero missa : elemosinarius ducat pauperes ubi aqua calida pedes lauent. Quia uero summi capitis membra sumus . et capud nostrum pro posse nostro imitari debemus . ad exemplum illius qui hodie discipulis pedes lauit . nobis mandans ut inuicem idem faciamus vnusquisque fidelium alter alterius lauare pedes debet. Vnde non solum ordinati . sed et laici Hac die debent pauperes in domos suas introducere . pedesque eis lauare . ac inpenso eis aliquo temporali subsidio . cibo eciam reficere.

¶ Dum sexta canitur . ipse elemosinarius et dominus prior intro-

ducant eos in claustrum . faciantque sedere dimidios in porticum claustri iuxta ecclesiam . et dimidios / in¹ porticu puerorum : [fo. 87 v hoc modo . primo duos ad opus prelati in occidentali angulo claustri sedere faciant . Iuxta quos hinc et inde singulorum fratrum superstitum singulos pauperes collocent . In ultimo infirmorum fratrum pauperes sedeant . Defunctorum quoque . et ipsi similiter sedere debent . Familiarium similiter . Omnia autem que ad mandatum pertinent . videlicet . aqua calida . bacina . et linthea . tergendis pedibus et manibus preparentur . Finita uero sexta . omnes fratres in capitulo coadunentur . ubi capas deponentes : preeunte prelato : secuntur bini et bini . sicut ad aquam benedictam in dominicis pergunt . Quo autem suos pauperes subsistente . vnus chorus sicut post ipsum incedit . ex vna parte consistat . et alius ex altera parte eodem ordine stare . secedat . Tunc omnibus per ordinem ante suos pauperes astantibus . et ad illos conuersis . prelatus ad instar domini ihesu accepto lintheo . precingat se . et incipiente precentore antiphonam . *Dominus ihesus* . humiliter et deuote primo suis pauperibus pedes lauet . lintheo tergat . capillis eciam ad exemplum illius sancte mulieris iterimque¹ tergat . et osculetur . Cui senior qui ad dexteram eius est . primus de bacinibus seruiat . post prelatum . ex utraque parte a primis incipientes . Simili modo suis pauperibus pedes lauent . is qui primus est . de bacinibus seruiat . Nullus tamen lintheo se precingat . Sed camerarius ex vna parte . omnibus linthea prestat . qui eciam vnum de fratribus premoneat . ut similiter ex altera parte faciat . Item . qui infirmis fratribus seruit : pedes pauperum infirmorum fratrum lauet . Similiter et elemosinarius abluat pedes eorum qui pro defunctis fratribus intersunt . Pedes pauperum familiarium lauet cui prelatus precepit . Dum hec aguntur . semper antiphona . *Dominus ihesus* . post singulos versus psalmi *Beati immaculati* . usque ad *In quo corrigit* . repetatur . Lotis pedibus omnium . rursus prelatus suis pauperibus ad abluendas manus . aquam prebeat . Cui vnus fratrum qui ad hoc fuerat premunitus . iiij^{or} . nummos tribuat . quos ille ipsis pauperibus eorum manus osculando offerat . De hinc ex utraque parte singuli eis quibus lauerunt : aquam lauandis manibus porrigant . ut supradictum est . ut inferiores a superioribus bacinia suscipiant . Camerarius cum collega suo sicut linthea : manutergia tam prelato . quam ceteris omnibus ministret . Frater uero qui ipsi prelato nummos dedit ex vna parte . et alius ex altera parte singulis fratribus . singulos

¹ Struck out.

denarios distribuant. Quos illi suis pauperibus . eorum manus osculando offerant. Hijs itaque peractis¹ : inclinati dicant *Kyriel[eison]* . *Pater noster* . Deinde dicto a prelato precibus et oracione . *Adesto domine officijs* . qui ad mandatum in sabbatis dici solent . pergant ad lauatorium manus abluere. Resumptisque cappis . dum modicum fit inter/uallum : de suis necessitatibus provideant. At pau- [fo. 88] peres ducantur ad locum vbi optimus ignis sit paratus . ubi data vnicuique pauperi vna prebenda . in eorum arbitrio dimittatur . uel ibi comedere uel secum deportare. Dum nona cantatur prelatus cum suis ministris honorifice induantur. Thuriferarij quoque et ceroferarij induantur albis antequam hora finiatur . et facto signo a priore post horam ingrediantur. Secretarius ter vnum de maioribus signis modicum pulset. Postea prelato cum² indutis ante altare super tapetum prostrato . conuentu quoque post ipsum per ordinem . Dicantur vij . psalmi . cum absolutione sicut in capite ieiunij . Sed ad psalmos non sint nudis pedibus. Facta autem absolutione . omnia signa productius solito pulsantur . sicque corde usque in sabbato sancto ligentur. Missa solempniter . et deuotissime celebretur. In qua per totum orbem sanctum crisma conficitur. Vnde et in ea *Gloria in excelsis* canitur scilicet episcopus missam crisma consecrans celebrat. Sacerdos honorifice reuestitur. Cantores ebdomadarij in cappis chorum regant. *Kyriel[eison]* . sicut in [festo] ix . leccionum Gradale reincipiatur. *Credo* non dicitur . nec prefacio nisi de communi. Diaconus tot hostias ponat ad sacrandum . quot hodie et in crastino sibi . et hijs qui de clero et fideli populo communicare uoluerint sufficiant ad communicandum.

[C]ongrua siquidem ratio postulat ut eo die religiosus quisque a communione sese minime subtrahat . quo videlicet sacramentum sui corporis primo christus instituit . omnique ecclesie quocienscunque id ageret : in sui memoriam faciendam mandauit. Hinc in decretis sotheris pape capitulo . v . legitur. In cena domini a quibusdam negligitur perceptio eukaristie. Que quoniam in hac die ab omnibus fidelibus exceptis hijs quibus pro criminibus grauibus inhibitum est percipienda sit . ecclesiasticus usus demonstrat. Cum enim penitentes eadem die percipiendo corporis et sanguinis domini sacramenta reconcilientur. *Sanctus* et *Agnus* dicuntur. Sed pacis osculum non datur. Nam quia proditoris signum pacis fuit osculum . hijs tribus diebus ab osculo pacis est abstinendum.

¹ Over erasure.

² In margin.

¶ Communicatis uero fratribus et cantata communione . prelatus ad altare . antiphonam . *Calicem salutaris* . incipiat . Qui dum psalmi vespertinales in choro cantantur . cum suis ministris ipsos psalmos dicens . hostias in crastinum reseruandas . in corporalibus super que consecrate erant replicando eadem corporalia componat . Ponensque ipsa corporalia plicata super¹ super vnum calicem . diacono portanda tradat . que illo cum magna diligencia portante . precedente processione cum qua ad altare uenerat . ac prelato / prose- [fo. 88 v] quente . uadant ad locum ad hoc decenter preparatum . In quo idem prelatus corpus dominicum a diacono resumptum . caute et honeste reponat . Incensato ipso loco . et ante et post . vbi quamdiu corpus dominicum manserit . lumen continue ardeat . Hoc expleto : ad altare redeant . Dictis autem psalmis . mox antiphonam . *Cenantibus* . incipiat . qua post *Magnificat* finita . Sacerdos conuersus ad populum dicat . *Dominus uobiscum* . et oracionem . ad complendum . et diaconus *Benedicamus domino* . missa simul et vespere complentur . Post missam conuentus in choro sedeat expectans donec prelatus depositis uestibus quibus indutus est festiuis ornamentis . alba inculciori reindutus sit . Interim altaria discooperiantur . Precedente prelato ad lauanda altaria . duobus fratribus . aquam et vinum . et priore fasciculum de buxo preferentibus . cum ante maius altare uenerint . statim in choro precentor R7. *In monte oli[ueti]* incipiat . Tunc prelato : prior primo aquam . deinde vinum ministret . Qui postquam altare illud perlauerit . dicat audientibus tantum hijs qui sibi seruiunt . versum et collectam de sancto in cuius honore consecratum est . Deinde transeat ad cetera altaria . similiter per singula agentes . Conuentus uero a choro non discedat . sed quamdiu lauantur altaria . predicto Responsorio cantato . de ceteris que secuntur . alia sine cessacione subiungat . Perlotis altaribus . prelatus ante maius altare ueniat . ibique terminato cantu . stans ante gradus altaris dicat versiculum *Christus factus est pro nobis o[bediens] . usque ad mortem* . et oracionem *Respice quesumus domine* .

H ijs ita peractis egressi de ecclesia post paruum interuallum percussa in clauastro tabula . refectorium ingrediantur . Stantesque in ordine . non pulsetur tintinnabulum . sed dato signo a prelato . cum manu uel cultello . dicant . versum . *Edent pauperes* . sine *Benedicite* . mediocri uoce . sine *Gloria patri* . et sine *Kyriel[eison]* . Deinde *Pater noster* tacite finito . *Et ne nos* dicat sacerdos ebdomadarius humili

¹ Erased.

uoce *Oremus Benedic domine dona* . et respondentibus ceteris *Amen* .
Lectio sine benedictione incipiat . et sine *tu autem domine* finiatur .

¶ Finita cena et dato signo a prelato surgant . et iterum in ordine stantes . audito alio signo . dicant *Memoriam fecit* . sine *Gloria patri* . et sacerdos *Agimus tibi gracias* . sicque cantando psalmum *Miserere mei deus* . ad ecclesiam pergant . Quo finito . sine *Gloria patri* . *Kyriel[eison]* . et preces . *Dispersit dedit* . et cetera sub silencio dicant . et sic egrediantur . Post hoc dum seruitores commederint[†] . preparentur omnia ad mandatum fratrum . In capitulo ornetur lectrinum . vbi legendum est euuangelium . Similiter in refectorio aliud lectrinum ante ultimum gradum ponatur . Fratres sicut solent in sabbatis pedes lauent . ut hoc sanctum officium / spaciose et deuote ut dignum [fo. 89 est possit compleri . Postquam seruitores refecerint . mature tabula ad mandatum feriat . Et cum omnes in capitulum conuenerint . prelatus uel si deest : ille qui vices eius tenuerit . ad exemplum domini surgat . et ponat uestimenta sua . et accepto lintheo precingat se . Deinde mittat aquam in peluim . ueniensque in capitulum . Mox priore qui in loco eius sedere debet . inchoante antiphonam . *Dominus ihesus* . Incipiat lauare pedes fratrum . et extergere lintheo quo est precinctus . Insuper et capillis sicut illa sancta mulier tergat et osculetur . Quod non fit in alijs mandatis per annum . Cui ebdomadarius maioris misse de bacinis seruiat .

¶ Nota quod abbas et prior cum ministris suis erunt in superpellicijs festiualibus . sine capis . donec pedes et manus omnium lauentur . et tunc resumptis capis ibunt in capitulum ad sedes suas . excepto quod abbas deponat capam suam in sede sua et resumet eam .

¶ A quibus uero incipiendum sit . beatus augustinus ostendit . Cepit inquit ihesus lauare pedes discipulorum . Deinde subiunctum est . Venit ergo ad symonem petrum quasi aliquibus iam lauisset pedes . et post eos iam uenisset ad petrum principem apostolorum . Sed non ita intelligendum est quod post aliquos ad illum uenerit . sed quod ab illo inceperit . Quando ergo pedes apostolorum lauare ceperit . uenit ad eum a quo cepit idest ad petrum .

Postquam autem omnium pedes loti fuerint . prelato ad sedem suam reuerso . prior accinctus lintheo pedes eius et fratrum qui ei ministravit . Seruiente sibi ebdomadario maioris misse . abluat tergat et osculetur . Quo facto . rursus prelatus accipiat bacinia et adiutore suo manutergium ministrante . omnibus per ordinem sicut pedibus sic lauandis manibus . aquam fundant . Idem officium prior cum suo

adiutore prelato et socio suo persoluat. Dum hec aguntur . cantata . predicta antiphona . quocienscunque cantori visum fuerit . cum uersibus . *Beati immaculati* . subiungat idem cantor alias antiphonas sicut in libris habentur.

Diaconus lecturus dominicum sermonem et ceteri qui ei seruituri sunt competenti hora ad preparandum se prius lotis pedibus exeant. Induaturque dalmatica . subdiaconus tuniga[†]. Thuriferarij et ceroferarij albis. Iam finito mandato cum *kyriel[eison]* . et solitis precibus et oracione *Adesto domine* . procedant illi de reuestiario. Quibus ingredientibus capitulum . assurgat conuentus. Tunc diaco[n]us accedens cum processione sua ad prelatum . ex more ei incensum offerat . et accepta benedictione . ad lectrinum sermonem domini in cena ad discipulos habitum . in modum lectionis legat . ita incipiens . *Ante diem festum . pasche* . Circumstante conuentu donec vnam clausulam finiat. Sedentibus uero omnibus : stent hinc et inde ceroferarij cum thuriferario. Postea cum dixerit / *Surgite eamus hinc* . precedente [fo. 89 v processione omnes in refectorium eant . ubi dato signo a prelato . dicant *Benedicite* . et prelatus . *Potum caritatis benedicat dextera dei patris* . Tunc priori in loco prelati sedenti ceteris in suis locis sedentibus . prelatus a priore incipiens . singulis manus osculans . potum caritatis offerat. Quem . refectorarius cum alio fratre ciphis potum infundens . precedat. Post omnes ipsis eciam qui sibi ministrabant potum tribuat. Deinde ipsi sedenti in sede sua . prior simili modo de potu seruiat. Ne quis uero per obliuionem bibat . priusquam de manu prelati potum percipiat . refectorarius omnes iustas desuper mensas auferat . exceptis illis de quibus ipse prelatus seruire debet. Nullus uero bibere presumat . donec a prelato accipiat. Lecto autem de sermone quantum prelato visum fuerit . ipso innuente . diaconus sine . *tu autem* . finem faciat. Sicque cum signo a mensis surgentes . dicto a prelato uersu. *Benedictus deus in donis suis* . precedentibus ministris ad ecclesiam pergant . et completorium dicant. Interim diaconus et ceteri ministri . plicatis uestibus . in refectorium simul bibituri eant . simulque reuersi ad ecclesiam completorium dicant . et ad conuentum redeant.

¶ Ad completorium dictis psalmis *Cum inuocarem . In te domine . Qui habitat . Ecce nunc . Nunc dimittis* . cum antiphona . *Oblatus est* . et cantato Responsorio . *O iuda* . Subiuncto uersiculo *christus factus est pro nobis obe[diens]* . Prostrati dicant *Pater noster* . et credo . cum reliquis solitis precibus usque ad confessionem. Confessio in

audiencia fiat. Deinde *Miserere mei deus*. et oracio. *Illumina quesumus*. et ita surgentes. facta trina oracione. et aqua benedicta aspersi dormitorium petant.

In die parasceue.

Feria sexta que appellatur parasceue tam ad matutinas quam ad horas pro signo tabula percutitur.

¶ Mane uero surgentes fratres. nudis pedibus donec officium compleatur. maneant. nisi iussu prelati pro nimia frigoris asperitate se calcient. Quod : quando euenerit officio tamen discalciati intererunt. Ad matutinas. *Kyriel[eison]*. canitur. ut supra cum hijs uersibus. *Qui expansis. Qui latroni. Fac nos tua.*

¶ Ipsa die singuli uel bini. simul totum psalterium per claustrum dicant.

¶ Ad primam. A[ntiphona] *Proprio filio. Psalmus. Deus in nomine tuo. R7. Tanquam ad latronem. V. Christus factus est.*

¶ Capitulum usque ad *Benedicite* agatur. sicut hesterna die. in quo lectio legatur. s[cilicet]. *Festinemus ingredi*. Recitata uero tabula. et dicto *benedicite*. statim consuetudines que ad officium pertinent legantur. quibus lectis. si deest loquendi necessitas. inueniente prelato exeant.

¶ Ad terciam *Auxiliatus est. R7. Vineam meam. V. Diuiserunt sibi uestimenta. Ad sextam. antiphona. Ait latro. R7. Barrabas.† V. Insurrexerunt in me. Ad ix. a[ntiphona] Dum conturbata. R7 / Velum templi. [fo. 90*

Cantata nona conuentu in choro expectante. qui ad officium tractus cantaturi sunt. et ministri altaris reuestire accelerent. Ministri sicut in priuatis diebus exceptis casulis induantur. Prelatus uero cum alijs uestibus se induant[†]. et casulam purpuream si habeatur. si non vnā de mediocribus. Qui cum finita hora nudis pedibus diacono et subdiacono tantum. sine candelabris precedentibus. similiter nudis pedibus ad altare uenerit. non modo confessionem faciat. sed dicto tantum *Pater noster* et signans se. mox lectore incipiente. primam lectionem. sessum eat. Altare desuper una tantum lintheamine sit coopertum. Candeles non accendantur iuxta illud. utraque lectio sine titulo legatur. Prima s[cilicet] incipiatur. *In tribulacione sua*. qua finita. tractus. *Domine audiui*. a duobus cantetur. choro per singulos uersus repetente. *Consideraui*. Finito tractu. dicatur oracio. *Deus a quo [et] iudas*. Ad quam diaconus. *Flectamus genua* dicat. Post

oracionem . legat subdiaconus secundam leccionem . non ut epistolam sit¹ in modum leccionis . ita incipiens *Dixit dominus ad moysen* . qua lecta . tractus *Eripe me* . a duobus et choro alternatim cantetur. Post vltimum tractum statim incipiat diaconus passionem. Omnes uero qui legunt uel cantant uel ad altare seruiunt . albis induantur . sed nullus hodie alba parata debet indui. In passione cum diaconus dixerit . *partiti sunt uestimenta mea* . sint iuxta altare illi duo qui vltimum tractum cantauerunt . vnus ex vna parte et alius ex alia parte trahentes ad se linthea que ante officium ad hoc ibi fuerat posita. Finita autem passione . incipiat prelatus . solemnes oraciones . s[cilicet]. *Oremus dilectissimi deum patrem* . et c[etera].] Ad quam oracionem stet conuentus . et ad secundam sedeat . et sic ad ceteras omnes vicissim stat et sedeat. Et cum in oracionibus *flectamus genua* dixerit . in ea tamen que pro perfidis iudeis fit non dicat. Nam quia ipsi redemptori nostro in passione deridendo genua flectebant . sancta ecclesia illorum exhorrescens facinus pro illis tantum in oracione genua non flectit.

Circa finem harum oracionum . secretarius ante maius altare ubi crux adoranda est . tapetum extendat. Oracionibus finitis . prelatus et ministri depositis in uestiario . casula . stolis et manipulis in chorum ueniant in albis . stetque prelatus ultimus . diaconus et subdiaconus prope eam ex eadem parte. Tunc duo sacerdotes in albis de post altare . crucem preparatam accipientes . iuxta idem altare stantes a dextris coopertam eam omnibus representent cantantes . *Popule meus*. Quibus leuite in casulis stantes inter chorum et altare . *Agyos* ter . veniam petendo respondeant. Ad que chorus similiter ter genua flectendo . *Sanctus . Sanctus . Sanctus* . subiungat. Predicti sacerdotes circa finem responsionis chori . paululum progredientes / [fo. 90 v tacente choro . alterum uersum cantant . s[cilicet]. *Quia eduxi te*. Quibus leuite . *Agyos* . Et chorus *Sanctus* respondeat. Rursum sacerdotes aliquantulum progredientes . tercium uersum canant . s[cilicet]. *Quid ultra debui*. Et leuite . *Agyos* . Et chorus *Sanctus*. Hijs ita finitis . Sacerdotes tantum progressi . ut iam loco quo crux adoranda est . assistant . et crucem subito discooperientes incipiant antiphonam *Ecce lignum crucis*. Ad quam omnes conuersi genua flectant . mox ut crucifixum dominum extensis brachijs ad amplexum nos sue reconciliacionis inuitantem complexerint . quante deuocionis affectu erga tantum beneficium incitatur . debent ostendere. Tunc leuite exeant et depositis casulis ut crucem sacerdotibus teneant. Et quotienscunque ipsa antiphona incipiatur . terre se prosternentes . adorent

dominum ipsam terram osculantes. In fine quoque antiphone cum dixerint *Venite adoremus* . genua flectent. Ipsa uero antiphona ter ab illis qui crucem tenent . repetatur. Qua primo percantata . subiungatur primus uersus *Beati immaculati in via* Secundo alius qui sequitur. Tercio percantata . Statim in choro . antiphonam . *Crucem tuam* . incipiant . Ad quam quociens incipitur . in terra se prosternant. Que a[ntiphona] eciam ter dicatur . cum duobus uersibus psalmi . *Deus miseriatur[†] nostri*. Postea a duobus in albis ad gradus chori incipiat . *Crux fidelis* . et dicantur uersus de ymno *Pange lingua* . quamdiu crux adoratur. Choro per singulos uersus repetente . *Crux fidelis*. Prelatus discooperta cruce cum primo antiphona . *Ecce lignum* incipitur . statim accedens toto corpore ante ipsam crucem se prosternet . et ex intimo cordis suam oracionem ad dominum fundens . pedes ipsius ore et oculis cum magno affectu iterum et iterum osculetur. Ceteri omnes ante crucem domini bini et bini similiter toto corpore prostrati iacuerint . sine libro . sed ex intima cordis intencione . prout ipse quem adorant inspirauerit . suam oracionem compendiose compleant. Cum prelato : ministri eius hinc et inde post eum sic iaceant. Cumque ipse adorata cruce surrexerit . tunc et ipsi accedant¹ osculari crucem domini.

¶ Interim illi qui *Agios* dixerint . depositis casulis non amplius resumendis . in locum sacerdotum qui crucem tenent succedant. Ipsique sacerdotes postquam adorauerint : iterum crucem teneant : et tunc diaconi adorent. Post quos : omnes adorare ueniant. Postquam prelatus adorauerit . non in chorum redeat . Sed quamdiu crux adoratur . uel ad altare orans . uel vbi melius sibi uidebitur . sedeat. Postquam omnes fratres adorauerint : Si non est populus qui adorare debeat . deferatur crux in alium locum. Que si per chorum portatur. Flectant omnes genua . non simul . sit[†] sicut ante singulos transierit. Si uero populus moram fecerit in orando afferat secretarius aliam crucem . quam accipiant illi qui uersum *Popule meus* dixerint . qui si non assint : hij accipiant qui ympnum / cantant . et eleuantes [fo. 91 incipiant antiphonam . *Super omnia*. Sicque in eminente loco reponant. Tunc omnes flexis genibus adorantes . ipsam antiphonam . finiant.

Hijs peractis . prelatus ac ministri . stolis et manipulis resumptis . solo prelato calciato . et casula induto . cum thuriferario . et ceroferarijs . pergant ad locum vbi pridie corpus domini posuerunt.

¹ Over erasure.

Ibique incensato eo prelatus id diacono reportandum tradat. Cum uero altari approximauerit . adorent omnes flexis genibus corpus domini. Interim secretarius aliud lintheamen super altare extendat. Quod prelatus a diacono recipiens . consueto more super altare componat. Tunc primum super altare candela accendatur. Tunc in presencia eius diaconus in calicem vinum et aquam mittat. Quem calicem postquam incensauerit : ablutis manibus . facta confessione . conuersus ad altare cum ministris . mediocri uoce incipiat . *Oremus Preceptis salutaribus . et finiat totum Pater noster.* Choro respondente . *Sed libera nos.* Postea dicat solito more . *Libera nos quesumus domine .* et cum iterum dixerit *Per omnia secula .* et responsum fuerit . *Amen.* *Pax domini* non dicat . nec pacis osculum porrigat. Sedumat de sancto et ponat in calicem nichil dicens. Sicque se et ceteros sub silencio communicet.

¶ Amalarius . Sanctificatur inquit vinum non consecratum per corpus domini inmissum.

¶ Quod corpus domini in memoriam sepulture . a quinta feria reseruatum . in sexta sumitur designat quod a fidelibus nichilominus eadem die sepultum est. Nec reseruatur sanguis eo quod ab infidelibus eo die effusus est. Innocencius papa hac die ¹ . . . ¹ non celebrari . ita. Nec enim inquit decet ut ea die ueritas a fidelibus in sacramento imoletur . qua per se ab infidelibus dignata est immolari.

Postquam omnes communicauerint : incipiat in choro a cantore ebdomadario ex parte abbatis . antiphona . *Calicem salutaris* . cum antiphonis et psalmis que pridie ad uesperas dicte erant. Sed non distribuet antiphonas socijs . Sed ipsemet incipiet . eas. Prelatus cum ministris . compositis circa altare que componenda sunt . uesperas in reuestiarium dicendo redeat. Post uesperas omnes egressi de ecclesia : ablutis pedibus calcient se. Quia uero officium in crastino solito tardius agendum est : propter laborem post collacionem in refectorio potum caritatis omnes accipiant. Deinde post paruum interuallum percussa tabula : refectorium ingressi : ante cenam et post ut pridie cuncta compleant. In mensa uero nisi panis et aqua et herbe crude non apponuntur. Cibi tamen fratrum coquantur ut alijs diebus . et de coquina . portentur ad elemosinam. Solitus uero potus . detur pauperibus. De infirmioribus fratribus qui in conuentu sunt . prepositus sit sollicitus.

¶ Ad completorium / antiphona . *Memento mei.* R7. [fo. 91 v

^{1—1} A space here.

Tenebre facte sunt. V̇ Christus factus est pro nobis obe[diens] . usque [ad mortem] . et cetera sicut prius dicuntur.

fo. 91 v.

In sabbato sancto pasche.

Sabbato sancto cuncta que supradicta sunt de officio noctis uel diei . usque ad officium misse eodem ordine complentur. Ad *kyriel[eison]* V̇. *Qui propheticæ.* V̇. *Vita in ligno.* V̇. *Quem sanctorum anime.* Ad primam . a[ntiphona]. *O mors.* Psalmus. *Deus in nomine tuo.* Ṙ. *Ierusalem luge.* V̇. *Christus factus est . et cetera.*

¶ Post capitulum statim radantur fratres.

¶ Ad terciam . a[ntiphona] *Plangent¹ eum.* Ṙ *Plange qu[asi]¹ uirgo.* V̇ *In pace in idipsum.*

¶ Ad viam . a[ntiphona] *Attendite.* Ṙ *Ecce quomodo moritur.* V̇ *Caro mea.*

¶ Ad ix. Antiphona. *O uos omnes.* Ṙ *Sicut ouis.* V̇ *In pace factus est locus eius.*

¶ Nona solito more tardius cantetur. Hoc quoque obseruetur . ut ita officium protrahatur . quatinus circa uesperam missa cantetur. Omne enim officium presens de nocte est . sicut in ipsa consecratione cerei memoratur . *Hec nox est .* et beatus Innocencius papa ostendit isto biduo sacramenta non celebrari . ipso scilicet die passionis christi neque sabbato dicens . Nec enim decet ut eadem die ueritas a fidelibus in sacramento imoletur . qua per se ab infidelibus dignata est immolari . nec ea qua per se ab ipsis¹ infidelibus sub custodia sepulcri se teneri permisit. In quo innuitur quod missa presentis officij non de sabbato sed de dominica proxima esse manifestatur.

¶ Post nonam eant fratres in dormitorium cappas deponere. Quibus si propter asperitatem frigoris . deinceps ex toto non possunt carere : tamen per subsequentem septimanam ad maiorem missam . et ad uesperas . et ad matutinas . ad legendas lectiones . et cum ad gradus cantauerint . ipsas exuant.

¶ Interim reuestiantur ministri altaris festiuo more . diaconus dalmatica . subdiaconus tunica.

¶ Preparatis iam ministris ante altare . Conuentus ad locum ubi nouus ignis benedicendus est : ordinate procedat hoc modo.

¶ Ante omnes sacrista cum hasta cui infixus sit cereus : in quo ignem reportaturus est . incedat. Post quem thuriferarius in alba . deinde diaconus . post quem cantores . postea conuentus.

¹ Over erasure.

¶ Et notandum quod qui peluim portat cum incenso in suo ordine incedit . s[cilicet]. in stallo suo. Et aquebaiulus officio suo peracto . et aqua benedicta super gradum deposita . exeat et albam exuat . et in conuentum redeat. Similiter thuriferarius cereo benedicto faciat. Prelatus uero ultimus incedat in capa.

¶ Cumque ad ignem peruenerint omnibus in ordine stantibus . accedat prelatus . et ignem benedicat . aqua benedicta eum aspergens. Tunc thuribulum de carbonibus noui ignis impleatur et a secretario cereus in hasta accendatur. Duo illi qui in capis sunt . statim ympnum *Inuentor rutili* . incipiant. Ibique antequam moueatur processio . primum uersum finiant. / Sicque conuentu eundem [fo. 92 uersum repetente . eodem ordine . quo uenerat . redeant. Predicti uero cantores cum in choro uenerint ⁊ ad gradus ubi cantari solet ⁊ ceteros uersus ympni prosequantur . choro per singulos uersus repetente . *Inuentor rutili*. Finito ympno . Illi duo qui ympnum cantauerunt exeant et exuant capas sericas . et in chorum in superpellicijs reuertantur. Mox diaconus in consecracione cerei intret. Interim subdiaconus et ceteri induti . vltimi in choro assistant. Prelatus similiter in choro in sede sua sit. Omnibus astantibus ad tam sancti luminis consecracionem intentis . cum diaconus dixerit . *Suscipe sancte pater incensi huius sacrificium uespertinum* . sit paratus thuriferarius . qui ipsi diacono incensum offerat. Quod ille in thuribulum ponens . cereum tantum incenset. Ante officium enim quinque incensi grana in ipso cereo firmiter debent esse infixata. Thuriferarius uero post incensatum cereum . donec idem consecratus sit . ibidem cum thuribulo fumigante consistat . iuxta cereum. Rursus cum diaconus dixerit . *In honorem dei rutilans ignis accendit* ⁊ secretarius cereum de nouo igne accendat. Et cum adiunxerit . *Qui licet diuisus sit in partes* ⁊ accendat eciam duos cereos . ex utraque parte magni cerei . in candelabris affixos.

¶ Cereus ideo benedicitur ut per sacramenta benedictionis transeat ad misterium columpne illius que in nocte populum precedebat. Cereus usque in crastinum post completorium non extinguatur. Qui eciam per totam ebdomadam ad maiorem missam accendatur.

¶ Peracta consecracione cerei . prelato et ministris in reuestiarum reuertentibus . statim prima leccio incipiatur . s[cilicet]. *In principio . fecit*. Tunc extinguantur duo cerei in candelabris usque ad missam. Tunc eciam prelatus indutus vnam[†] de mediocribus planetis . cum diacono et subdiacono tantum dalmatica et tunica

exutis . ad altare procedens : non modo confessionem faciat . sed tantum premissio *pater noster* . et osculato altari . cum suis ministris sedeat . In leccionibus tituli preponuntur . Primam leccionem . dominus prior . Ceteras alij legant sicut sunt in ordine . Singuli tractus a duobus et a choro alternatim cantentur . Qui legunt uel cantant . albis induantur . Maxime autem lectoribus . honesta dentur indumenta .

¶ Finita prima leccione . tractus non sequitur . sed collecta . *Deus qui mirabiliter* . Qua dicta . sequitur secunda leccio . s[cilicet] . *Factum est in uigilia matutinale*[†] . et tractus . *Cantemus* . oracio . *Deus cuius antiqua miracula* . Leccio ii^a . *Apprehendent septem mulieres* . Tractus *Vinea mea* . Oracio . *Deus qui nos ad celebrandum* . leccio . iii^a . *Hec est hereditas* . Tractus . *Attende* . Oracio . *Deus qui ecclesiam tuam* . Quam oracionem leccio non sequitur . sed tractus . *Sicut ceruus* . Post quem . due oraciones sub vna clausula dicuntur . s[cilicet] . *Concede quesumus omnipotens deus ut qui festa paschalia* . et oracio *Omnipotens sempiterne deus propicius respice* . / Finitis [fo. 92 v hijs oracionibus . statim incipiatur prima letania que septena appellatur . tum quia a septem fratribus canitur . tum quia de singulis ordinibus sanctorum . sancti septem pronunciantur . simulque totam canentes ita eam distinguant .

Kyriel[eison.]

Christel[eison].

Kyriel[eison].

Christe audi nos.

¶ *Pater de celis deus miserere nobis*.

Sancta maria.

ora pro nobis.

Sancte michael.

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte iohannes baptista.

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte petre.

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte paule.

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte andrea.

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte iacobe.

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte iohannes

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte thoma

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte luca.

ora [pro nobis].

¶ *Sancte stephane*

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte line.

ora [pro nobis].

Sancte clete

ora [pro nobis].

<i>Sancte clemens</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte sixte</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte corneli</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte cipriane.</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
¶ <i>Sancte silvester</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte hilari.</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte martine.</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte ambrosij†</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte augustine</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte nicholaie†</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte ieronime</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
¶ <i>Sancta maria magdalena</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta felicitas</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta perpetua</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta agatha</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta agnes</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta cecilia</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta lucia</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Omnes sancti</i>	<i>orate [pro nobis] . ij.</i>

Hec predicta letania in choro canitur. Quicquid in ea dicitur uel in duabus sequentibus semel a cantoribus pronuntiatur . et semel a choro respondeatur. Sacerdos incepta letania prefata : casulam exuat . et ueniat in chorum. Finita autem letania prima : sine mora incipiatur secunda . que quina eadem ratione . qua supradicta septena uocatur . uel quia a quinque fratribus dicitur . uel quia de ordinibus sanctorum . quinque sancti recitantur.

¶ *Christe[eison].*

Christe audi nos.

Fili redemptor mundi deus miserere nobis.

Sancta dei genitrix

ora [pro nobis].

Hec ordinata iam processione procedant ad fontes . procedentibus per ordinem . primo illo qui fert crucem . deinde ceroferarijs. Postea illo qui portat cereum . non illum magnum . sed quemdam aptum in consecrandis fontibus habendum . de hinc quodam cum crismatorio. Postea hij qui letaniam cantant . qui simul procedunt subsequente clero . cum sacerdote ultimo.

¶ Cumque ad fontes peruenerint . stantibus hijs qui crucem et cetera portant ultra fontes : illi qui letanias prosecuntur ante fontes

stent . donec letaniam finiant. In qua letania pronunciato ut supradictum est . *Sancta dei genitrix . ora [pro nobis.]* hec in ordine subiunguntur.

<i>Sancte gabriel</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis.]</i>
¶ <i>Sancte iacobe</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte philippi†</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte bartholomee.</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte symon</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte thadee</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
¶ <i>Sancte laurenti</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte vincenti</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte georgi</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte dionisij cum socijs tuis</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
¶ <i>Sancte gregori</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte augustine cum socijs tuis</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte pauline</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte cuthberte</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancte benedictæ</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
¶ <i>Sancta scolastica</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta tecla</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta praxedis</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta eulalia</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Sancta katerina</i>	<i>ora [pro nobis].</i>
<i>Omnes sancti</i>	<i>orate pro nobis.</i>

¶ Post hec intret sacerdos in consecracionem fontium . stante illo qui crucem tenet de contra uersa scilicet facie ad ipsos fontes . cum cruce . s[imiliter]. uersa. Iuxta quem stent hinc et inde ceroferarij. Ad cuius dexteram stet qui cereum tenet . et ex altera parte qui crismatorium tenet.

¶ Notandum quod sicut dictum / est magnus cereus ad [fo. 93] fontes non portatur . sed iuxta romanum ordinem quidam cereus preparatur . quia† benedicto cereo illuminatur . et ab vno accolito ad fontes defertur. Consecratis autem fontibus non infunditur crisma . nisi assint aliqui qui debeant baptizari . sed lintheamine mundo cooperiantur . et usque ad completum pascha reseruentur . ut si forte in hijs diebus aliquis baptizandus aduenerit . fecundato tantum et sanctificato fonte infusione crismatis baptizetur.

¶ Completo igitur ex more sacro fontium misterio . tertia letania

a tribus incipitur . que trina dicitur simili ratione qua supradicta est septena uel quina . et sic incipitur.

Kyriel[eison].

Christe audi nos.

Spiritus sancte deus m[iserere]. n[obis].

Sancta uirgo uirginum ora [pro nobis]

Post hoc si fontes ante aliquod altare fuerint . pronunciato bis sancto in cuius honore consecratum est : in chorum eo ordine redeant quo uenerant. Stantibus autem hijs qui letaniam canunt ad gradus ubi ad hoc uenerint . *propicius esto libera nos domine* . Portitores que portant reponant in locis suis.

¶ In hac letania post supradicta . hec in ordine subiunguntur.

¶ *Sancte raphael* [ora pro nobis].

¶ *Sancte mathee* ora [pro nobis].

Sancte mathia ora [pro nobis].

Sancte marce ora [pro nobis].

¶ *Sancte albane* ora [pro nobis].

Sancte edmunde ora [pro nobis].

Sancte oswalde ora [pro nobis].

¶ *Sancte dunstane* ora [pro nobis].

Sancte swithune ora [pro nobis].

Sancte egidi ora [pro nobis].

¶ *Sancta etheldreda* ora [pro nobis].

Sancta mildrida ora [pro nobis].

Sancta ositha ora [pro nobis].

Omnes sancti orate pro nobis . ij.

Propicius esto parce nobis domine.

Quod tres letanie fiunt quando fons celebratur misterium . ueneracio trinitatis est. Que pro baptizandis in hunc modum distinguntur . quia per innocationem sancte trinitatis regenerantur.

¹Post hec si¹ sacerdos aliquem baptizauerit : recedat in reuestiarium et deponat uestimenta quibus in illo officio usus est . et preparat se ad missam festiuo more ut inferius dicitur.

Quando non itur ad fontes.

Perlectis leccionibus . Si ad fontes eundum non est . vna tantum letania a septem fratribus cantetur. Sic potest intelligi . quod diuinitatis vnitati uenerando supplicatur . ut vnitas vniuersalis ec-

¹ Over erasure.

clesie in fidei soliditate conseruetur. Dum letania canitur . prelatus dicta priuatim letania cum ministris . Si placet sedeat. Vbi uero pronunciauerint . *Propicius esto* : eant ceroferarij in uestiarium . et albis se induant. Induti . ueniant et accipiant candelabra . et eant ad ostium uestiarij cum thuriferario . et expectent ibi aduentum abbatis.

¶ Interim prelatus eat in uestiarium . s[cilicet]. ad *propicius esto*. Depositaque planeta . qua ad officium indutus erat . aliam festiuam induat. Diaconus quoque dalmatica . Subdiaconus tunica induantur. Iam uero finita letania . et cetera^t que secuntur usque ad *Agnus dei* . q[ui]. t[ollis]. p[eccata]. m[undi]. *miserere nobis* . Cum cantor . *Kyriel[eison]* ad missam inchoauerit. Precedentibus ceroferarijs / et thuriferario . ad altare procedant . Quo cum [fo. 93 v] peruenerint . solito more confessionem faciant.

¶ Secretarius circa finem letanie omnia luminaria ecclesie de nouo igne accendat.

¶ Postea dum *Gloria in excelsis* canitur . tractim et spaciose . omnia signa in classicum pulsantur.

¶ Lecta epistola . *Alleluia* . pro recenti sui memoria . precentor . et qui cum eo chorum regit solempniter imponant . et cantato uersu . iterum *Alleluia* repetant . Deinde tractum . *Laudate dominum* . duo in albis canant . Choro vtrumque uersum eiusdem tractus dimedium canente.

¶ Ad euangelium non portantur candelabra . sed tantum incensum. In cordibus enim mulierum lumen ueritatis nondum surrexerat . sed dum adhuc tenebre essent . cum aromatibus ad monumentum uenerunt. *Credo* non dicitur . Sed statim post euangelium . Dicat prelatus . *Dominus uobiscum* . *Oremus*. Offerenda non canitur . nec *Agnus dei* dicitur . nec osculum pacis datur. Pro dubitatione scilicet mulierum designanda . ista reticentur. Nam maria quem credidit furto sublatum non credebat ipsum uer[u]m deum nec tollere posse mundi peccatum.

¶ Notandum quod *Kyriel[eison]* . et *Gloria in excelsis* . et *Sanctus* . sicut in dominicis diebus erunt.

¶ Postea dum *Sanctus* canitur . incipiant pulsari signa ad uesperas sicut in festis duplicibus . ita ut communicato sacerdote . et ceteris qui fuerint communicandi . sonet classicum. Quo cessante . precentor festiuo more incipiat *Alleluia* . secundum antiphonam . *Surrexit dominus de sepulcro*. Tunc Psalmus *Laudate dominum* o[mnes]. g[entes].

cum magna exultacione cantetur. Deinde alleluiatica sine neupmate finiatur.

¶ Inde est enim usque ad vespervas sabbati sequentis . tam in antiphonis quam in versiculis neupmata omnia intermittuntur. Similiter antiphone que dicuntur ad *Magnificat* et *Benedictus* . non repetuntur . sicut solent in alijs festis per annum. Percantata predicta alleluiatica . mox prelatus ad altare incipiat antiphonam . *Vespere autem sabbati*. Qua finita post *Magnificat* . Prelatus conuersus ad populum dicat . *Dominus uobiscum* . ac deinde oracionem ad complendum subiungat . *Spiritum in nobis*. Sicque dicto . *Ite missa est* . missa et vespere simul finiantur.

¶ Post hec egressi de ecclesia . post paruum interuallum percussa in clauistro tabula . refectorium ingrediantur. Stantesque in ordine . pulsato tintinabulo . dicant consueto more . versum *Edent pauperes* . cum *Benedicite* . et cum *Gloria patri* . et *Kyriel[eison]*. Deinde *pater noster* . tacite dicant. Ebdomadarius . et ne nos . etc[etera]. Ad lecionem detur benedictio.

¶ Post cibum similiter cuncta compleantur solito more . excepto quod . psalmus . *Confitemini* . pro psalmo *Miserere mei deus* . dicitur. Et idem Psalmus tam ad prandium quam ad cenam cotidie . usque ad cenam sequentis sabbati dicitur.

¶ Ad completorium dictis tribus psalmis . idest . *Cum inuocarem*. *In te domine*. *Ecce nunc* . cum breue alleluiatica . sine capitulo . et ympno . pronunciato versu tantum. / *Confitemini domino* [fo. 94 q[uoniam]]. *bonus* . dicatur confessio . ab ebdomadario . et absolutis fratribus . idem dicat . *Dominus uobiscum* . Oracio *Spiritum in nobis domine*.

¶ Eodem modo per totam ebdomadam . hec oracio dicatur . excepto quod dictis tribus psalmis . cantatur hoc Responsoriolum . *Hec dies*.

¶ Post completorium . facta trina oracione . et aqua benedicta accepta . dormitorium petant.

Terminus pasche.

TErminus pasche nec ante . xii kalendas aprilis : nec post iiij kalendas Maij fieri debet. Sed ubi inter hec luna . xiiij . fuerit . ibi erit. Pascha uero nec ante . xi kalendas aprilis . nec post vij . kalendas Maij . fieri debet. Luna non potest minor esse quam xiiij . nec maior quam . xxi.

¶ Uictor papa et martir constituit ut sanctum pascha die dominica celebraretur . et a xv luna primi mensis usque ad xxi . obseruaretur. Beatus namque Gregorius doctor huius dominice . et dominice penti-costes et per earum septimanas . ad trium psalmorum et trium leccionum . et trium Responsorium breuitatem propter nuper baptizatos matutinum redegit seruicium. De qua re Gregorius doctor septimus . in generali synodo residens ita locutus est. In die resurrectionis et usque ad in sabbato eiusdem ebdomade tres psalmos tantum nocturnos . tresque lecciones antiquo more cantamus et legimus.

¶ Illi uero qui exceptis hijs duabus septimanis . tres tantum psalmos nocturnales et tres lecciones in matutinis diei agunt : non ex regula sanctorum patrum . sed ex fastidio et negligencia comprobantur hoc facere.

HAc igitur sancta nocte . custos ecclesie sic signa sonent . ut officium quamuis breue . iocundum tamen omni gracia plenum . ante diem . spaciose et deuotissime possit compleri.

¶ Ad matutinas *Domine labia mea* . dicitur . et *Deus in adiutorium*. Post *Gloria patri* . Deferat precentor prelato . antiphonam . *Ego sum qui* . statim incipiatur Ps[almus]. *Beatus uir*. Tres psalmi nocturnales cum tribus antiphonis dicuntur . tresque tantum lecciones leguntur . cum tribus Responsorijs . canuntur . repetito vltimo Responso . Iam prelatus festiuo more incipiatur . *Te deum laudamus*. Versus . *In resurrectione tua christe*.

¶ Hac die ad laudes quinque antiphone . dicuntur. Prima antiphona . incipiatur a precentore . subsequentes prout uoluerit distribuat. Finita quinta antiphona . sine capitulo et ympno . et versu . statim incipiatur antiphona . ad *Benedictus*. Postea *Benedicamus* cum *alleluia* dicitur.

¶ Inde est enim usque ad completum penticosten quando ad gradus *Benedicamus* dicendum est . cum *alleluia* debet cantari.

Eodem die si parachiorum[†] cura habetur . mane ipsis missa dicatur. In qua missa secundum estimacionem conuenientis populi . tot hostie ad sacrandum ponantur . quot communicaturis sufficere uideantur. Cantata itaque offerenda . Sacerdos ipse uel aliquis alius ad hoc premunitus quantum illi diuina / gracia [fo. 94 v largiri dignabitur mentes audiencium de tanta solempnitate instruat . precipue cum quanta cordis puritate et animi deuocione ad communicandum accedere debeant . exhortetur et moneat. Diligenter eciam

perquirat ne forte intersint aliqui qui uel vsuras accipiant . uel res ecclesie et decimas iniuste detineant . uel aliquo crimine publice uel occulte teneantur obnoxij . uel qui seruata contra quemlibet aliqua discordie causa in suis parochijs ad communicandum accedere minime audeant . ne forte aut cogantur dimittere . uel si noluerint publice priuentur communione . quod quia a nobis ignoratur latere se putent ante interni inspectoris intuitum et apud nos salutaria sacramenta perniciose ad dampnationem suam usurpare presumant. Quibus sub terribili contestacione interdiciatur . ne si deum irridere temptauerint . illis quod absit eueniat . quod de iuda traditore legitur quia post buccellam introiuit in eum sathanas. Finito tandem sermone omnibusque uite sue melioracionem deuote promittentibus . Sacerdos ad altare conuersus officium misse compleat. Post missam uero ad distribuenda populis sacramenta expedicio reddatur casulam exuat . sicque uenientes cum magna cautela communicet. Sed ne a uenientibus aliquam molestiam sustineat . quidam inter ipsum et populum mediator sollicitus assistat . qui eciam communicaturos singillatim eidem sacerdoti offerat. Sicque alius qui uasculum cum uino et aqua mixto habeat ut communicati aliquid inde accipientes hoc poculo confirmentur.

¶ In canonibus legitur quod qui saltem tribus in anno idest in pascha et in pentecosten . et in natali non communicauerit catholicis non habeatur . preter penitentes.

¶ Ex epistola fabij pape . capitulo . iiij^o. Vt si non frequencius . uel ter laici homines communicent in anno nisi forte qui maioribus quibuslibet terminibus impediantur . idest in pascha pentecosten et natali domini.

¶ De istrionibus . ciprianus eucharistio¹ fratri salutem. Pro dilectione tua et reuerencia consulendum me estimasti frater karissime quod michi uidetur de istrione et mago illo qui apud nos constitutus adhuc in artis sue dedecore peraurat et magister et doctor non erudientiorum sed perdendorum puerorum . idest qui male didicit ceteris quoque insinuat : an tali sacra communio cum ceteris christianis debeat¹ dari . aut nobiscum communicare. Puto nec maiestati diuine nec euangelice discipline congruere . ut pudor et honor ecclesie tam turpi et tam infami contagione fedetur.

Uenientes autem qui communicare non debent uel non possunt . eulogias . i[d est]. oblatas accipiant . quas sacerdos benedicat in hec uerba. /

[fo. 95

¹—¹ Over erasure.

Oremus.

Domine sancte pater omnipotens benedicere digneris hunc panem tua sancta et spiritali benedictione . ut sit omnibus sumentibus salus mentis et corporis atque contra omnes morbos et vniuersas inimicorum insidias tutamen . per dominum nostrum ihesum christum filium tuum . panem uite qui de celo descendit et dat uitam mundo et salutem . et tecum et cum sancto spiritu uiuit et regnat deus . per omnia secula seculorum . amen.

de matutinis.

IN matutinis et in vesperis et in omnibus alijs horis huius diei et sex subsequencium . ymni capitula . Responsoria . ponuntur.

¶ Ad omnes horas . exceptis matutinis . Responsorium . *Hec dies* canitur.

¶ Ad primam uero dictis tribus psalmis *Deus in nomine tuo . Beati immaculati . Retribue . sine . Quicumque uult .* et cantato gradali *Hec dies* . Statim ab illo qui celebraturus est missam matutinalem . pronunciato versu . *Confitemini domino* . Deinde dicitur Confessio . post absolucionem : dicat ebdomadarius . *Dominus uobiscum .* et oracionem . *Deus qui hodierna die per vnigenitum tuum eternitatis* . Per totam ebdomadam ad hanc horam dicendam . sicut ad completorium . *Spiritus nobis domine* . Ad alias uero horas cotidie dicitur oracio prima de missa nisi ad uesperas.

Post primam hac die . dicta missa matutinali . cum in capitulum uenerint : pronuncietur kalenda.¹ Deinde *preciosa* . consueto more dicatur . Lecta quoque tabula . et defuncti recitentur . Postea de tanta tamque uenerabili presentis gaudij celebritate prout diuina gracia ministrante occurrerit : deuota subsequitur ammonicio.

¶ In fine huius capituli tam huius diei quam sex subsequencium . psalmus . *Laudate dominum* dicitur.

¶ Hac die ante terciam aqua benedicta consecratur . et consueto more aspergitur.

¶ Ab hac dominica usque ad primam dominicam post pentecosten . omnibus dominicis diebus . ad aquam benedictam . cantatur . antiphona . *Vidi aquam* .

¹ Altered from *calenda*.

de processione.

IN processione huius diei que per claustrum ducenda est . antiphona . *Sedit angelus* per claustrum cantetur . et stent ad hostium ecclesie . dicta tota a[ntiphona]' cum uersu a tribus fratribus. Finita a[ntiphona]'. Prelatus . uel si ipse defuerit . Precentor incipiat antiphonam . *Christus resurgens*. Sic intrent ecclesiam. Versum *Dicant nunc iudei* . tres canant. Postea pronunciato versiculo . s[cilicet]. *In resurreccione tua christe* . et dicta oracione diei : pulsetur classicum . et officium misse solempniter imponatur.

de missa.

IN introitu misse . christus se representat dicens . *Resurrexi . et ad huc tecum sum*. *Kyrie[eison]* *Pater creator*. Hinc epistola a fermento ueteri uiciorum ammonet separari . s[cilicet]. *Expurgate uetus fermentum*. Sequitur Gradale. In quo oportet exultare et letari spiritali gaudio . s[cilicet]. *Hec dies*. Postea summam totius leticie *Alleluia* declarat. Cum . pascha nostrum . christum immolatum proclamat . et ut epulemur inuitat. / Postea Sequencia . [fo. 95 v s[cilicet]. *Fulgens preclara* . cum magna solempnitate cantanda est . et cuius pleni gaudij consummacionem . plenius et perfeccius euangelium indicat . cum mulieres de christi resurreccione letificat . s[cilicet]. *Maria magdalena et maria iacobi*. Sequitur Prefacio . *Te quidem omni tempore*. *Communicantes*. *Hanc igitur*.

¶ Notandum quod cotidie per hanc ebdomadam in maiori missa dicitur *Credo* . Prefacio . *Te quidem omni tempore* . *Communicantes* . *Hanc igitur*. Missa matutinalis *Resurrexi* . de resurreccione cotidie cantatur.

De uesperis.

UEspere hoc modo aguntur. Prelatus primo dicat . *Deus in adiutorium* . postea . idem prelatus antiphonam . *Angelus* incipiat . s[cilicet]. hac die. Sed in sequentibus tribus diebus a precentore incipiatur . statim post antiphonam . *Dixit dominus* . *Confitebor* . *Beatus uir* . Cum tribus antiphonis de laudibus. Responsorium *Hec dies* . sine uersu in choro cantetur. Deinde cantores . *alleluia* concinnant . versus *Epulemur*. Postea subiungat . Sequenciam . *Victime paschali* . qua finita . sine uersiculo . Antiphona . a precentore prelato deferatur . et a prelato incepta . statim *Magnificat* imponatur . postea cantata antiphona . dicatur a prelato *Domi-*

nus uobiscum cum oracione. Post collectam . si assunt fontes . inchoata in sinistro choro antiphona . *Respondens autem* . precedentibus ceroferarijs et thuriferario . et quodam qui collectarium deferat. Conuentus ordinate cantando psalmum *Laudate pueri* . ad fontes procedant. Quo cum peruenerint . incensatis fontibus post finem antiphone . sine uersu . et sine *Dominus uobiscum* . subiungatur collecta . qua finita . cum antiphona . *Sedit angelus* . ad crucifixum diuertant . ubi percantata ipsa antiphona : dicatur uersus . *Dicite in nacionibus* . et oracio . *Deus qui pro nobis filium tuum* . Deinde imposita in dextro choro antiphona . *Cito euntes* . in chorum cum psalmo *In exitu israel* . redeant. Sicque post collectam . que sine uersu . et sine . *Dominus uobiscum* . dicenda est . [nec ?] in fine collecte . dicto paruo *Benedicamus* cum alleluatica . ab aliquo puerorum . uespere sic finiantur.

HOc ordine per totam ebdomadam . uespere cum antiphonis psalmis et processione ad fontes peraguntur.

¶ Ad stacionem uero crucifixi . vna die dicitur antiphona . *Sedit angelus* . et alia die . antiphona . *Christus resurgens* . Per singulos dies ad uesperas collecte proprie habentur.

¶ Ante crucifixum uero semper dicitur oracio . *Deus qui pro nobis filium t[uum]*.

Quando non itur ad fontes.

Quod si ad fontes eundum non est . tunc post primam collectam . incepta ut dictum est in sinistro choro antiphona . *Respondens autem* . cum Psalmo *Laudate pueri* . ante crucifixum ueniant. Vbi finito Psalmo . et antiphona . mox precentor incipiat antiphona . *Sedit angelus* . uel *Christus resurgens* . Interim dum cantatur / [fo. 96 altare crucifixi incensetur. Postea dicto uersu *Dicite in nacionibus* . et oracione *Deus qui pro nobis filium* . Inchoata in dextro chori antiphona *Cito euntes* . in chorum cantando Psalmum . *In exitu israel* . reuertantur. Sicque ut supradictum est finiantur. Eodem modo ceteris diebus de uesperis agatur.

IN hac ebdomada singulis diebus ad matutinas . psalmi nocturnales tres qui in prima die. Ad quos dicitur feria secunda . antiphona . *Ego sum qui sum*

¶ Feria . iiij^a . antiphona *Postulaui patrem meum*

¶ Feria . iiij^a . a[ntiphona] . *Ego dormiui* . et alijs diebus eodem modo repetuntur.

¶ Lecciones ut beatus augustinus dicet . certas ex euangelio

oportet recitari . que ita sunt annue . ut omnino alie esse non possunt. Iccirco singulis diebus de singulis euangelijs . Omelie proprie leguntur.

¶ In laudibus excepto primo die . vna antiphona . dicitur. Qua finita : sine mora antiphona . ad *Benedictus* incipitur . sine capitulo . ympno et uersu.

de festis trium leccionum.

I N hac septimana . festum trium leccionum . si occurrat . in primis quatuor diebus . de eo nichil fiat. Ceteris uero diebus commemoracio tantum. Que commemoracio ad vespervas agenda est post ultimam collectam . que dicitur in choro . reuersa processione de fontibus.

de festis nouem leccionum.

S Olennitas autem nouum^t leccionum . s[cilicet]. sancti marci euangeliste . uel si qua precipua festiuitas intercurrenit : reseruetur ex toto usque post completum pascha. Que qualiter reseruari debeant in suis locis dicetur.

C Otidie cantatur ad vespervas *alleluia* quod in missa ipsius diei dictum fuerit. In quibus uesperis . primis iiij^{or}. diebus post sequenciam . statim antiphona . ad *Magnificat* imponitur. Duobus uero diebus qui secuntur . finito *alleluia* . mox ipsa antiphona . a precentore ebdomadario incipitur . et sic post *Magnificat* imponatur . cantato autem dicto Psalmo cum antiphona : Cantetur eciam a cantoribus in superpelliceis . *Benedicamus* cum *alleluia* . Sicut canebant primum *alleluia* quod dicebatur in missa. Postea statim incepta a cantore in sinistro chori antiphona . *Respondens autem* imponatur . et sic Psalmus *Laudate* incipiatur . et cantatis antiphonis . cum Psalmo. Incipiatur a precentore antiphona . *Sedit angelus* . et cantores ebdomadarij cantent uersum ipsius. Postea dicto uersu . *Dicite in nacionibus* . cum oracione *Deus qui pro nobis* . Interim exeant et induant cappas . et prouideat cantor in dextra parte chori ne sit defectus de impositione illius antiphone . s[cilicet]. *Cito euntes* . sicque post collectam dicetur *Benedicamus* cum *alleluia* a puero.

¶ Feria . ij . ad vespervas sequencia . *Concinnat orbis*.

¶ Feria . iiij^a . Sequencia . *Victime*.

Feria iiij^a . *Concin[n]at orbis*.

S ciendum est quod de hijs sanctis diebus / tres dies qui [fo. 96 v] primum secuntur . uenerabiliter sicut festa tercię dignitatis recoluntur. Reliqui tres : more dominicalis officij aguntur. Excepto

quod ad maiorem missam dicatur . *Kyriel[eison]* de maioribus octauis . In quibus eciam tribus diebus . sicut et *iiij^{or}* primis diebus *Benedicamus* cum *alleluia* canitur . licet non adeo festiue . et secundum *Benedicamus* ad easdem vespervas licet a puero canitur .

Sabbato in albis.

Sabbato quod intitulatur in albis . quia eo die nuper baptizati albas deponunt . In officio diurno nichil mutatur usque ad vespervas . nisi quod in missa duo *alleluia* dicuntur . Quod significat duplicem stolam quam in anima et corpore recepturi sumus . Inde est quod hodie septuagesime numerus completur . Per septuagesimam omne presens tempus quo in hac uita peregrinamur accipitur . Quia igitur per mortem christi a seruitute corruptionis et huius uite miserijs eruimur . et ad eternitatis resurrectionem perducimur . nisi gemina stola induendi sumus . merito hodie gradale quod presentis temporis leticiam significat postponitur et *alleluia* quod gaudium nunquam terminandum pretendit geminatur . Hoc enim spacium temporis usque ad pentecosten . figuram gerit octaue beatitudinis . vnde et in eo *alleluia* assidue frequentatur .

Ad vespervas . Psalmus *Benedictus* et ceteri . cum vna antiphona alleluiatica dicuntur . Capitulum . Responsorium ymnus repetuntur .

¶ Post collectam . Si festum existat vnde commemoracio ad vespervas fieri debeat : facta de eo commemoracione . ac deinde incepta antiphona . *Rex noster* . ad crucifixum cum processione pergant . Ubi incensato altari . post finem antiphone . dicatur *℟̃. Dicite in nationibus* . et oracio . *Deus qui pro nobis* . Deinde cum antiphona . *Lux perpetua* . in chorum redeant . Postea pronunciato versu *Letamini in domino* . Dicatur oracio de reliquis qui in ecclesia habentur . Atque ita vespere de sancta maria incipiantur . Post quas fiat tantum commemoracio de sancto augustino . et de omnibus sanctis . s[cilicet] . isto tempore . *Sancti tui domine* . *℟̃. Vox leticie* . cum oracione *Presta quesumus omnipotens deus ut in resur[reccionem]* . et de pace .

¶ Ista oracio . s[cilicet] . *Presta quesumus omnipotens* . que est de omnibus sanctis . debet dici usque ad uigiliam ascensionis . et tunc cum predicta antiphona . Debet dici ad vespervas . oracio . *Infirmi-tatem nostram* .

HOc modo ceteris sabbatis usque ad ascensionem domini processio ad crucifixum ducitur. Que pro nullo festo . eciam si duplex sit intermittitur. Tamen quando inuencio sancte crucis in dominica occurrit : ad vespervas quidem ad crucifixum itur . Sed cum cantu de festo . sicut in ipsa festiuitate scriptum est.

☞ Hac die ad cenam Psalmus *Miserere mei deus* resumitur.

☞ Ad completorium consueti . iiij^{or} psalmi dicuntur . cum alleluia . ac deinde capitulum/ ymnus versiculus . Antiphona . [fo. 97 ad *Nunc dimittis* . *Alleluia Resurrexit dominus* . et cetera.

☞ ymnus *Ihesu redemptor seculi* . usque ad ascensionem ad completorium dicitur.

de matutinis.

IN crastino ante matutinas . repetuntur . xv . Psalmi . Postea incipiantur matutine . s[cilicet] . *Domine labia* . Inuitatorium . *Alleluia* . *Surrexit dominus uere* . et hoc inuitatorium dicitur tantum in dominicis usque ad ascensionem domini . Ymnus *Aurora* . Psalmi dominicales . xvij . dicuntur . ad quos per singulos nocturnos vna tantum alleluiatica dicitur . versus *Resurrexit* . Responsoria . *Maria magdalena* . et cetera sicut sunt in ystoria . et de antiphonis insuper.

☞ In laudibus vij . alleluiatica¹ . et ad omnes horas alleluiatice ponuntur.

☞ Ad vespervas vna alleluiatica ponitur.

IN hac dominica leguntur actus apostolorum . primo liber iste legitur . in quo qualiter per sanctos apostolos mors ipsa et resurreccio mundi sit manifestata describitur . Cantantur responsoria de resurreccione.

In hac et in alijs dominicis usque ad ascensionem ad maiorem missam dicitur prefacio de paschali tempore . s[cilicet] . *Te quidem omni tempore* .

☞ Ad processionem antiphona . *Ego sum alpha et oo* . usque ad ascensionem domini.

de missa matutinali

IN hac dominica et in alijs usque ad ascensionem . missa matutinalis de resurreccione erit . s[cilicet] . *Resurrexi* .

☞ Que tamen si festum occurrat : intermittitur . eciam si trium leccionum sit.

¹ Altered from *alleluia*.

¶ In hac missa quinque collecta dicuntur . prima de officio . 2^a . de dominica . 3^a . de sancto augustino . iiij^a . de omnibus sanctis . v^a . pro rege.

¶ Si festum quoque in dominica celebretur . ad missam matutinalem non dicitur officium *Resurrexi* . sed dominicale. In qua missa . collecta de resurrectione dicitur.

¶ A completo pascha usque ad vigiliam ascensionis nunquam ad matutinas . nec ad missam . neque ad vespervas intermittitur commemoracio dominice resurrectionis . excepto festo de inuencione sancte crucis.

¶ Ad matutinas antiphona . *Crucifixus surrexit*.

¶ Ad vespervas antiphona . *Crucem sanctam subiit* . nisi in sabbatis. In sabbatis uero non sit alia memoria . nisi quod ad crucem itur . ut dictum est cum antiphona . *Rex noster* . semper autem dicitur . versus *Dicite in nacionibus* . et oracio . *Deus qui pro nobis*.

¶ Ad missam matutinalem uero dicitur oracio . *Deus qui per vnigenitum* . cum suo secreto . et postcommunione . sicut in die pasche.

Quando eciam duo festa in dominica occurrunt . de quibus scriptum vtramque missam debere cantari : officium dominicale reseruatur per ebdomadam . habitu de eo in ipsa dominica commemoratione.

¶ Tamen quando inuencio sancte crucis in proxima dominica ante ascensionem occurrit : quia non uacat dies per ebdomadam . in qua officium dominicale cantari possit : missa de martiribus intermittitur . et officium dominicale in ipsa dominica ad missam matutinalem . canitur . cum commemoratione de martiribus. / [fo. 97 v]

A completo pascha . i[d est]. a prima dominica post albas : officium pro defunctis . et alia que pro reuerencia sanctorum dierum intermissa fuerant . recuperantur.

¶ Hoc tamen tempore . usque ad octauas pentecosten vij . Psalmi penitenciales in conuentu non dicuntur.

¶ Ad horas Psalmi familiares dicuntur. Tres Psalmi de pace ad matutinas que solent dici post suffragia sanctorum cum postcommunione solent dici : intermittuntur. Genuflexiones quoque quas uenias appellamus . hoc tempore proponuntur . nisi que ad matutinas . post lecciones fiunt . et exceptis illis quas accipiunt qui in choro in psalmodia uel in cantu falluntur.

¶ Nota quod in isto tempore in ferialibus diebus . non dicitur *Te deum laudamus* . nec ad horas preces dicantur.

de laudibus.

Non solum in dominicis sed etiam in ferijs . et in festis trium leccionum . siue ix . leccionum . exceptis illis festis in quibus ad laudes antiphone . proprie habentur . per omnes horas . alleluatica ponitur . de quibus antiphonis . sumpte sunt . require in antiphonario.

Hoc tempore in matutinis . et vespers . ad *Benedictus* . et *magnificat* . antiphone de euangelijs dicuntur . de quibus obseruatur . ut que de euangelio dominicali sunt . primis diebus per ebdomadam . idest in dominica et feria secunda . et tertia cantentur . Ceteris diebus per ebdomadam . antiphone de resurrectione . que similiter de euangelijs sunt in antiphonario [habundant ?] sumuntur.

de missa

Quando . ix . lecciones fiunt uel festum ad modum octauarum agitur . duo *alleluia* ad missam canuntur . vtramque de festo. In dominicis uero primum *alleluia* de resurrectione . secundum de dominica. Que vicissim per ebdomadam canuntur. Ceteris diebus ad missam maiorem . et semper in missa matutinali . vnum tantum *alleluya* . dicitur.

Toto hoc spacio usque ad completum penticosten . in antiphonis et Responsorijs . officijs . offerendis . communionibus . que ad principale officium pertinent . semper in fine *alleluia* ponitur.

¶ In omnibus ymnis excepto . *Chorus noue* . et alijs quibus aptari non poterit . siue festum sit . siue non . in istis diebus usque ad ascensionem . versus . *Quesumus auctor omnium* . in fine canitur. Sicut infra ascensionem . versus . *Tu esto nostrum* . et infra penticosten . versus . *Dudum sacrata pectora*.

dominica ij . post albas.

Dominica secunda post albas . ponitur ad legendum apocalypsis . et per xv. dies legitur similiter et canitur.

¶ Ceteris diebus usque ad ascensionem ponitur ad legendum canonicę epistole . et cantatur Responsoria de Psalmis . *Si oblitus fuero* . que satis congrue et precedencia sequuntur.

de sancto marco.

DE sancto marco euangelista . ix leccionum. In qua festiuitate . ymni . versiculi . Psalmi . ad matutinas . et in die ad vespas . sicut in natali apostolorum. Cantus uero tocius diei . sicut in

festis sanctorum martirum huius temporis. Ad missam primum *alleluia*. *Primus ad sion*. et secundum. *In omnem terram*. Responsoriola super horas sicut de / apostolis cum *alleluia*. Et [fo. 98 quia hac die letania maior secundum vsum romane curie celebratur. Missa de festo post terciam canitur. In qua missa. *Gloria in excelsis*. et *Credo in vnum* dicuntur. sicut in festis apostolorum.

¶ Hec festiuitas quando in die pasche occurrerit. quod ualde raro contingit. ipso anno ex toto dimittitur.

¶ Quando autem uenit in secunda die pasche. uel in tertia. reseruetur usque ad octauum diem tunc plenarie quasi eo die occurrerit. celebranda. Reliquis diebus paschalis ebdomade intercurrentes. in proximam secundam feriam differatur.

¶ Notandum quod quando festum sancti marci in dominica euenerit. eo anno nichil de processione. neque de ieiunio fiat

[*De letania maiori*]¹

LETANIAM maiorem beatus gregorius doctor vijo. kalendas Maij scilicet hac die agi instituit propter seuientem pestilenciam dicens inter cetera ad populum. Proinde inquit fratres karissimi contrito corde et correctis operibus crastina die primo diluculo ad septiformam letaniam deuota cum lacrimis mente ueniamus. Nullus nostrum ad terrena opera in agros exeat. nullus quodlibet negocium agere presumat. quatenus ad sancte genitricis dei ecclesiam conuenientes. quia simul omnes peccauimus. simul omnes peccata que fecimus deploremus. ut districtus iudex dum culpas nostras nos punisse considerat. ipse nobis a sententia propositae dampnationis pareat.

¶ Hac itaque die post sextam. secretarius vnum de maioribus signis ter modicum sonet. Deinde post paululum cunctis in choro congregatis. primo a precentore. antiphona. *Exurge domine* imponatur. Ebdomadarius sicut est in capa sua asperso principali altari. conuentum eciam ordine consuetudinario aspergat. Postea dicat. *Ÿ. Ostende nobis. Dominus uobiscum*. et oracionem de ieiunio. *Presta quesumus omnipotens deus ut qui in afflictione*. Tunc ordinata processione. suspensis ad colla sacerdotum et ministrorum sanctorum reliquijs. pulsetur in classicum. et ita precentore incipiente antiphonam. *De ierusalem*. uel aliam. *Cum iocunditate exhibitis*. moueatur processio. Precedant famuli cum uexillis. Sequuntur per ordinem aque baiulus.

¹ In cursive hand in margin.

Crucis portitor et ceroferarij. Post subdiaconus cum textu . diaconus . et sacerdos cum reliquijs. Quos sequitur conuentus. Ordinate uero et cum reuerencia ad statutum locum tendentes . antiphonas . rogacionales et Responsoria sicut ratio et temporis necessitas exposulat cantent. Quod si longior uia fuerit . septem Psalmos dicant. Antequam eos incipiant . et per singulos Antiphonam . *Parce nobis domine* . cantant. Cum autem ad ecclesiam ad quam tendunt peruenerint . ante ingressum eius finiant quod cantent. / [fo. 98 v Precentor incipiat aliquod responsorium de sancto in cuius honore ipsa ecclesia dedicata est. Cum quo intrantes tamdiu idem responsorium protrahant . donec ad missam sacerdos et ministri preparati sint. Sicque dicto a prelato . versu et oracione de sancto loci . missa inchoetur. In qua missa commemoracio tantum fiat de sancto loci in quo loco missa canitur . et de omnibus sanctis. Ad hanc missam diaconus et subdiaconus in albis sint. Omnia autem que ibi ad serui-cium sunt necessaria . secretarij procuracione illuc debent esse ante delata. Expleta missa . statim duo fratres in medio stantes letaniam incipiant. Interim sacerdos ac ministri expediant se et in ordinem suum redeant. Cantores uero letanie postquam ministros expeditos viderint . post sanctam mariam . bis sanctum loci pronuncient . et ita processio moueri incipiat . eundem ordinem tenens in redeundo quam in procedendo seruauerat.

¶ Letania secundum quantitatem itineris^t producatu- uel abbreuiatur. Cum uero ad portam monasterij sui uenerint . terminata letania . incipiat precentor antiphonam . *Saluator mundi* cum qua ad introitum ecclesie progrediantur . vbi finita ipsa antiphona . duo *Agnus dei* . incipiant. Hoc modo . Cantores *Agnus dei*. Conuentus idem. Cantores . *Suscipe deprecationem nostram*. Chorus *Agnus dei* . ut prius. Cantores . *Gloria patri et filio* . et s[piritu]. s[ancto]. *Sicut erat . in p[rincipio]*. et nunc et s[emper]. et in s[ecula]. *seculorum Amen*.

¶ Interim procedentibus hijs qui uexilla portant . et cetera que superius dicta sunt sequuntur cantores . ac deinde conuentus. Quibus intransantibus . pulsetur classicum . et chorus^t dicto . *Gloria patri* . A cantoribus repetitur . *Agnus dei*. Cantores . *Exaudi deus*. Chorus . *Voces nostras*. Cantores . *Exaudi christe*. Chorus . *Miserere nobis*. Cantor . *Exaudi deus*. Chorus . *Oracionem populi tui*. Post hec idem cantores ante gradus altaris stantes . pronuncient letaniam. *Sancte Sanctorum deus* . qua incepta . illi qui sacra portant . in suis

locis ea reponant. Hec letania ita breuiatur . ut post *Sancta uirgo uirginum* . de singulis ordinibus tres tantummodo sancti pronuncientur . et bis dicto . *Omnes sancti* . iterum cantores dicant . *Exaudi deus* . Chorus *Voces nostras* . Cantores . *Exaudi christe* . Chorus . *Miserere nobis* . Cantores . *Exaudi deus* . Chorus . *Oracionem populi tui* . Cantores *Kyriel[eison]* . Chorus jdem . Cantores . *Christel[eison]* . Chorus . Idem . Simul omnes . *Kyriel[eison]* . Tunc sacerdos dicat cantando .

Oracio

Oremus

Clamantes ad te domine dignanter exaudi . ut nos de profundo iniquitatis eripias et intercedente beata dei genitrice maria cum omnibus sanctis tuis ad gaudia sempiterna perducas . per eundem christum .

¶ Finita oracione . exeant et sibi de suis necessitatibus prouideant . Deinde post paruum interuallum nonam canant . et sic cenatum eant . post cibum dormitorium petant . dormituri . donec sonitus ad uesperas fiat . / A quo sonitu antequam uespere incipiant pulsari [fo. 99 tantum spacij ad minus debet fieri . ut lecciones possint audiri . Similiter in alijs diebus ieuniorum . et vigilijs sanctorum que a pascha usque ad kalendas octobris occurrunt post cibum dormiant . In quibus diebus in spacio quod sit interim . silencium teneant .

de processione

DE processione si ad aliquam ecclesiam ducitur . fiat ut supradictum est . Sin autem per claustrum ducenda est . Tunc in inicio nec signa pulsentur nec classicum . sed aspersa aqua benedicta . altari et conuentu . et dicta ab ebdomadario collecta de ieunio . ad mouendam processionem incipiatur antiphona . *Surgite sancti* . vel alia quelibet prout temporis expostulat . Qua ante refectorium finita . incipiatur altera . Cum qua usque ad hostium ecclesie progrediantur . vbi percantata antiphona . Duo *Agnus dei* . incipiant . ut supradictum est . intrante processione cum dixerint . *Gloria patri* . sonante classico . Postea letania . *Sancte sanctorum deus* cantetur . sicut suprascriptum est . Interim sacerdos et ministri preparent se ad missam . In fine uero letanie postquam omnes simul dixerint . *Kyriel[eison]* . statim officium misse inchoetur .

¶ Notandum quod letania maior quando infra paschalem ebdomadam occurrit . nulla de eo ipso anno fit mencio .

In festo apostolorum philippi et iacobi.

IN festo apostolorum philippi et iacobi . nouem lecciones fiant. Vigilia de eis non agitur. Cantus de hac festiuitate in antiphonario habetur dispositus. Hec festiuitas quando in festo paschalis ebdomade occurrerit . celebretur in sequenti ebdomada. Quando autem euenerit in die dominice ascensionis . mutetur in crastinum . absque ulla commemoracione de ea facta in ipso festo . nisi in die ad vespervas. Quo anno in die qua ipsa festiuitas celebratur . idest in vi^a . feria . vespere non de sequenti festo inuencionis sancte crucis . sed de ipsis apostolis ex integro aguntur. Tunc tamen post vespervas . incepta antiphona . *Crux fidelis* . cum processione ad crucifixum pergant. Inde cum antiphona . de martiribus in choro redeant.

¶ In hijs vespervis fallit regula que solet obseruari . quando maius festum superuenit . vespervas sibi uendicet. Sed hoc propter necessitatem fit. Nam si de inuencione sancte crucis predicte vespere fierent . festiuitas apostolorum nullas vespervas haberet.

De inuencione sancte crucis.

IN inuencione sancte crucis solempniter recolitur tanquam prima dignitas pro vno die. Igitur de sancta cruce totum officium uespertinum persoluatur. Ad *Magnificat* . incepta antiphona . *Crux fidelis*. Mox altare maius incensetur. Statimque cum processione ad crucifixum conuentus procedat. Ubi dum *Mag[nificat]* . canitur . altare crucifixi incensetur . et per chorum incensum / portetur. [fo. 99 v Deinde post collectam dicto ibi a cantoribus *Benedicamus* . cum a[ntiphona] de martiribus in chorum redeant.

¶ Memorandum de inuencione sancte crucis . Quando ipsa festiuitas euenerit die proxima post ascensionem ad primas vespervas . quinque antiphone . et quinque psalmi de ascensione . Capitulum et cetera de inuencione . post collectam memoria de ascensione . et memoria de martiribus . et ad matutinas similiter. Ad matutinas inuitatorium de cruce . tam ad matutinas quam per totum diem de cruce solempniter persoluantur. Septima leccio de omelia euangelij . *Erat homo ex phariseis*. Post matutinas et eciam ad vespervas in die commemoracio fiat de martiribus . et ipsa die missa matutinalis.

¶ Ad maiorem missam dicitur *Credo* . et prefacio . *Qui salutem*.

¶ Ad vltimas uero vespervas huius festi non sit processio nisi quando idem festum in sabbato occurrit. Tunc uero finitis vespervis

de inuencione in choro . et facta commemoracione de dominica : cum antiphona de resurreccione idest . *Rex noster* . Processio sicut in alijs sabbatis solet ante crucifixum ueniat . Ibiq[ue] solito more dicta oracione . *Deus qui pro nobis f[ilium tuum]* . Cum commemoracione de reliquijs in chorum redeat .

¶ Hoc festum quando in die ascensionis occurrit . reseruatur ex toto usque in crastinum . excepto quod in ipsa die ascensionis post vesp[er]as . incepta antiphona . *Crux fidelis* . cum processione ad crucifixum itur . ibique dicta oracione de festo . cum antiphona de martiribus in chorum reditur .

Iohannis ante portam latinam.

Festiuitas sancti iohannis euangeliste que cognominatur ante portam latinam . quoniam ibi in feruentis olei dolium missus est . in tribus leccionibus more octauarum agitur . In hac solempnitate . ymni . *Ÿ* . et psalmi ad matutinas et in die ad vesp[er]as sicut de alijs apostolis . Ad *Magnificat* . antiphona . *In feruentis* . Ad matutinas Responsoria . *Virtute magna* . *Ibant gaudentes* . *Candidi facti sunt* . Ad *Benedictus* . A[ntiphona] . *Propter insuperabilem* . Ad vesp[er]as A[ntiphona] . *Occurrit* . Ad missam *Credo* . et prefacio .

Sancti augustini anglorum.

Festum sancti augustini anglorum apostoli celebriter agatur in concilio statutum est .

Sancti barnabe apostoli.

DE sancta barnaba apostolo . nouem lecciones fiunt . In qua festiuitate . ymni . *Ÿ* . psalmi . et cetera sicut de alijs apostolis . Ad missam . *Credo* et prefacio . de apostolis .

¶ *Sancti albani martiris.*

DE sancto albano primo martire anglorum ix . lecciones fiunt .

[*De resurrectione*]¹

Sunt ad instar niniuitarum tres letaniarum dies a beato mamerto episcopo propter necessitatem instituti . qui in omnes pene ecclesias sunt transfusi . nobisque ad seruandum traditi . In quibus

¹ In cursive hand in margin.

diebus staciones et conuentus populorum fiunt. Hijs tribus diebus scilicet ante ascensionem domini cursus seruicij nocturnalis siue diurni . solito more / de resurreccione agitur. Primis uero [fo. 100] duobus diebus ad matutinas legitur de epistolis canonicis. Tercia uero die idest in uigilia ascensionis . pronuntiatur euangelium de ipsa uigilia. Capitula solita tam ad matutinas quam ad ceteras horas dicuntur. Collecta quoque dominicalis tam in uigilia quam in duobus precedentibus diebus ad matutinas et ad omnes horas frequentatur. Hijs diebus missa matutinalis est que et maior idem de ieiunio . si tamen processio ad aliud monasterium ducenda est. Que missa ad maius altare canitur. Similiter pro defunctis solito more dicitur nisi festum superueniat.

¶ De festis autem siue ix . leccionum siue trium tocus officij cursus de ipso fit . nisi in uigilia. In uigilia enim seruicium ut supradictum est non mutatur . nisi pro festo ix . leccionum . uel pro festo quod more octauarum agitur. Quando processio ad aliquam ecclesiam ducitur . ad missam que domi dicitur . nisi de festo ix . leccionum sit . solite commemoraciones fiunt que ad maiorem missam dici solent. Missa prima de ieiunio uel de simplici festo trium leccionum post primam dicitur . de festo uero ix . leccionum uel de festo quod more octauarum agitur . post terciam dicitur.

De processione in hijs diebus fiat ut supradictum est . In letania maiori . excepto quod per singulos dies letanie mutantur. Prima die cantetur letania *Kyriel[eison] . christel[eison] . Domine miserere*. Secunda die letania . *Saluator mundi salua nos*. Die tertia more processione de sua ecclesia . postquam vnam uel duas antiphonas . percantauerint . incipiant duo de fratribus letaniam . *Aufer a nobis* . et alij duo dicant . *Exaudi . Exaudi . Exaudi domine*. Deinde chorus subiungat *Miserere . miserere*. Postea primi duo *Aufer a nobis* . reincipiant . Et alij duo . *Exaudi* . subiungant. Et ceteri omnes . *Miserere miserere* repetant. Ita alternatim faciant donec ad ecclesiam vbi missam celebraturi sunt perueniant. In quam cum eadem letania introeant . ipsamque donec ministri ad missam induti sunt protrahere non desinant. Deinde missa inchoetur. Qua expleta antequam inde exeant . antiphonam . uel responsorium de sancto in cuius nomine fundata est ecclesia canant . et sic dicto versu et oracione de ipso sancto . incepta letania ad suum monasterium redeant.

¶ Letania dicitur humili prece. Hoc quoque in hijs diebus obseruetur . vt cum fratres post sextam in dormitorium pro cappis per-

rexerint tantum siue foras debeant procedere . Ibidem se discalcient . Postquam eciam de processione reuersi fuerint vel si domi remanserunt .

Post missam in spaciolum quod fit antequam nona cantetur . et cappas re/ponant et recalcient se lauantes pedes suos si opus [fo. 100 v habuerint . Si occurrerit festum ix . leccionum . uel festum quod in modum octauarum agatur : totus conuentus in processione calciatus incedere permittatur . Siue autem festum sit siue non . sacerdos diaconus subdiaconus non se discalcient .

In die ascensionis domini.

Dominice ascensionis gloriosa festiuitas que in omni officio venerabiliter recoli debeat . Sanctus papa siluester insinuat . qui suo tempore non vnum tantum diem per annum sed per singulas ebdomadas in memoriam ascensionis quintam feriam ita celebrem fecit . sicut in memoria resurrectionis dominicus dies celebris habetur . Hac itaque die quia dominus noster ihesus christus ab ierusalem in montem oliueti egressus est . ut inde ad patrem ascendens . humanitatem nostram super angelos eleuaret : Processio foras circa curiam monasterij ducitur . In qua portantur uexilla et reliquie et cetera que ad festiuam processionem portari solent . Cantatur *Salue festa dies* . Primus versus in choro canitur . Deinde mota processione . tres fratres qui versus concinunt¹ in medio conuentu simul debent procedere . Conuentus per singulos uersus . nunc . *Salue festa dies* . nunc . *qua deus et astra tenet* . Ante ostium monasterij . finito predicto cantu . incipiat prelatus antiphonam . *O rex glorie* . sicque conuentu in chorum reuerso . et a prelato dicto versu . *Eleuata est magnificencia tua* . et oracione . *Deus cuius filius in alta celorum* . Qua dicta . pulsatur classicum . et incipitur missa .

¶ Per octabas cotidie dicitur *Te deum laudamus* . *Gloria in excelsis* . Duo *alleluia* . ad missam dicuntur . ¹[*Credo* ?]¹ . et prefacio . *Qui post resurrectionem suam* . *Communicantes* .

Si festum trium leccionum intercurrerit . de eo nichil fit nisi commemoracio tantum ad uesperas et ad matutinas . et missa matutinalis . De festis uero nouem leccionum . uel dupplicium . uel communium festiuitatum more celebrantur . tocuis officij cursus agitur . et de octauis commemoracio et missa matutinalis .

¶ De alijs festis nouem leccionum sicut de tribus leccionibus

¹⁻¹ Erased.

commemoracio tantum fit . nisi quando in dominica uel in octauo die occurrerint. Tunc enim de illis tres medie lecciones fiunt.

De sancto dunstano.

Quando festum sancti dunstani infra octauas ascensionis euenerit . eciam licet in dominica uel in octauo die . tantum memoria et missam matutinalem habebit.

¶ *Dominica infra octauas*

Dominica infra octauas totum de ascensione agitur . excepto quod ad matutinas legitur Omelia dominicalis et dominicalis . oracio ad matutinas dicitur . et ad terciam et in dominica ad vespervas. Ad matutinas dicuntur nouem psalmi cum tribus antiphonis de / [fo. 101 ascensione. Ad *Benedictus* . et ad *Magnificat* . antiphone . de euangelio dominicali habentur. Missa matutinalis de ascensione . Maior de dominica.

¶ Quando euenerit ut in hac dominica officij cursus de aliquo festo sit . Ad missam matutinalem officium dominicale cantabitur. In qua missa non fit commemoracio de octauis quia eadem missa proprie ad ascensionem pertinet.

¶ Pro festo trium leccionum quod in hac dominica occurrat . non intermittatur missa matutinalis de ascensione. In hac dominica stacio ante crucifixum intermittitur . et eciam memoria de cruce usque ad festum trinitatis intermittitur.

¶ Per octauas ascensionis ad matutinas leguntur sermones patrum qui de eadem ascensione in libris propriis habentur. In octauo die ad matutinas pronuntiatur euangelium *Ego mittam promissum patris mei in uobis*. Qua die ad missam dicitur *Credo in unum*.

Post octauas feria sexta . et sequenti sabbato . inuitatorium ymni . versus . responsoria . capitula . et super horas . responsoriola . omnia de ascensione. In vtraque uero feria . ad xii^{clm}. psalmos nocturnales una alleluiatica dicitur. In laudibus eciam et per omnes horas alleluiatica ponitur de paschali tempore.

¶ Feria vi . ad matutinas terminantur lecciones de sermonibus ascensionis.

¶ Sabbato pronuntiatur euangelium de vigilia. Vtraque die ad matutinas . et ad omnes horas oracio dicitur dominicalis.

¶ In sexta feria si quodlibet festum occurrit . celebratur.

¶ In sabbato uero de festo trium leccionum commemoracio tantum fit . et missa matutinalis . Et si festum ix . leccionum . occurrerit . totum seruicium .

¶ Quelibet festiuitas in hoc sabbato eueniat . ieiunium non interrumpitur .

¶ Similis est enim hec uigilia paschali uigilie . quia in hac sicut in illa et baptismus nostre salutis celebratur . et officium misse pene eo ordine quo tunc persoluitur .

¶ In hoc sabbato uel ante . missa in memoria omnium defunctorum dicitur .

Officium hodie ita inchoatur . Finita nona . statim ad legendam lector accedat . In leccionibus tituli postponuntur . Lecciones sicut in uigilia pasche senioribus dantur . et in albis leguntur . Similiter et tractus in albis cantantur . Prelatus quoque et ministri sicut tunc ita et nunc induuntur . et ad altare procedunt et inde redeunt . Ad initium officij cereus benedictus accendatur . et usque in crastinum post completorium non extinguatur .

¶ Prima leccio . *Temptauit deus abraham* : quam non sequitur tractus . sed oracio . *Deus qui in abrahe* . Secunda leccio . *Scriptis moyses* . Tractus . *Attende* . oracio . *Deus qui pro nobis per prophetarum* . Tercia leccio . *Apprehendent septem mulieres* . Tractus . *Vinea facta est* . / oracio . *Deus qui nos ad celebrandum* [fo. 101 v] Quarta leccio . *Audi israel* . cui subiungitur oracio . *Deus incommutabilis virtu[ti]s* . Deinde tractus . *Sicut ceruus* . Quem secuntur due oraciones . sub vna clausula . oracio . *Omnipotens . s[empitern]e* . *deus qui paschale sacramentum* . et alia *Concede quesumus omnipotens deus ut qui solempnitatem doni* . Postea siue in processione fonium siue in letanijs . omnia sicut in sabbato sancto complentur . et finita letania . et post *Agnus dei* . inchoante precentore *Kyriel[eison]* ad missam . omnia luminaria ecclesie accendantur . Dumque *Gloria in excelsis deo* canitur . sonat classicum .

¶ Ad euangelium lumen et incensum portetur . *Credo in vnum* dicitur . et offerenda canitur . et pax accipitur . quod in uigilia pasche minime fit . Prefacio . *Qui ascendens super omnes celos* . *Communicantes* . *Hanc igitur* .

¶ Post missam facto breui interuallo . cenatum eant .

Qua ratione baptismus in pentecosten sicut in pascha fit . Sanctus leo papa episcopis per siciliam constitutis ita scribit . Additur sane huic obseruancie et pentecost[es] ex aduentu spiritus sancti

sacrata solemnitas . que de paschalis festi pendet articulo. Et cum ad alios dies alia festa pertineant . Hec semper ad eum diem qui resurrectionis domini insignis est occurrit. Porrigens quodammodo auxiliantis gracie manum . et eos quos a die pasche aut molestia infirmitatis . aut longinguitas itineris . aut nauigacionis difficultas interclusit inuitans ut ne quibuslibet necessitatibus impediti . desiderij sui effectum dono sancti spiritus consequuntur. Ipse enim vnigenitus dei in fide credencium . et in uirtute operum nullam inter se et spiritum sanctum uoluit esse distanciam . quia nulla est diuersitas in natura dicens . Rogabo patrem meum et alium paraclitum dabit uobis. Et iterum. Paraclitus autem spiritus sanctus quem mittet p[ater]. in . n[omine]. m[eo]. ille u[obis]. do[cebit]. omnia. Et iterum. Cum uenerit ille spiritus ueritatis . docebit uos o[mnia] . u[era]. Cum itaque ueritas christus sit . et spiritus sanctus spiritus ueritatis sit nomen que paracliti utrique sit proprium non dissimile sit festum vbi idem est sacramentum.

In die pentecostes

DIe igitur sanctissima pentecostes ad suscipiendam sancti spiritus gratiam . omni deuocionis studio cunctorum mentes preparentur et corda. Huius diei et sequentis ebdomade seruicium ad instar officij paschalis ebdomade cum eadem dignitate et diligencia agendum est. Nunc autem quod in pascha non fit. Ad matutinas et ad vespervas et ad omnes horas . ymni . capitula . Responsoria . versus dicuntur. Antiphone / quoque cum neupmate finiuntur . que et ad *Benedictus* . et ad *Magnificat* repetuntur. Ad vespervas sequencia non dicitur . nec processio ad fontes uel ad crucifixum ducitur. Per totam ebdomadam missa matutinalis dicitur *Spiritus domini* . nisi festum intercurrat.

De festis nouem leccionum.

DE festis autem nouem leccionum excepto primo die . in vespervis et in matutinis commemoracio fit et missa matutinalis. Si uero festiuitas duplex fuerit . si quidem in primo die euenerit : reseruatur usque in secundum feriam post octauas. Sin autem in aliquo die per ebdomadam occurrerit in suum octauum diem transfertur. Huiusmodi festum si in quinta feria huius ebdomade uel in duobus diebus sequentibus eueniat . preter quod dictum est ipso eciam die quo pronuntiatur commemoracionem ad primas vespervas et ad matutinas . et missam matutinalem habet.

¶ De festis trium leccionum excepto primo die commemoracio fit . et post quartum diem missa matutinalis.

PRIMO die pentecostis^t ad processionem que ante terciam per claustrum ducitur . cantatur *Salue festa dies* . uel Sequencia . *Alma chorus domini* . tres fratres versus : Chorus per singulos versus . repetit . *Almus^t chorus* . Staciones solite fiunt . dum sacerdos uadit per officinas . Ad introitum ecclesie incepta antiphona . *Hodie completi sunt* . in chorum processio reuertatur . Secretarius ilico^t ecclesie lucernas festinat accendere . Finita antiphona . dicat prelatus . *¶ Spiritus domini repleuit* . et collectam diei . Statimque terciam idem pater incipiens ymnum *Ueni creator spiritus* . solempniter et deuotissime imponat . Tunc omnibus ueniam petentibus cum magna exultacione . idem ymnus ab utroque choro simul spaciatiim scilicet decantetur . Interim omnia signa pulsantur . Altaria quoque sicut ad uesperas cum duobus thuribulis incensentur . Deinde incensum per chorum portetur . Prelatus eciam ad hanc horam antiphonam incipit . Ita tota hora cum gaudio in eo de quo est . uidelicet tocius gracie decore spiritu sancto festiue et affectuose dicatur . Deinde inchoatur missa . ad tante hospitis suscepcionem secretum cordis dignum habitaculum preparetur . ut in illius presencia carnalium cogitacionum motus tumultusque uiciorum sedentur . et ex amoris illius dulcedine suauitas compuncconis in mente generetur . Ad missam non solum hodie sed eciam per totam ebdomadam . *Credo in unum* dicitur . Prefacio . *Qui ascendens super omnes* . *Communicantes* . *Hanc igitur* .

¶ Ad terciam quoque cotidie cantatur ymnpus *Veni creator* . quem incipit sacerdos qui ipsam horam dicit . qui eciam ab omnibus ut supradictum est simul canitur . Altaria uero non incensantur . nec classicum pulsatur . sed tria tantum luminaria ad totam / horam ardent . [fo. 102 v Per totam ebdomadam silencium seruatur in claustro.

De ieiunio iiij^{or} . temporum

IN hac ebdomada ieiunia quatuor temporum secundum apostolicam institutionem celebrantur . Vnde sanctus leo papa . hodiernam dilectissimi festiuitatem de descensione spiritus sancti consecratam sequitur ut noscis ieiunium quod animis corporibusque curandis salubriter institutum deuota est nobis obseruacione celebrandum . Repletis namque apostolis uirtute promissa . et in corde eorum spiritu

ueritatis ingresso non ambigimus inter cetera celestis sacramenta doctrine . hanc spiritualem continencie disciplinam de paracliti magisterio primitus fuisse conceptam . ut sanctificante ieiunio . mentes conferendis carismatibus fierent apciores. Item post aliquam . igitur . post sancte leticie dies quos in honorem dei a mortuis resurgentis ac deinde in celum ascendentis exegimus . postque perceptum sancti spiritus donum . salubriter et necessarie consuetudo est ordinata ieiunium . ut si forte quid inter ipsa festiuitatis gaudia necligens libertas et licencia immoderata presumpsit. Hoc religiose abstinencie censura castiget. Que ob hoc quoque studiosius exequenda sunt ut illa in nobis que hac die ecclesie diuinitus sunt collata permaneant. Templum enim facti sumus sancti spiritus . et maiori quam unquam copia diuini fluminis irrigati nullis debemus concupiscencijs vinci nullis vicijs possideri . ut uirtutis habitaculum nulla sit contaminatione pollutum. Item quarta igitur feria et sexta ieiunemus. Sabbato autem apud beatissimum petrum uigilias celebremus. Cuius nos oracionibus et a spiritali[bu]s inimicis . et a corporalibus hostibus confidimus liberari. De hac re quid dicat gregorius papa septimus require in quadragesima . licet noua consuetudo ecclesie et cetera.

IN hoc igitur ieiunio quod solemne uocatur . *Gloria in excelsis* dicitur . *Credo in vnum* . et prefacio . et cetera dicuntur. Diaconus quoque dalmatica . et subdiaconus tunica induitur. *Alleluia* eciam loco gradalis canitur.

Feria quarta ad missam cantato *Gloria in excelsis deo* . Dicat sacerdos . *Oremus Mentis nostras*. Deinde leccio . *Dixit salomon filijs israel. Alleluia* . versus . *Spiritus domini*. Postea Dicat *Dominus uobiscum*. Oracio *Presta quesumus o[mn]ipotens*. deus ut a nostris mentibus . epistola . *Stans petrus cum duodecim. Alleluia. Emitte. Alleluia. Repleti sunt. Euangelium. Nemo potest uenire ad me. Offertorium. Emitte. Communio. Pacem meam*.

Feria sexta ad missam oracio . *Da quesumus ecclesie*. Epistola . *Aperiens petrus os suum. Alleluia. Emitte. Alleluia. Spiritus sanctus / procedens. Euangelium. Factum est in vna dierum*. [fo. 103] *Offertorium. Lauda anima mea. Communio. Spiritus ubi vult*.

Sabbato ad missam . prima oracio . *Mentibus nostris*. Leccio . *Effundam de spiritu meo. Alleluia. Spiritus domini repleuit*. oracio . *Illo nos igne*. Leccio . *Locutus est dominus ad moysen dicens* .

Loquere filijs israel . Alleluia . Factus est repente . Oracio . Deus qui ad animarum medelam . Leccio . Dixit moyses . Alleluia . Repleti sunt omnes . Oracio . Presta quesumus omnipotens deus . ut salutaribus ieiunijs . Leccio . Dixit dominus ad moysen . Alleluia . Uerbo domini . Oracio . Presta quesumus omnipotens deus sic nos ab epulis . Leccio . Angelus domini . tota legitur . Alleluia . V̄ . Benedictus es domine deus . cantato versu . Alleluia repetitur . Deinde dicitur oracio cum Dominus uobiscum . Deus qui tribus pueris . Epistola . Conuenit vniuersa ciuitas . Alleluia Emitte spiritum . Alleluia . Laudate dominum omnes g[entes] . Euangelium . Surgens ihesus de synagoga . Offertorium . Benedictus qui uenit . Communio . Non uos relinquam .

¶ His tribus diebus ieiuniorum seruicium totum festiue agitur . ad modum scilicet quarte ferie . sexte et sabbati paschalis ebdomade . Vnum quodque alleluia duo et duo canunt .

Hoc ieiunium ab apostolis spiritu sancto baptizatis cum ordinatione statutum fuisse . mox sequens ordinacio . vij^{te} . diaconorum ostendit . Facta oracione sorore ieiunij . vnde dominus hec duo coniungit simul dicens . Hoc genus non eicietur . nisi in oracione et ieiunio .

¶ Quarti uero mensis ieiunium idcirco in hac ebdomada congrue agitur : quia sabbatum ebdomade pentecostes sepius in quarto mense quam in tercio reperitur .

Festiuitas pentecostes octauum diem no[n] habet . sicut nec pascha . sed septem diebus expletur . quia gracia sancti spiritus septiformiter diuiditur . Unde ecclesiasticis viris placuit . ut sabbato pentecostes huius festiuitatis obseruancia finiretur . Hinc uenerabilis Beda presbiter . Quia enim inquit spiritus sancti septiformis est gracia . iure solempnitas aduentus eius per septem dies laude ympnorum debita simul et missarum celebracione colitur .

[A space of 13 lines here] /

[fo. 103 v

IN prima dominica post festum ¹sancte trinitatis¹ iuxta quod in decretis conscriptum est et romana ecclesia tenet : incipiat liber regum . et cantatur hystoria . *Deus omnium* . Precedenti sabbato . ad vespervas antiphona . *Benedictus* . et alie antiphone cum suis psalmis . Capitulum . *Benedictus deus et pater domini nostri . ympnus . O lux beata trinitas* .

^{1—1} Erased.

¶ Post vespervas memoria fit de sancta cruce que ab aduentu domini fuerat intermissa. Post vespervas quoque de sancta maria . suffragia sanctorum que a dominica in passione intermissa fuerant in solitum reducantur.

¶ Ad completorium hinc usque ad primam dominicam mensis octobris . quando historia *Adaperiat* cantatur . ymnus *Te lucis ante terminum* canitur.

Ad matutinas . ymnus *Nocte surgentes* . et in laudibus . ymnus . *Ecce iam noctis* . Psalmi nocturnales decem et octo . dicuntur . Antiphone *Pro fidei meritis* . et cetera.

¶ In hac et in alijs dominicis usque aduentum domini missa matutinalis de trinitate . nisi festum occurrat . In quibus ad maiorem missam . nisi de festo sit . dicitur prefacio . *Qui cum vnigenito tuo*.

Sciendum uero est de festis que in hijs dominicis occurrerint. Si uero festum nouem leccionum in qualibet dominica eueniat celebrabitur. Eciam si in ipsa dominica hystoria debeat inchoari. Si tamen alia dominica superfuerit in qua ipsa historia cantari possit. Alioquin in secundam feriam mutabitur festum . et hystoria cantabitur. Quod quando euenerit de festo quod mutatur . eciam in ipsa dominica ad vespervas et matutinas commemoracio fit . et missa matutinalis.

Notandum est de qualibet historia que propter aliquod festum transmutatur . quod in qua dominica primum cantatur . eundem dignitatis statum habet quem haberet in prima sua dominica . eciam si per precedentem ebdomadam de ipsa hystoria Responsorialia cantata fuerint . idest Responsorium ad vespervas in sabbato dicitur. Et si in ipsa dominica festum trium leccionum occurrat de eo non fit nisi commemoracio et missa matutinalis. Quando autem in dominica officium de aliquo festo agitur . de dominica commemoracio et missa matutinalis . nisi eidem festo aliud festum vnde missa matutinalis fieri debeat sit coniunctum. Tunc eciam memoria dominicalis non intermittitur . si tamen officium dominicale per ebdomadam oporteat cantari. Alioquin si propter prolixum spacium usque ad aduentum domini dominicale officium ad aliam dominicam debet reseruari : tunc de eo nulla fit mencio . nisi in illa dominica per cuius ebdomadam cantandum est.

¶ De festo trium leccionum si in dominica occurrat . commemoracio fit et missa matutinalis . et eciam tres medie / lecciones [fo. 104 ad matutinas . nisi quando hystoria incipitur.

¶ Sciendum quoque de uesperis illarum festiuitatum que in secunda feria celebrantur . quod quelibet festiuitas nouem leccionum sit . uesperas in dominica a capitulo habet . eciam si in ipsa dominica hystoria inchoata fuerit. Tamen in illis uesperis post primam collectam de festo . commemoracio fit de dominica. De festis uero duplicium uel communium festiuitatum que in sabbatis aguntur . qualiter in eisdem sabbatis mutantur require in aduentu domini. De simplicibus uero festis que similiter in sabbatis occurrunt quomodo uespertinale mutetur officium . require in fine libri post tractatum de ipsis simplicibus festis.

I N omnibus dominicis huius temporis usque ad aduentum domini ad processionem cantatur quodlibet responsorium de trinitate nisi quando duplex festum celebratur. Tunc enim de festo dicitur.

¶ Nonum quoque responsorium ad matutinas de trinitate canitur . nisi quando historia incipitur.

Feria secunda post completum pentecosten . queque pro gaudio dominice resurrectionis . ascensionis . et aduentus spiritus sancti intermissa fuerant recuperantur. Inde enim ad horas fiunt prostrationes . dicuntur eciam preces . nisi in festis ix leccionum . uel in octauis sanctorum . uel in festis que more octauarum aguntur.

¶ Hoc tempore usque ad kalendas octobris propter noccium^t breuitatem . septem psalmi penitenciales post primam dicuntur. De quibus obseruatur quod non dicuntur nisi in illis diebus quibus ad horas prostracio fit.

¶ In sexta feria hoc tempore ieiunandum est . nisi festum ix leccionum . uel octaue intercurrunt.

A B octauis pentecostes usque ad kalendas augusti ponitur ad legendum . libri regum . et paralipomenon . et cantantur Responsoria . *Deus omnium . preparete corda uestra .* et cetera. Quoniam sicut saul et dauid et alij pro lege sua contra alopholos et goliam pugnauerunt . sic et nos post pentecosten idest postquam recepimus donum sancti spiritus in baptismo pugnare debemus contra uicia et demones. Nam iuxta apostolum non est nobis colluctacio aduersus carnem et sanguinem . sed aduersus principatus potestates . et cetera. Debemus eciam corda nostra preparare ut simus templum spiritus sancti . illi uidelicet soli seruiantes cuius solius gracia iuxta quod sequitur in illo Responsorio . *Liberabit nos de manibus predictorum inimicorum nostrorum.*

A Kalendis augusti usque ad kalendas septembris . legitur et cantatur Salomon . idest liber sapiencie . cum Responsorio *In principio* . et ceteris.

¶ Augustus sextus mensis est calidus et anni medius. In sexta etate qua dominus / uenit debemus propter presenciam eius [fo. 104 v] sapienter viuere quoniam audita est inter nos illa sapiencia que ex ore altissimi prodijt. Unde et cor hominis concalescit . et in eius meditatione ignis exardescat . quoniam dominus ignem uenit mittere in terram . vnde quia in media etate vbi quisque amplius ab estu uiciorum succenditur magis debet tunc succurrere sapiencia. Ubi sapiencius est cauendum . quanto plus ualet etatis perfectio ad resistendum.

A Kalendis septembris legitur et cantatur Iob usque ad medium eiusdem mensis. A dominica medij septembris ponuntur tobias . Iudith . et esdras . et neemias vsque ad kalendas octobris. Hij sunt qui omnia aduersa pacienter sustinuerunt. Sic et nos debemus in septima etate qua mundus finietur aduersa que occurrunt pro domino tolerare paciencius.

DE septembris autem ieiunio constitutum est . ut si kalende septembris in quarta feria eueneri[n]t . aut antea ieiunium in tercia ebdomada celebretur. Et si in quinta aut vi^a feria . aut sabbato contigerit in quarta ebdomada ieiunandum erit. In decembri uero illud obseruandum erit . ut proximo sabbato ante vigiliam natalis domini celebretur ieiunium . quia si vigilia in sabbato euenerit . simul vigilia et ieiunium celebrare non conuenit.

A kalendis octobris usque ad kalendas nouembris leguntur libri machabeorum . et cantatur responsoria *Adaperiat . Ornauerunt* . et cetera. Iste octauus mensis leticiam resurrectionis significat . quia sicut iudei finitis prelijs et templo restituto in ymnis et confessionibus benedicebant dominum . sic et in resurrectionis gloria destructis prelijs diaboli sancti et iusti in domino gaudebunt.

A Prima dominica mensis octobris siue *Adaperiat* incipitur siue non . ad completorium dicitur ymnus . *Saluator mundi domine* . usque ad quadragesimam . a qua dominica usque aduentum . et ab octauis epiphanie usque ad quadragesimam . Sabbatis ad vespervas . dicitur ymnus *Deus creator omnium*. In dominicis ad nocturnum ymnus *Primo dierum* . et in laudibus *Eterne rerum conditor*.

A Kalendis nouembris usque aduentum domini . legitur ezechiel et daniel . et xij . minores prophete . cum Responsorio *Vidi dominum* . Ezechiel vidit iij^{or} . animalia idest quatuor euangelistas qui domini natiuitatem passionem resurrectionem ascensionem . et cetera annunciauerunt . mundumque docuerunt . Daniel quoque eum esse uenturum predixit dicens . *Aspiciebam in visu noctis . et ecce filius hominis uenit* . Similiter et duodecim minores prophete nasciturum dominum predixerunt . et ideo ante eius aduentum post supradictos prophetas leguntur / quia ipse est saluator mundi quem [fo. 105] nasciturum de uirgine maria predixerunt .

DE hijs autem libris immo de omnibus qui per totum annum ad legendum annotati sunt obseruetur . ut infra statutum terminum quod in ecclesia non poterit legatur in refectorio . Hic uero incipiendorum supradictorum librorum ordo teneatur . ut si kalende mensis . dominica . aut feria secunda . uel tertia . uel iij^a . intraueri[n]t . liber historie cum Responsorijs . in ipsa dominica incipiat . Si autem feria quinta . uel vj^a . aut eciam sabbato kalende mensis intrauerit Liber historie et Responsoria usque in sequentem dominicam inchoari differantur .

In uigilia sancti Iohannis baptiste.

IN uigilia sancti iohannis baptiste leguntur lectiones de omelia euangelij eiusdem uigilie . cetera omnia solito more de feria dicuntur .

¶ Quod si dominica fuerit solummodo missa matutinalis fit de uigilia .

In die.

Precursoris domini natiuitas quod venerabiliter recolitur . ex euangelica autoritate habetur . Angelo zacharie patri eius promittente . quod in natiuitate eius multi gauisuri essent . Ad *Benedictus* antiphona . *Apertum est os zacharie* cantatur usque et *prophetauit dicens* . et tunc . *Benedictus* . incipitur .

¶ Missa matutinalis habetur propria . *Iustus ut palma* . Ad maiorem missam . *Credo in vnum* dicitur .

¶ De hac festiuitate aguntur octaue . idest tocius officij cursus inde persoluitur usque ad festiuitatem apostolorum . eciam in dominica si intercurrat . nisi in festo sanctorum iohannis et pauli . De ipsis enim officium more octauarum agitur in tribus leccionibus . Qua die

de octauis sancti iohannis commemoracio fit . et missa matutinalis. De istis martiribus quando in dominica eorum festiuitas occurrit . totum seruicium fit cum tribus medijs leccionibus de sancto iohanne.

vigilia apostolorum petri et pauli.

IN uigilia sanctorum apostolorum petri et pauli . de sancto leone papa commemoracio fit ad vespervas et matutinas . et ad primam missam . que de octauis sancti iohannis post terciam canitur. Missa de uigilia ad nonam . uel si dominica fuerit post terciam cantatur. Quando hec uigilia in dominica occurrit de prefato pontifice ad matutinas tres medie lecciones fiunt.

In die.

Gloriosa ista solempnitas quamuis ad beatum petrum propter officij proprietatem specialiter pertinere uideatur : sub honore tamen amborum martirij vtriusque ipsius videlicet petri et coapostoli sui pauli celebris habetur et venerabiliter colitur. Nam ut ait sanctus leo papa et beatus gelasius . vna die uero diuerso tempore . vno in loco vnus / tyranni tollerauere sentenciam. Missa matutinalis de [fo. 105 v sancto iohanne. Ad maiorem missam . *Credo in vnum* dicitur . et prefacio de apostolis. Ipsa die vespere communiter de vtrisque apostolis aguntur . absque commemoracione propria de apostolo paulo . quam quidam post principalem collectam faciunt.

De commemoracione sancti pauli.

CRastina die sub commemoracione beati pauli tocus officij proprietatis celebriter persoluitur. Ad matutinas ante memoriam de octauis sancti iohannis commemoracio fit de apostolo petro . ad quam dicitur oracio . *Deus qui beato petro apostolo* . que est in cathedra eius. Que eciam cum sua secreta et postcommunione ad missam matutinalem ipsa die dicitur. Ad quam missam officium . epistola . euuangelium . et cetera dicuntur sicut ad missam pridie. In maiore missa . dicitur *Credo in vnum* et prefacio de apostolis.

¶ Ad vespervas prima commemoracio est de subsequenti octauo die beati iohannis. De quo in crastino totum seruicium agitur cum commemoracione et tribus medijs leccionibus . et missa matutinali de octauis apostolorum.

Sequenti die post octauas sancti iohannis officij cursus est de octauis apostolorum. De quibus tres lecciones fiunt. Vel si dominica fuerit nouem lecciones fiunt. Qua die de martyribus processo et martiniano commemoracio fit. et missa matutinalis. et in dominica medie lecciones. Ipsa die de sancto swythuno non fit nisi commemoracio. quia in proximo in eius uidelicet translacione ubi et congruencius potest plenaria de eo festiuitas agenda est.

Per octauas apostolorum totus cantus. ymni. capitula. et ad missam epistole. et euuangelia omnia de communi aliorum apostolorum sumuntur. Cotidie ad missam nisi matutinalis sit. prefacio supradieta dicitur. *Et te domine*. Nunquam enim dicitur prefacio ad missam matutinalem. Oracio *Deus qui hodiernam diem apostolorum* dicitur et ad matutinas et ad vespervas. et ad missam cum sua secreta. et postcommunione.

DE translacione sancti martini. nouem lecciones fiunt. medie lecciones de apostolis.

De octauis apostolorum

IN octauo die apostolorum. nouem lecciones fiunt. Euuangelium pronuntiatur. *Iussit Ihesus discipulos*. Relique lecciones sunt sicut et per octauas de sermonibus qui proprii de ipsis apostolis habentur. Ad missam ipsius diei totum seruicium est proprium. In qua die dicitur *Credo in vnum*.

DE translacione sancti benedicti nouem lecciones fiunt. quando de eius transitu in quadragesima non fit nisi commemoracio. Alioquin ipsa translacio cum tribus leccionibus recolitur.

Sancte marie magdalene

IN festiuitate sancte marie magdalene officium omne dispositum habetur.

. Iacobi apostoli .

IN natali sancti iacobi / apostoli nouem lecciones fiunt. [fo. 106 medie lecciones de martiribus. De apostolo hoc sicut et de omnibus alijs excepto. mathia. et philippo. et iacobo altero. Quorum festa ¹ festa ¹ infra resurrectionem occurrit. Vigilia agitur. Ad missam *Credo* dicitur. et prefacio.

Ad uincula sancti petri

IN festiuitate sancti petri que dicitur aduincula ix . lecciones. Ad matutinas antiphone . super psalmos nocturnales . *In omnem terram* . et alie de communi apostolorum . cetera omnia de alia festiuitate. *Credo* dicitur . et prefacio.

Inuencio stephani.

IN inuencione sancti stephani prothomartiris . que cum nouem leccionibus recolitur . Antiphone . Responsoria . et missa omnia sicut in martirio eius. Hoc tamen in oracione mutatur . *ut discamus et inimicos diligere* . quia eius inuencionem colimus.

De sancto laurencio.

Festiuitas sancti laurencij martiris cum uigilia solempniter agitur. De hac festiuitate huiusmodi octaue fiunt quod cotidie usque ad assumptionem beate marie ad uesperas et ad matutinas et in missa commemoracio fit de ipso martire . et in octauo die commemoracio . et missa matutinalis.

Vigilia assumptionis sancte marie.

IN uigilia assumptionis gloriose dei genitricis marie . de sancto [eusebio]¹ tres lecciones . et missa matu[tinalis]¹ De quo si dominica fuerit si[militer]¹ lecciones fiunt . scilicet medie . et commemoracio tantum . quia tunc dominicale officium ad missam matutinalem cantatur. Maior missa de uigilia dicitur.

¶ Hac die in capitulo quod sicut in uigilia natalis domini honeste debet preparari. Pronunciante lectore . *Dormicio sancte dei genitricis marie* . Omnes se in terram prosternant . Recordantes et secum pertractantes quanta bona per hanc sanctam uirginem accepimus. Quod scilicet cum propter prime preuaricationis culpam morti obnoxij essemus . per ipsam nobis omnis gracia uite et ueritatis omnis spes uite et uirtutis redijt. Que eciam iccirco super choros angelorum ad dexteram patris collocata creditur . Vt pro cotidianis excessibus nostris apud deum fiducialiter interueniat. Hec tanta tamque ineffabilia beneficia que per eandem gloriosam dominam sibi iam sunt collata . et in fine sperant plenissime conferenda deuota mente recol-

¹ Initial letter cut out.

entes eiusque meritis se et eciam sibi familiaritate coniunctos toto affectu commendantes.

Post aliquantum spacium dato signo a prelato surgant . et lector que dimiserat prosequatur. Postea legatur leccio de euuangelio . *Extollens uocem quedam mulier de turba*. In fine uero capituli tam huius diei quam octo subsequencium dicatur psalmus . *Laudate / dominum omnes gentes*. Exinde vigilia cum magno gaudio [fo. 106 v celebretur. Siquidem satis congruum est ut statim ex quo tante genitricis gloriosa annunciatur dormicio: quicquid ad afflictionem uel tristitiam pertinet penitus debeat remoueri. Proinde prostracio post ponatur. ¹psalmi familiares intermittantur¹ Tercia . sexta . et nona solummodo de ipsa beata uirgine dicantur . eciam si dominica sit. Ad quas horas antiphone dicuntur . *Quando natus est* . et alie sicut solent dici in sabbatis. Capitula sicut in cotidiana eius commemoracione . cum collecta de vigilia. Ad uesperas. Psalmus . ¹*Laudate pueri*. *Laudate d[ominum]*. *o[mnes]*. *g[entes]*. *Lauda anima*. *Laudate do[minus]* . *q[uoniam]*. *bonus*. *Lauda ierusalem*.¹

Festiuitas hec sicuti uirgo incomparabilis est ceteris virginibus . ita incomparabilis est omnium sanctorum festiuitatibus et admiranda eciam angelicis uirtutibus. Idcirco celebratur ad modum natalis filij eius ihesu christi domini nostri. Nulli quippe dubium quin totum ad gloriam laudis eius pertineat . quicquid genitrici sue impensum fuerit ac solempniter.

¶ Ad matutinas leguntur prime sex lecciones de sermone beati ieronimi quem de ipsa assumptione edidit. Vltime tres lecciones de omelia sancti patris nostri augustini in euuangelium . *Intrauit ihesus in quoddam castellum*.

¶ Ad missam non solum prima die . sed et per subsequentes septem dies cotidie dicitur *Credo in vnum* . et prefacio . *Et te in assumptione*.

¶ Huius sanctissime celebritatis cunctis fidelibus exoptabile gaudium . per octo dies cum magna ueneratione et deuocione est recolendum. Prima igitur dies in omni cultu celeberrima habeatur. Deinde primi tres dies qui secuntur . et alij tres postremi . similes sunt in ueneratione diebus paschalibus . siue pentecostes . Videlicet singulare beatissime uirginis officium frequentetur.

¶ Intermittantur enim quindecim psalmi . ad matutinas.

¹—¹ Roughly erased.

¶ Ad matutinas ad horas quoque psalmi familiares . officium pro defunctis . hijs diebus in conuentu non agatur.

¶ De festis uero que occurrunt . commemoracio tantum fiat et missa matutinalis. Per octauas leguntur lecciones de supradicto sermone sancti ieronimi. Euuangelium non pronuntiatur nisi primo die . et octauo . et in dominica si intercurrat . quia tunc ix lecciones fiunt. Octauus dies solempniter recolitur.

Sancti bartholomei apostoli.

IN natali sancti bartholomei apostoli nouem lecciones . medie lecciones de sancto audoeno.

In festo sancti patris nostri augustini episcopi.

[S]¹Olempnitas sancti patris nostri augustini episcopi et doctoris egregij . quod non solum a canonicis / regularibus [fo. 107 . quorum pater et uite institutor est . sed eciam ab vniuersis catholice matris ecclesie filijs uenerabiliter recoli debeat . satis omnibus notum est . qui quantum illius salutifera doctrina vnica eiusdem matris ecclesie fides firmata sit diligenter att[endunt]² De quo celestinus papa men[cionem]² faciens dicit se eum pro uita et m[eritis]² suis in sua semper communione habuisse. Cuius eciam scienciam idem papa extollens asserit quod predecessores sui eum inter magistros optimos semper habuerunt . omnes in commune bene de eo senserunt . utpote de viro qui vbique cunctis et amoris fuit et honori.

Igitur desiderabile festum tanti patris honorifice recolatur . historia propria cantetur . sicut in libris habetur . diligenter prouideatur . et non in vno tantum sed in octo simul diebus deuotissime recolatur. Octaue enim de hoc festo aguntur . de quibus cotidie plenarium seruicium persoluitur . nisi in festo decollacionis sancti iohannis baptiste . et in festo sancti egidij abbatis . et in dominica si qua infra ipsas octauas occurrat. In ipsa enim dominica oportet cantari historia *Si bona*. Tamen quando tertia dies in dominica euenerit de octauis officij cursus erit . quia et in sequenti dominica historia potest cantari . et aliter festum sancti iohannis nullas vespervas habebit.

¶ Notandum autem quod quando quarta die octauarum in dominica occurrat ipso tantum anno anticipiatur historia *Peto domine* . et cantatur in sequenti dominica . videlicet propter festa que in alijs

¹ Cut out.

² Initial letter cut out.

dominicis occurrunt. In predictis uero festis . et eciam in dominica in qua *Si bona* . incipitur . medie lecciones erunt de octauis. Si uero octauus dies in dominica euenerit . non in ipsa sed in sequenti dominica idest infra octauas natiuitatis sancte marie . historia *Si bona* cantabitur.

nota.

Notandum quod quando dies octauus sancti augustini in sabbato occurrit . plenarium seruicium de sancto augustino fit . commemoracio de sancto cuthberto de quo seruicium in crastinum erit . de dominica uero commemoracio et missa matutinalis tantum.

¶ Sciendum est quod festum sancti cuthberti remouetur usque in crastinum octauarum sancti augustini . quia de ipsis octauis fiunt plenarie nouem lecciones apud nos. Sed festum sancti cuthberti habebit commemoracionem ad vtrasque vespervas et ad matutinas.

Decollacio sancti iohannis baptiste.

Decollacio sancti iohannis baptiste cum nouem leccionibus recolitur. In qua festiuitate ymni . versus . antiphone . super psalmos / nocturnales cum ipsis psalmis sicut de communi vnus [fo. 107 v martiris. Cetera idest Responsoria lecciones . antiphone . ad laudes . et missa propria habentur.

De natiuitate beate marie.

Natiuitas gloriose et perpetue uirginis marie honorifice recolitur . quippe quia in eius ortu lumen nobis oriri cepit. Huius festiuitatis seruicium quia satis notum est hoc tantum dicatur . quod primo die et octauo die . dicitur *Credo in unum* . et prefacio que in assumptione eius . hoc tantum mutato . *Et te in natiuitate beate marie* . et cetera.

De octauis totum officium cotidie agitur . eciam si dominica intercurrit . nisi in festo exaltacionis sancte crucis . et quando ut supradictum est octauus dies patris nostri in dominica occurrit . tunc tamen qua die infra has octauas historia cantatur . medie lecciones fiunt de octauis . de quibus in festo sancte crucis non sit nisi commemoracio . post memoriam de martiribus. Per istas octauas dicuntur hore de omnibus sanctis.

[A space of 8 lines here]

IN natali sancti mathei apostoli cantatur historia . *In uisione dei.*

Sancti michaelis archangeli.

Festum sancti michaelis . festiue recolitur. Sequenti die de sancto ieronimo presbitero nouem lecciones de quo totum officium sicut de abbate.

[K] Alendas octobris . de confessoribus germano et remigio et ceteris tres lecciones fiunt. Qua die et deinceps septem psalmi penitenciales post matutinas dicuntur. Ipsa die meridiana postponitur. Exinde fratres cum opus habuerint cappas sumunt. De quibus talis est consuetudo . quod omnes simul eas accipiunt . simul deponunt . exceptis illis quibus eas propter aliquam infirmitatem quando voluerint habere concessum est. Hoc autem ad custodem ordinis pertinet . ut sicut congruum prospexerit magistris puerorum innuat . quatinus pueris cappas suas faciant sumere siue reponere . uel si pueri desunt . Hoc idem ipse custos ordinis iunioribus fratribus debet innuere . quod cum alij viderint similiter faciant. Ab hac die usque ad natale domini nisi quando ix lecciones fiunt continuum ieiunium obseruetur. In quibus diebus in claustro locuntur ante terciam.

A Kalendis octobris usque ad festiuitatem omnium sanctorum nona donec refectis seruatoribus non pul-/satur qua [fo. 108] eciam cantata conuentus solito more in refectorium pergit. A festo uero omnium sanctorum usque ad purificationem beate marie statim post prandium cantatur nona . quo spacio generaliter post nonam in refectorium non eunt . sed qui habuerit per licenciam bibere uadit.

Translacio sancti patris nostri augustini.

Translacio sancti patris nostri augustini . cum ix . leccionibus celebratur . totum seruicium de alia eius festiuitate assumitur . exceptis antiphonis ad *magnificat* . et *Benedictus* . lecciones eciam proprie habentur.

De sancto luca euangelista.

[I]N festo sancti luce euangeliste cantatur historia. *In uisione dei.* ymni versus psalmi sicut de apostolis. Ad missam *Credo in vnum* dicitur. Ad secundas vespas . antiphona *Iurauit dominus* . et alie.

Apostolorum simonis et iude

De apostolis symone et iuda ix lecciones. Ad missam dicitur .
Credo in vnum . et prefacio.

In vigilia omnium sanctorum.

IN uigilia omnium sanctorum . missa matutinalis dicitur de sancto
 quintino . de quo ipsa die tres lecciones fiunt. Ad missam de
 uigilia vna tantum collecta dicitur. Si dominica fuerit . quia maior
 missa de uigilia cantabitur . ad missam matutinalem officium domini-
 cale dicatur.

In die.

Festiuitas omnium sanctorum celebriter recolitur. In hac fes-
 tiuitate . antiphone . Responsoria de singulis sanctorum or-
 dinibus sumuntur. Ad laudes tamen proprie antiphone habentur.
 Ad missam dicitur *Credo in vnum*. Ipsa die post vespervas de festo .
 vespere in memoria omnium defunctorum solito festiuius aguntur.
 Primam antiphonam sacerdos ebdomadarius ut mos est inchoat .
 ceteras omnes duo illi qui priuatis diebus solent eas inchoare. Ad
 matutinas similiter . psalmi sedendo cantantur. Vna collecta dicitur .
 s[cilicet]. *Fidelium deus omnium*. Qua finita totum classicum ali-
 quamdiu pulsatur.

De sancto eustachio.

IN crastino primum de sancto eustachio et socijs eius matutine more
 octauarum dicuntur. Postea de sancta maria . quibus finitis
 cum suffragijs sanctorum . matutine pro defunctis dicuntur . ita
 festiue quia ad lectrinum quod debet poni ad gradus¹ chori . lecciones
 legantur. Qui legunt aut cantant in tabula ponuntur. Que tamen
 in capitulo non recitatur . sed tantum in ea quisque considerat quod
 cantare uel legere debeat. Nonum tantum responsorium a duobus
 dicitur . quod eciam reincipitur . et interim totum classicum pulsatur.

¶ Finita prima diei . statim preparata processione . cum minis-
 tris qui aquam benedictam . crucem . candelabra . et thuribulum
 ferant . / induto quoque subdiacono diacono et sacerdote [fo. 108 v
 qui missam celebrare debet . exeat conuentus cum psalmo . *Beati in-*
maculati . et primo commune cimiterium circueat . qui aquam bene-
 dictam portat . circumquaque super tumulos eam aspergat. De

¹ Over erasure.

communi cimiterio transeant ad cimiterium fratrum ibique facta stacione circa sepulturam maiorum psalmos finiant . quibus finitis dicant *Kyriel[eison]* . *Christel[eison]* . *Kyriel[eison]* . *Pater noster* . Deinde sacerdos cum paucis capitularibus precibus dicat hanc oracionem . *Deus venie largitor* . alia[am] oracio[nem] *Deus cuius miserationem* alia[am] oracio[nem] *Fidelium deus* . In fine *Requiescant in pace* . Postea cum septem psalmis absque *Gloria patri* in chorum redeant . sicque in fine dicto *pater noster* . iterum cum paucis precibus dicatur oracio . ¶ *Absolue quesumus domine* . cum *Requiescant in pace* . Deinde pulsato classico missa pro defunctis festiue celebretur cum vna collecta . *Fidelium deus omnium* . Cantores sint in choro . Diaconus et subdiaconus casulis vtantur . duo gradale canant . tractum cantores . Hac die omnes qui missas cantant excepto ebdomadario . et illo qui pro annuo officio cantat communiter eas pro omnibus defunctis cantare debent cum oracione . *Fidelium deus* . Ceteri fratres psalmis canendis quantum possunt intendere debent .

¶ Hoc officium quando festiuitas omnium sanctorum sabbato occurrit . reseruatur usque ad sequentem secundam feriam . eo modo quo supradictum est agendum . Ad quam diem festum sanctorum martirum eustachij et sociorum eius ex toto similiter differtur .

Sancti martini episcopi.

BEatissimi martini episcopi non solum festiuitas celebriter recolitur . sed eciam usque ad octauum diem cotidie de eo ad vespervas et ad matutinas et ad missam commemoracio agitur . et in octauo die tres lecciones .

De sancto bricio.

DE sancto bricio officium agitur sicut de alijs priuatis festis trium leccionum . excepto quod ad laudes antiphone quinque proprie dicuntur .

. De sancto andrea .

DE sancto andrea apostolo usque ad octauum diem cotidie ad vespervas et matutinas et ad missam fit commemoracio . et in octauo die . tres lecciones .

DEscripto igitur magna ex parte tocius anni officio . sicut ad generalem cursum eiusdem pertinere videtur . nunc de communitate siue diuersitate festiuitatum earum que obseruancijs trac-

tetur . primum uero que festa a populo feriari debeant annotetur . ex concilio lugdunensi capitulo tercio.

/D Enunciandum est plebibus ut sciant tempora feriandi [fo. 109 idest omnem dominicam a vespera usque ad uesperam . ne iudaismo capiantur. Feriandi uero per annum . Isti sunt dies.

Natalis domini.

Sancti stephani.

Iohannis euuangeliste.

Innocencium.

Circumcisio domini.

Epiphania.

Purificacio beate marie.

Sanctum pascha . cum tota ebdomada.

Rogaciones cum tribus diebus.

Ascensio domini.

Sancta dies pentecostes.

Sancti iohannis baptiste.

Duodecim apostolorum . maxime tamen petri et pauli . qui mundum sua predicacione illuminauerunt.

Sancti laurencij.

Annunciacio dominica.

Assumpcio . et natiuitas beate marie.

Sancti michaelis . et sancti martini.

et ille festiuitates quas singuli episcopi in suis episcopatibus cum populo collaudauerunt celebrandas . que vicinis tantum circa manentibus indicende sunt . non generaliter omnibus.

Relique uero festiuitates per annum non sunt cogende ad feriandum . nec prohibende. Indictum uero ieiunium . quando fuerit denunciatum ab omnibus obseruetur.

[A space of 3 lines here]

De festiuitatibus prime dignitatis.

Q Uinque sunt festiuitates . que sicut pre ceteris in maiori ueneratione habentur . ita maiori celebracionis apparatu digne videntur. Sunt autem iste. Natalis domini . Pascha . Pentecostes . Assumpcio gloriose et perpetue uirginis marie . Festiuitas loci.

¶ Pridie ante vigilias istarum gloriosarum festiuitatum . monasterium ornari inchoatur . quod totum secundum facultatem loci prout

conueniencius potest ornatur. Altaria quoque omnia parantur . sed in vigilia. Et in vigilia Natalis domini . et assumptionis beate marie ante terciam. In vigilia uero pasche . uel pentecostes . siue festiuitas loci . post sextam. Ante hec festa mundantur officine . et claustrum. Sedilia refectorij . et capituli . bancalibus operiuntur. Sternitur iunctus siue stramen . uel fenum in hyeme.

¶ Fratres quoque pridie ante istas vigilias nisi dominica prohibeat raduntur . tunc uero ante . excepta vigilia pasche in qua radi oportet . et vigilia pentecostes . in qua eciam rasura sit . nisi pro aliquo festo nouem leccionum quod in eo occurrerit preueniatur.

¶ Notandum quod in vigilia natalis domini . et assumptionis beate marie hoc amplius ceteris vigilijs habet . quod quia a capitulo / celebritas inchoat. Ad terciam et sextam vnum de medio- [fo. 109 v] cribus signis pulsatur. Igitur in qualibet uigilia istarum festiuitatum ante missam . preparatis rite omnibus que intrinsecus siue extrinsecus supra descripta sunt preparanda ante ipsam missam totum classicum pulsetur . et ita siue dominica siue non . maior missa de ipsa uigilia celebretur. Vna tantum collecta dicatur. Cantores secundarij chorum regant . qui et gradale canant . quod post versum reincipitur . nisi dominica fuerit.

¶ Si uero dominica fuerit . alij de choro gradale canant . et cantores *Alleluia* . *Kyriel[eison]* festiue cantetur. Breue tamen . *Sanctus* quoque et *Agnus dei* . festiue dicantur.

¶ Ad hanc missam sacerdos honorifice induatur. Diaconus sit in dalmatica . et subdiaconus in tunica . totum seruicium festiuo more persoluatur. Submissius tamen quam in crastino cantus inchoetur . quamquam nec nimis alte nec nimis submisce . sed inter utrumque ita semper moderandus ut bene possit cantari. Nec unquam aliquis super alios exclamando cantare presumat. De concordi modulacione beatus augustinus in libro de ciuitate dei ita loquitur. Diuersorum sonorum rationabilis moderatusque concentus . concordi uarietate compactus . bene ordinate ciuitatis insinuat ciuitatem.

In fine misse nullum signum pulsetur. Sed post breue interuallum duo de maioribus sonent ad nonam.

¶ Ad mensam legatur quicquid ad suscipiendum gaudium tantarum solempnitatum magis congrue videtur. De regula uero nostra que per septimanam semel ex precepto legitur . si quid restat legendum predie^t ad cenam . uel ante . uel in quarta feria ante pascha perlegatur. Hinc enim usque ad completas octauas istarum festiui-

tatum nec in refectorio nec in capitulo legitur . nisi quod ad festa pertineat. Tamen et infra octauas si opus fuerit supradicta regula ad cenam legitur . post quartum scilicet diem . et maxime in sabbato si se oportunitas prebuerit.

De vespervis.

AD vespervas . primum duo de maioribus signis pulsantur . secundo . tercio . et quarto . duo et duo sicut sunt per ordinem maiora ac deinde simul omnia. Inter signa omnia luminaria ecclesie accenduntur . ante singula altaria singula luminaria ponuntur. Duo in cappis chorum regunt. Antiphonas super psalmos distribuunt. Primam antiphonam prelatus incipiat . secundam dominus prior. Ceteras alij sicut sunt in choro maiores. Responsorium cantores canunt. Antiphona ad *Magnificat* ter tota canitur. Prelatus eam primo imponit . / et postremo. Altare maius cum duobus [fo. 110 thuribulis incensatur. Per cetera quoque altaria incensum portatur. *Benedicamus* cantores dicunt.

De matutinis.

IN hijs festis ad matutinas primo totum classicum pulsatur . et remanente classico . duo de minoribus signis sonant . donec conuentus ad ecclesiam occurrat. Inuitatorium quatuor canant. Antiphone . sicut ad vespervas dictum est . a senioribus imponuntur. Qui legunt uel cantant cappis induuntur. Responsoria . excepto tercio . sexto . et nono . a binis fratribus canuntur. Ad tercium uero responsum tres ponuntur . et ad sextum similiter. Ad nonum quatuor . quod et reincipitur. Per vnumquemque nocturnum . dum tercium responsum canitur . duo sacerdotes altare incensant . et incensato a prelato conuersis turibula tradunt . qui primo ipsos ac deinde ceteros per ordinem incensant. Ad *Te deum laudamus* . duo de maioribus signis pulsantur . et ad *per singulos dies* omnia. Ad *Benedictus* . antiphona ter dicitur . et altaria sicut ad vespervas incensantur.

De prima . ii^{ja} . vi^a . et ix . et de missa.

PRima . tercia . sexta . et nona . cum duobus maioribus signis pulsatur. Per vnamquamque horam tria luminaria ante altare ardunt.¹ Siue dominica sit siue non processio agatur. Secretarius

¹ Struck out.

dum *tercia* canitur . cappas per chorum distribuit . ante singulos fratres cum cappa amictum ponens . post *terciam* omnibus rite paratis . et cantoribus in choro constitutis ministros[†] quoque ante altare que portande sunt tenentibus cum precentor cantum qui ad festum pertinet inchoauerit . hoc modo procedunt. Primus qui aquam benedictam portat . Deinde qui crucem . postea ceroferarij . Deinde qui portat thuribulum . quos sequitur subdiaconus cum textu in tunica . et diaconus in dalmatica. Post eos incedunt cantores. Deinde pueri . et reliqui fratres binj et binj sicut est ordo eorum . et post omnes prelatus. Procedentes uero per claustrum nullam stationem faciunt . sed monasterium per maiores ianuas introeunt . et ita facta parua statione ante crucifixum donec quod canitur finiatur . cum prelatus antiphonam uel Responsorium de ipso festo inchoauerit . in chorum omnes redeunt . postea prelatus pronunciato versiculo . dicat orationem de festo . sicque pulsatur classicum et missa inchoatur.

¶ Quod si dominica fuerit . primo sit aqua benedicta ab ebdomario . et altaria et fratres consueto more asperguntur. Deinde dicta oracione . *Exaudi nos domine sancte pater* . incipit ipse ebdomadarius *terciam* . que dum canitur . uadit idem cum aquebaiulo et / [fo. 110 v subdiacono qui sibi librum defert per officinas et solitas obseruancias complet. Postea depositis sacris uestibus in chorum horam finiturus reuertitur. Si uero iubente prelato missam debet canere . tunc in chorum indutus redit . et in processione post diaconem procedit . post *terciam* processio agitur ut supradictum est . qua in chorum reuersa : pulsato classico officium ad missam primo aliquantulum submisce imponitur . quod post versum totum canitur. Deinde *Gloria patri* alcius imponitur . et iterum officium repetitur. *Kyriel[eison]* cum versibus in choro alternatim canitur . *Gloria in excelsis deo* . sacerdoti a cantore defertur . que sine versibus ab utroque choro simul decantatur.

¶ Meminerint tam cantores quam ceteri omnes ut totum quod cantant morose et cum distinctionibus ita concorditer proferant ut pro dulcedine circumstantes uocem leticie cordis sui in auribus omnipotentis dei effundant. Gradale cantores secundi canunt . adiuncto tercio de choro cui precentor innuerit. *Alleluia* uero pertinet ad cantores qui in choro sunt priores . qui secum alios duos de maioribus personis assumuntur. Postea sequencia in choro incipitur . et alternatim spaciose sicut et cetera decantantur[†].

¶ *Sanctus* cum versibus simul omnes canunt. Ad *Agnus dei* . sicut nec ad *Gloria in excelsis* nunquam versus dicuntur.

IN hijs festis omnes qui missas non canunt ad communionem uadunt . exceptis illis qui aliqua rationabili causa consulto prelato se abstinerint . Finito *Ite missa est* . paululum omnia signa pulsantur in classicum . De vesperis totum fit sicut de histernis¹ vesperis dictum est .

De octauis.

Gloriose iste festiuitates octauas habent . que ita solemniter aguntur . quod per octo dies omnia que ad celebrationem ipsarum festiuitatum non¹ pertinent proponuntur . Ad matutinas enim quindecim psalmi intermittuntur . Hore secundarij non dicuntur . nec psalmi familiares . officium quoque pro defunctis nisi corpus presens sit intermittitur . Tribus diebus qui primum sequuntur officium solemniter agitur . sicut in festis tercię dignitatis . de quibus paulo post dicendum est . excepto quod ad matutinas nisi dominica occurrat . tres tantum lecciones leguntur . In quibus diebus sicut et in omnibus duplicibus festis ad matutinalem missam non nisi vna collecta dicitur . nisi pro aliqua necessitate alie addantur . Relique tres dies celebriter aguntur . quamquam duo et duo signa minime pulsantur . Responsoria dupliciter non cantentur . In choro enim sunt cantores ebdomadarij qui eciam ad vesperas et matutinas paruum *Benedicamus* cantando dicunt . / Signa pulsantur . et ministri altaris indu- [fo. 111] untur . necnon ad missam *Kyrieleyson* . *Gloria in excelsis* . Gradale . *Alleluia* . et cetera cantantur . sicut et in dominicis .

Ad missam matutinalem dicuntur quinque oraciones . quarum prima est de eo officio vnde missa canitur . cetera uero dicuntur pro familiaribus uel aliquibus necessitatibus .

¶ Non enim est consuetudo ut in hijs diebus in quibus singulare officium agitur . de sanctis in missa non fiat mencio . nisi de quibus ad vesperas et ad matutinas fit commemoracio . De festis qui in hijs octauis occurrunt . in suis locis dictum est .

¶ Notandum tamen de quolibet festo de quo missa matutinalis debet fieri . quod si eandem missam pro alicuius defuncti presencia oportuerit intermitteri . Ad maiorem missam inde secunda collecta dicetur . quod cum euenerit : quia collecte impari numero semper dicuntur . Ad ipsam maiorem missam que collecta terciā debeat addi . in capitulo pro familiaribus uel pro aliquo negocio constituendum est . Octauus dies predictarum festiuitatum sicut vnus de tribus diebus qui primum secuntur dupliciter recolitur .

¹ Interlined above.

De octauis.

Octauas sanctus leo papa instituit. Nam a ueteri consuetudine sanctarum festiuitatum octauus dies celebrari sumpsit initium . significans Post septimanam huius uite laborem octauariam future beatitudinis requiem . in qua est summa et uera felicitas et uera festiuitas. Item sanctis illis quos magnificencius honoramus duas festiuitates facimus . Prima die natalicij sui et octaua . primi diei festiuitas primam stolam significat . quam a domino perceperunt in animabus beatificati. Octauae diei festiuitas secundam stolam significat . qua sunt in corporibus glorificandi . que futura est in octaua post huius scilicet temporis reuolucionem quod . vij . dierum curriculo euoluitur . ut in octaua felicitas perpetuo mansura teneatur.

De festis secunde dignitatis.

Sunt alie quidem gloriose festiuitates sed tamen superioribus in celebracione aliquantulum inferiores . quorum hec sunt nomina. Epiphania domini . Purificacio beate marie . Annunciacio christi . eiusque gloriosa ascencio . Festiuitas sancti patris nostri augustini . Natiuitas sancte marie . Festiuitas omnium sanctorum . ¹Et sancti iohannis baptiste.¹

¶ Ante hec festa ornatur monasterij presbiterium . chorus . et membra ex utraque parte chori. Altaria quoque omnia parantur. Signa pulsanter . ut supradictum est in precipuis festis.

¶ Accenduntur omnia luminaria que circa maius altare sunt et lumen ante crucifixum. Ad uesperas a duobus chorus regitur. Antiphone super psalmos . sicut in predictis festis a prelato et a senioribus imponuntur. Responsorium cantores canunt . adiuncto tercio . similiter et *Benedicamus* idem dicunt. Ad *Magnificat* . antiphona . ter dicitur . / et sicut ad uesperas ita et ad matutinas tam ad [fo. 111 v] tercia Responsorium quam ad *Benedictus* . altaria cum duobus turibulis incensantur. Ad matutinas non classicum : sed primum duo de minoribus signis pulsanter . et deinde cetera per ordinem. Ad inuitatorium quatuor ponuntur . E quibus duo in choro remanent . qui primam antiphonam prelato . secundam priori . et ceteris qui in choro sunt seniores distribuunt . omnia Responsorium preter . vj . et nonum . duo et duo canunt . primum rectores chori. Ad sextum tres ponuntur. Ad nonum similiter tres . qui debent esse de maioribus personis .

¹—1 Over erasure.

quod solum in cappis canitur . et reincipitur . Ultima tantum leccio a prelato incappato legitur . quem ceroferarij quodocunque ad lectrinum cum cappa uadit . cum candelabris debent precedere . per omnes horas duo luminaria accenduntur.

IN hijs festis sicut et in supradictis propter seruicium quod ualde spaciose est agendum . Sacerdotes ad missas priuatas vnā tantam collectam dicant . nisi qui pro defunctis missas cantant . Ipsis enim tres collectas licet dicere . Ad maiorem missam omnes cappis induuntur . Quod si dominica fuerit processio agitur . ut in supradictis festis descripta est . Officium ad missam tercio repetitur . *Kyriel[eison]* . *Sanctus* cum uersibus canuntur . Ad gradale tres ponuntur . quod et repetitur . Ad *Alleluia* similiter . Sequencia canitur . Post missam classicum pulsatur .

In hijs festis fratres generaliter communicantur.

De communione.

Quod in festis sanctorum fratres communicant . exemplum habent illud quod in passione beati laurencij legitur . quia peracta eius martirio fideles qui exequiis eius interfuerant ieiunantes et vigilijs noctis triduo cum multitudine christianorum agentes beato iustino presbitero offerente sacrificium laudis participati sunt omnes . quod in mirum uidetur innuere . ut quibus licet et liberum est in festiuitatibus sanctorum corpori et sanguini christi debeant communicare . et gratiam spiritus quam de corpore christi sancti sumpserunt . cum eis fide et imitatione participare.

¶ Notandum quod qualibet die per ebdomadam aliqua supradictorum festiuitatum occurrat . fratres ut dictum est communicant . Ne tamen propter hoc consuetudinem communicandi in dominica intermittunt . eciam si precedenti sabbato communicati fuerint . nisi per licenciam prelati . Vbi eciam notandum quod semper quando debent communicare . si cui ad communionem accedere liberum non fuerit . debet hoc diacono per signum innuere . uidelicet ut sciat quot hostias propter communicandos in calice debet imponere.

¶ De vltimis vesperis predictarum festiuitatum idem sit quod de primis dictum est.

¶ In festo autem omnium sanctorum quod inter hec festa annumeratur uariatur hoc quod primam leccionem prelatus legat . / secundam prior . ceteras alij sicut sunt in choro maiores . [fo. 112] Primum responsorium tres sacerdotes de maioribus personis in cappis

canant . quod et reincipitur . Secundum Responsorium prelatus cantat . cum duobus qui similiter sunt in cappis . cetera duo et duo canunt . nonum scilicet illi qui chorum regunt . In hac tantum festiuitate non pronuntiatur euuangelium . sed septima leccio ita incipitur . *Christi uero sacerdotibus* . Octauam leccionem legat vnus de inuenibus . Ad ix . uero ponitur vnus de sacerdotibus .

¶ In festo uero dedicacionis ecclesie . mos est ut tota ecclesia ornetur . et ipsa die siue dominica sit siue non processio in circuitu ecclesie ducitur .

¶ In predictis festis excepta ascensione domini processio nisi in dominicis occurrant non agitur .

De octauis.

Octauas eciam alique istarum festiuitatum habent que celebriter aguntur . licet non adeo ut supradictum est . Ad matutinas . u[ero] . quindecim psalmi . hore eciam secundarie . et psalmi familiares dicuntur . Officium pro defunctis . Signa aliquantulum festiuius quam in priuatis diebus pulsantur . Ad classicum pulsantur . sex aut quatuor de minoribus signis . Ad matutinas vna antiphona . super psalmos nocturnales dicitur . que eciam cotidie mutatur . In laudibus vna antiphona . que et ad vespervas dicitur . Psalmi ad matutinas quam ad vespervas qui in prima die .

¶ Quod si dominica fuerit . et de octauis officium agitur . per singulos nocturnos vna antiphona . super tres psalmos dicitur . et in laudibus vna antiphona .

¶ In octauo uero die . ix . antiphone . super psalmos nocturnales . et quinque in laudibus dicuntur . et quod de antiphonis . et psalmis . tam ad matutinas quam ad vespervas hic dictum est . in officio supradictarum octauarum eodem ordine obseruatur . Seruato tamen quod de octauis pasche suo loco dictum est .

¶ Infra has octauas ad missam sacerdos festiuius quam solet in priuatis diebus induitur . diaconus dalmatica . et subdiaconus tunica induitur .

¶ Ad vespervas et ad matutinas et ad missam duo cerei accenduntur . Ad missam eciam ad euuangelium incensum habetur . Duo gradale canunt . qui ad illud in dominica prescripti fuerint . *Alleluia* cantores ebdomadarij . *Kyriel[eison]* paruum . et *gloria in excelsis* . necnon et *Sanctus* et *Agnus dei* festiuius quam in priuatis diebus canuntur . In fine misse pulsatur vna de schillis paulo maior sicut

Quia uero ecclia nra i honore stē
crucis consecrata ē i eia festi
uitate que int sup̄dicta festa āmi
merata st. hoc addit q tota ecclia
ornat. q ecclia i festo stī prīs nri au
gustini obsuatur.

Portion of folio 112

CLAUSE IN THE ORDINALE REFERRING TO THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS

(Size of the Original)

Et est confederatio inter cano
nicos de karliolo & canonicos de stā
crute de edimburgh: ut pro fratre de
functo vñū plenariū sermōnū in con
uentu fiat. Singuli autem sacer
dotes tres missas dicant. Ceteri
uero clerici vñū psalteriū. Et an
nuali officio cōiungatur.

Portion of folio 8 v

AGREEMENT WITH THE CANONS OF CARLISLE

(Size of the Original)

eciam et ad omnes horas quamquam priuatis diebus solet pulsari. In octauo die officium agitur . sicut in vna illarum festiuitatum que communes appellantur . de quibus paulo post dicendum est.

Quia uero ecclesia nostra in honore sancte crucis consecrata est in eius festiuitate que inter supradicta festa annumerata sunt . hoc additur quod tota ecclesia ornatur . quod eciam in festo sancti patris nostri augustinj obseruatur./ [fo. 112 v

Quod maiorem reuerenciam debeamus sanctis illis quorum reliquias habemus . uel quorum nomine dedicatas ecclesias incolimus . sanctus ambrosius insinuat dicens . cum omnium sanctorum martirum fratres deuotissime natalicia celebrare debeamus . precipue eorum solempnitas tota nobis ueneratione curanda est qui in nostris domicilijs proprium sanguinem pro deo fuderunt. Nam licet vniuersi sancti vbique et omnibus prosint . specialiter tamen illi pro nobis interueniunt . qui pro nobis supplicia pertulerunt. Martir enim compatitur non sibi sed ciuibus patitur . sibi enim patitur ad premium . ciuibus ad exemplum . et post pauca . cuncti qui martires deuotissime percolendi sunt . sed specialiter hij uenerandi sunt a nobis quorum ecclesias incolimus et reliquias possidemus. Illi enim nos adiuuant oracionibus et passione . cum hijs eciam familiaritas quedam nobis est . semper enim nobiscum sunt . nobiscum morantur . hoc est et in corpore viuentes nos custodiunt . et de corpore egredientes suscipiunt . hic ne peccati labes absinuat . ibi ne inferni horror inuadat. Nam ideo a maioribus hoc prouisum est . ut sanctorum ossibus nostra corpora sociemus . ut dum illos os tartareum metuit . nos pena non tangat. Item de eadem re quod specialius adiuuemur ab illis sanctis quorum corpora uel reliquias habemus . sanctus leo papa in quodam sermone suo ostendit dicens. Sicut autem inquit et nos experti sumus . et nostri probauere maiores . credimus atque confidimus inter omnes labores istius uite ad optinendam misericordiam dei semper nos specialium patrum nostrorum oracionibus adiuuandos . ut quantum proprijs peccatis deprimimur . tantum apostolicis meritis adiuuemur.

De duplicibus festis

Sunt et alie festiuitates quas tercię dignitates[†] appellamus idest festum sancti stephani. Sancti iohannis euangeliste . Innocencium. Circumcisio domini . et cetera huiusmodi festa sicut continentur in kalendario huius libri.

¶ In hijs festis paratur presbiterium . chorus . altaria . pulsantur signa ut supra. Ad vespervas et matutinas quatuor luminaria ante altare . et cetera que circa sunt accenduntur. Duo chorum regentes . antiphonas . primas ad vespervas inchoant . et ceteras per maiores distribuunt. Ad *magnificat* . et *Benedictus* . antiphona . bis dicitur . prelatus eam primo imponat. Altare principale . et matutinale cum vno thuribulo incensatur. Ad inuitatorium . iiij^{or} . ponuntur. Antiphone . inchoantur a prelato et senioribus. Singula Responsoria a duobus canuntur.

¶ In hijs festis commemoracio fit de minoribus festis qua simul occurrunt . et missa matutinalis. Quod enim fit in supradictis secunde dignitatis festis nisi in die ascensionis . tunc enim quodlibet festum occurrat . propter excellenciam / ipsius ascensionis nulla eius [fo. 113 fit mencio . nisi in vltimis vespervis et tunc si tale festum vnde in crastino officium agendum est. Idem observatur in supradictis quinque precipuis festis ut quodlibet festum superueniat . nulla eius commemoracio fiat.

In hijs eciam festis ad missam omnes cappis induuntur. Quod si dominica fuerit . post terciam ad processionem cantatur aliquod responsorium de festo . quo finito . intermissa consueta oracione . *Via sanctorum* . incipitur aliqua antiphona . de sancto loci . et ita in chorum reuertitur. Deinde dicta solita oracione de ipso sancto pulsatur classicum . et missa inchoatur. Officium ante *Gloria patri* . et post *Gloria patri* repetitur. *Kyriel[eison]* cum versibus canitur. Gradale non repetitur . nisi in supradictis prime et secunde dignitatis festis. *Alleluia* cantores canunt . quibus si cantori uisum fuerit tercius de choro additur. Sequencia canitur. *Sanctus* sine versibus . festiium tamen dicitur. Finita missa classicum pulsatur. Ad mensam de festo legitur. Ipsa die ad vespervas antiphone . quinque dicuntur . uel de laudibus uel de alijs sicut in libris habentur. Responsorium quoque dicitur. De quibusdam istarum octaue aguntur . de quibus officium agitur ut supradictum est de festis secunde dignitatis . excepto quod octaua dies simpliciter tantum cum ix leccionibus recolitur.

De festo dedicacionis ecclesie.

Festum dedicacionis ecclesie inter supradicta secunde dignitatis festa annumeratur. In quo . super quod ibi dictum est hoc additur . quod tota ecclesia ornatur . et per illa altaria que ipsa die consecrata fuerunt lumen ad primas vespervas accenditur . et donec in

crastinum post completorium non extinguitur . per cetera quoque altaria ad vespervas et ad matutinas et ad missam ponitur lumen . Insuper eciam si tantus est numerus sacerdotum . per omnia altaria ipso die missa de festo canitur . per circuitum quoque ecclesie si fieri potest processio ducitur . de quo eciam octaue fiunt.

Unaqueque ecclesia illius sancti in cuius honore est consecrata . uel cuius corpus habet . et dedicacionis agitur octauas.

[D]e octauis dedicacionis in libro machabeorum sic legitur . inter cetera . et obtulerunt sacrificium super altare nouum secundum tempus et secundum diem in quo contaminauerunt illud gentes . in ipso renouatum est . et iterum . et fecerunt dedicacionem altaris diebus octo . et obtulerunt holocausta cum leticia . et statuit iudas et fratres eius et vniuersa ecclesia israel . ut agatur dies dedicacionis altaris temporibus suis ab anno in annum per octo dies.

In omnibus supradictis festis prelatus uel cui ipse iniunxerit . Vespervas in vigilia . et matutinas . et missam . et alias vespervas in die tantum dicit . cetera officia ebdomadarius complet . / In [fo. 113 v] dominica eciam palmarum . In cena domini . In parasceue . In sabbato sancto pasche . In uigilia pentecostes . prelatus debet solummodo missam celebrare.

De festis communibus.

Item sunt festiuitates que communes appellantur . pro eo quod ex parte simpliciter et ex parte dupliciter celebrantur . Idest festum sancti vincencij martiris . Conuersio sancti pauli . et cetera.

¶ In hijs festis parantur presbiterij altaria . In uigilia ad nonam pulsatur vnum de maioribus signis . ad vespervas duo . et ad matutinas primo duo de minoribus signis . et deinde gradatim vnum post vnum . et ad classicum omnia . Ad *Magnificat* . et *Benedictus* altare principale et matutinale incensatur . Si uero in ecclesia altare de sancto vnde festum celebratur habetur . ad illud cum incenso itur . Ante quod eciam ad vespervas et matutinas et ad missam lumen accenditur.

¶ Ante maius altare tria luminaria ardent . Ad inuitatorium tres ponuntur . primum responsorium . et tercium . et sextam . et nonum . a duobus dicitur.

¶ Ad *Te deum laudamus* . sonant duo de mediocribus signis . et ad *Per singulos dies* omnia . Duo quoque de mediocribus ad primam . et vnum tantum de maioribus ad terciam . et ad vi . ad nonam . Duo

regunt chorum . qui ad vespervas et ad matutinas primas antiphonas . super psalmos imponunt . et ceteras maioribus distribuunt. Responsorium ad vespervas et primum ad matutinas ipsi dicunt . qui etiam *Benedicamus* cantant. Ad nonum responsum duo de senioribus ponuntur.

¶ Ad missam sacerdos et ministri festivo more induuntur. Officium post versum dimidium recantatur . et sic *Gloria patri* incipitur. *Kyrie[eison]* festivum sine versibus canitur. Gradale duo canunt. *Alleluia* cantores. Sequencia dicitur. In fine misse classicum pulsatur.

¶ In hijs festis sicut in omnibus festis ix leccionum . missa matutinalis consuetudinaliter de festo dicitur . nisi aliud festum simul occurrat . de quo ad vespervas et ad matutinas commemoracio fiat. Tamen quoniam ab octavis pentecostes usque ad aduentum domini per consuetudinem in sexta feria missa de cruce solet cantari . quando festum ix leccionum in sexta feria occurrerit . nisi commune vel duplex sit . missa matutinalis de cruce cantatur. Si tamen aliud festum non simul occurrat . de quo missa matutinalis debere fieri scriptum sit . quod cum euenerit ad ipsam missam matutinalem . secunda oracio dicitur de cruce.

De qua etiam in festis communibus que in sexta feria occurrerint . ad missam matutinalem secunda oracio dicitur . et quia de cruce mencio facta est . dicendum est quod quando in sexta feria missa de ipsa cruce ad nonam ut solet propter aliquod festum quod ipsa die occurrerit non potest cantari . pro festo enim trium leccionum si ipsa die euenerint debet intermitteri . / ad ipsam tamen missam [fo. 114 secunda oracio dicitur de cruce. Item infra octavas . uerbi gracia Iohannis baptiste . vel aliorum sanctorum in sexta feria ad missam que de octavis cantatur post terciam secunda oracio de cruce dicitur.

¶ Item in festis que in sabbatis occurrunt . de sancta maria dicitur missa matutinalis . nisi eadem festa dupliciter agantur . vel duo festa simul occurrant . tunc uero cantor debet providere . ut ipsa ebdomada aliqua die precedenti de ipsa gloriosa domina nostra missa maior vel matutinalis dicatur. Nulla enim si fieri potest ebdomada transire debet . qua de hac beatissima domina ad minus missa in conuentu non cantetur. De qua etiam aduocata nostra ab octavis pentecostes . usque ad aduentum domini . et ab octavis epiphanie usque ad septuagesimam omni sabbato plenarium seruicium agitur . etiam si festum trium leccionum occurrat . nisi more octavarum agi debeat . tamen in spacio quod inter octavas epiphanie et septuagesimam habetur . res-

ponsoria de psalmis in vno sabbato dicuntur . si tamen aliquid euenerit in quo non sit festum neque trium neque nonum[†] leccionum. Si autem generale ieiunium sabbato occurrerit . festum de supradicta domina nostra intermittitur . nisi quod matutinalis missa de ea ipsa die dicitur . si tamen per ebdomadam dicta non fuit.

¶ Pro hijs festis communibus . xv . psalmi non intermittuntur. Venie post lecciones petuntur. Hore secundarie . et suffragia sanctorum solito more dicuntur. In capitulo uero non *Verba mea* . sed *Laudate dominum* dicitur. Ipsa quoque die *Placebo* et *dirige* nisi corpus presens sit . uel aliquod speciale anniuersarium occurrat intermittitur.

De festis nouem leccionum.

I Tem sunt festa que vsualiter nouum[†] leccionum appellantur . idest festum fabiani et sebastiani . Agnetis . Agathe . et cetera.

¶ In hijs festis ad uesperas et matutinas primo vnum de mediocribus signis . ac deinde per ordinem vnum et vnum pulsatur . postremo exceptis maioribus totum classicum. Ad horas vnum de mediocribus. Ad nonam tantum et primam vnum de maioribus. Ad uesperas responsorium dicitur. Cantores ebdomadarij sunt in cappis . et primas antiphonas inchoantes . reliquis mediocribus iniungitur. Ad uesperas et ad matutinas duo luminaria accenduntur . et sicut ad uesperas ita et ad matutinas altare maius et minus incensatur. Ad *te deum laudamus* . sonant duo de mediocribus signis . et ad *Per singulos dies* totum classicum . exceptis maioribus signis.

¶ In huiusmodi festis et eciam in supradictis que communia uocantur . ad missam matutinalem commemoraciones fiunt que priuatis diebus ad maiorem missam solent fieri . scilicet prima de officio quod canitur . secunda de sancta maria / tercio de [fo. 114 v] sancto augustino . quarta de omnibus sanctis . quinta illa communis . *Omnipotens . s[empiternus] . deus qui uiuorum dominaris* . quod si eadem missa de sancta maria dicitur . quarto loco dicitur oracio pro familiaribus . uel pro aliqua necessitate. Hoc modo per consuetudinem oraciones dicuntur . tamen cum causa dictauerit adduntur et alie . numerus tamen septenarius non exceditur in conuentu.

¶ In huiusmodi festis sacerdos honeste ad missam induitur . Diaconus in dalmatica . subdiaconus in tunica. Gradale duo canunt . *Alleluia* cantores. Vna collecta dicitur.

¶ In fine misse vna de mediocribus scillis pulsatur. Finita nona .

Placebo dicitur . nisi festum nouem leccionum in crastino occurrat. Ad vespervas inter signa . *dirige* dicitur . primum signum pulsatur usque ad psalmum . *Expectans* . secundum . dum lecciones leguntur . tercium . Dum psalmus *Te decet* . et *deus deus meus* . quartum . dum *laudate dominum de celis* . classicum uero uel priuatis diebus ultima duo signa inchoantur pulsari quando sacerdos finita oracione . *Deus uenie largitor* . dicit *Oremus* . et cessant cum post oracionem *Fidelium deus* dixerit . *Requiescant in pace*.

¶ Si uero nouem leccionum fieri debent . reseruatur *exultabunt* usque post cenam . et tunc primum signum ad vespervas pulsatur donec prime tres lecciones lecte sint . quando autem ieiunij dies est. Post cenam graciaram accione reddita statim *Placebo* dicitur . et ante vespervas inter signa . totum *dirige* . eciam si cum ix . leccionibus dicendum sit . tunc uero secretarius ad conuocandos fratres in chorum modicum sonat . vnam de scillis . expectans postea donec septimus psalmus inchoetur . et tunc primum signum ad vespervas incipit pulsare . ultima leccio usque¹ finiatur . qua uice et eciam alijs vicibus que descripte non sunt . sequencia signa debet moderare . prout congruencius competere perspexerit . quod si pro officio illo classicum pulsandum est in inicio antequam . *Dirige* incipiatur debet pulsari . tam diu quousque fratres omnes in chorum conueniant. Quando uero ita festiue pro aliquo defuncto officium agendum est . ut lecciones ad lectricum quod ad gradus chori debet poni legantur . pulsato in inicio aliquamdiu classico . totum ante vespervas persoluitur . siue dies ieiunij sit siue non . et tunc primum signum ad vespervas finita nona leccione incipit pulsari.

Qualiter in festis sanctorum vespertinale officium mutetur.

Sciendum est quod cum due uel tres festiuitates continuatim eueniunt . secundum quod dignitates earum expetunt . ad vespervas mutantur capitula. Verbi gracia . si hodie est simplex festiuitas nouem leccionum . et cras futura sit communis . ad vespervas / psalmi erunt de presenti festiuitate . capitulum uero et que [fo. 115 secuntur de communi . idest de subsequenti festo . *Habita* . s[icilicet]. memoria post primam collectam de hodierna festiuitate. Similiter si crastinam communem festiuitatem : sequiter duplex festiuitas . ad vespervas mutatur capitulum. Eadem ratione si hodie est duplex

¹ There are marks to show that *usque* should precede *ultima leccio*.

solempnitas . et cras sit futura communis . vespere ex integro de hodierna die erunt festiuitate . et de crastina fiet tantum commemoracio . Si uero due eiusdem dignitatis solempnitates uel communes communibus . uel simplices simplicibus occurrunt . communis versus est quod de precedenti festiuitate psalmi dicuntur . deinde de subsequenti capitulum et cetera que sequuntur . cum antiphona . et oracione de priori festiuitate post vespervas . Si autem aliquando forte contigerit quatinus tres solempnitates tribus diebus continuatis eueniant . quarum prima sit communis . et postrema duplex . uel e conuerso . prima duplex postrema communis : tertia uero que est media simplex sit festum ix . leccionum . uel aliqua dominica . ipsa simplex uel dominica non habebit alias vespervas nisi in die suo psalmos usque ad capitulum . seruato tantum quod in aduentu de quinque precipuis dominicis dictum est . si in eorum sabbatis communis festiuitas eueniat . ibi idest in aduentu domini require quid de vespervis siue communium siue duplicium festiuitatum fieri debeat . que sabbatis occurrunt.

¶ De simplice autem festo ix . leccionum si sabbato occurrerit . uespere fient : habita tantum commemoracione post vespervas de dominica : nisi in crastino hystoria debeat inchoari . Tunc enim de dominica ix . lecciones fient . et de festo commemoracio tantum.

¶ Notandum uero quod in quinque principalibus dominicis quando de dominica uespери sabbati fieri debent : non a capitulo ut a plerisque solent . si ipsa die aliqua festiuitas ix . leccionum celebrata fuerit inchoantur : immo semper a principio cum consuetis antiphonis . et psalmis *Benedictus* et alijs dicuntur . eciam si ipsa die celebrata sit festiuitas de hijs que communes appellantur.

De festis iij . leccionum . in modum octauarum.

Sunt uero festa trium leccionum que more octauarum aguntur . idest . Elphegi martiris . Georgij martiris . Dunstani . archiepiscopi . quando in paschali tempore occurrit . S[anctorum] iohannis et pauli . ypoliti martiris . et S[ancti] iohannis ante portam latinam . et sancti eustachij et sociorum eius . In hijs festis . Ad matutinas psalmi nocturnales . ix . cum vna antiphona . dicuntur . Ad laudes quoque vna antiphona . dicitur . nisi in festis quibus ad laudes antiphone proprie habentur . et omnes quinque cantantur.

¶ Notandum uero de supradictis festis quod quando in dominica

occurrunt siue hystoria / inchoetur siue non medie lecciones [fo. 115 v de ipsis fiunt . excepto festo iohannis et pauli . et festo sancti ypoliti de quibus cum in dominica eueniunt sicut suis locis dictum est totum seruicium persoluitur . excepto eciam festo sancti dunstani de quo cum post pentecosten occurrit ix lecciones aguntur.

In hijs festis et signa pulsantur . et ad missam ministri induuntur . et *Te deum laudamus* dicitur . et cetera explentur sicut supradictum est in tractatu de octauis festiuitatum. De quibus eciam festis ultime uespere aguntur . nisi maius festum superueniat.

De priuatis festis trium leccionum

DE priuatis festis trium leccionum que per annum occurrunt . que priuata festa ideo appellantur . quia seruicium de ipsis cum seruicio priuatorum dierum idest feriarum mixtum est . vel quia sicut in priuatis diebus solet cum prostracione agitur . hec sunt festa que secuntur . idest festum . felicis in pincis . Mauri abbatis . Marcelli martiris . Prisca virginis . et cetera huiusmodi festa sicut continentur in kalendario huius libri. Quando autem aliquod de hijs festis trium leccionum in aliqua feria occurrit . Ad primas vespervas capitulum et cetera de ipso fiunt. Ad matutinas uero inuitatorium . ymni et psalmi duodecim cum suis antiphonis . ferialibus de feria in qua festum illud occurrit dicuntur . versiculi uero lecciones et deinceps cetera usque ad vespervas de huiusmodi festo aguntur. Secunde vespere de huiusmodi festo non fiunt.

¶ De quo festo quando in dominica occurrit . commemoracio tantum fiat . cum medijs leccionibus . et missa matutinali persoluitur . nisi historia debeat inchoari. Tunc enim cum sola memoria . et missa matutinali dimittitur.

Sciendum est quod in nullo festo per annum nisi in vigilia natalis domini . et assumpcionis sancte marie . ad primas vespervas mutatur psalmi . sed dicuntur de feria in qua vigilia euenerit. Ad secundas uero vespervas sicut ad matutinas semper mutantur.

In festis sancte crucis psalmi dominicales idest. *Dixit dominus* . et quatuor qui secuntur.

¶ In festis sancte marie psalmi qui solent dici cotidie . *Dixit dominus*. *Confitebor*. *Beatus uir*. *De profundis*. *Memento domine dauid*.

¶ In festis apostolorum. *Dixit dominus. Laudate pueri. Credidi propter. In conuertendo. Domine probasti.*

¶ In natali vnus martiris. *Dixit dominus. Beatus uir. Laudate pueri. Credidi propter. Ad te leuau.*

¶ In natali plurimorum martirum. *Dixit dominus. Beatus uir. Laudate pueri. Credidi propter. In conuertendo.*

¶ In natali vnus confessoris. *Dixit dominus. Beatus uir. Laudate pueri. Credidi propter. Memento domine david.*

¶ In natali plurimorum confessorum. *Dixit / dominus [fo. 116 Beatus uir. Laudate pueri. Credidi propter. Sepe expugnauerunt.*

¶ In natale vnus virginis. *Dixit dominus. ¹Beatus uir.¹ Nisi dominus edificauerit. Domine non est exaltatum. Lauda ierusalem.*

[The rest of fo. 116, and fo. 116 v are blank.]

¹—¹ Erased.

[MANVALE.]

[THE VISITATION OF THE SICK.]

/ *Incipit ordo ad uisitandum infirmum. Quando uisitandus* [fo. 117
est : induat se sacerdos alba et stola . sicque fratribus in choro
adunatis . ordinata processione . uidelicet hijs qui aquam benedictam
crucem candelabra thuribulum et oleum infirmorum portent : incipiat
sacerdos septem psalmos . ita. Parce domine. Ps[almus.] Domine ne
in furore. Cum uero ad infirmum peruenerint : aspergat eum sacerdos
aqua benedicta. Postea finitis psalmis : dicatur tota . a[ntiphona].
Parce domine parce famulo tuo quem redemisti christe precioso sanguine tuo
ne in eternum irascaris ei. subiungatur

Kyriel[eison.]

Christel[eison].

Kyriel[eison].

Pater noster

[V.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].

[R.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V.] Saluum fac seruum tuum.

[R.] Deus meus sperantem in te.]

[V.] Mitte ei domine auxilium de sancto.

[R.] Et de syon tuere eum.]

[V.] Esto ei domine turris fortitudinis.

[R.] A facie inimici.]

[V.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam.]

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

DEus qui famulo tuo ezechie ter quinos annos ad uitam donasti .
ita et famulum tuum a lecto egritudinis tua potencia erigat ad
salutem . per christum dominum nostrum. Amen.

Oremus.

Respice domine famulum tuum in infirmitate sui corporis laborantem . et animam refoue quam creasti . ut castigacionibus emendatus . continuo se senciāt tua medicina saluatum . per christum dominum nostrum. Amen.

Oremus

Deus qui facture tue pio semper donaris affectu : inclina aurem tuam supplicacionibus nostris . et famulum ex aduersa ualitudine corporis laborantem placatus respice . et uisita in salutari tuo ac celestis gracie presta medicinam . per christum dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus qui humano generi et salutis remedium et uite eterne munera contulisti . conserua famulo tuo tuarum dona uirtutum . et concede ut medelam tuam non solum in corpore sed eciam in anima senciāt . per christum d[ominum]. n[ost]rum].

Uirtutum celestium deus qui ab humanis corporibus omnem languorem et omnem infirmitatem precepti tui potestate depellis : adesto huic famulo tuo . ut fugatis infirmitatibus et viribus receptis : nomen sanctum tuum instaurata protinus sanitate benedicat . per christum dominum n[ost]rum]. a[men].

Domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus qui fragilitatem condicionis nostre infusa uirtutis tue dignacione confirmas . ut salutaribus remedijs pietatis tue corpora nostra et membra u[e]getentur¹ : super hunc famulum tuum prop[icius]¹ intende . ut omni necessitate corpore infirmitatis exclusa . gracia in eo pristine sanitatis perfecte repararetur[†] . per ch[ristum]. d[ominum]. n[ost]rum]. a[men].

Preueniat hunc famulum tuum quesumus domine misericordia tua ut omnes iniquitates eius celeri in/dulgencia deleantur. [fo. 117 v
Per christum do[mini]m]. n[ost]rum].

oracio

Adesto domine supplicacionibus nostris . ne sit ab hoc famulo tuo clemencie tue longinqua miseracio . sana vulnera eiusque remitte peccata . ut nullis iniquitatibus a te separatus . tibi domino

¹ Initial letter cut out.

deo nostro semper ualeat adherere . per dominum nostrum ihesum christum filium t[uum]. qui tecum [vivit et regnat in unitate spiritus sancti deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen].

Hic infirmus dicat confessionem . et ab omnibus absolutus . omnes absoluat. Sicque omnes osculetur eum . sacerdote prosequente.

[V.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

oracio

Domine deus noster qui offensione nostra non uinceris sed satisfactione placaris : respice quesumus ad hunc famulum tuum qui se tibi grauiter peccasse confitetur. Tuum est enim absolucionem criminum dare . et ueniam prestare peccantibus : qui dixisti penitenciam te malle peccatorum quam mortem. Concede ergo domine huic ut tibi penitencie excubias celebret . et correctis actibus suis . conferri sibi a te sempiterna gaudia gratuletur . per christum dominum nostrum . a[men].

oremus

[A]¹desto domine supplicationibus nostris . et me qui eciam misericordia tua primus indigeo clementer exaudi . et quem non electione meriti sed dono gracie tue constituisti operis huius ministrum . da fiduciam tui muneris exequendi . et ipse in nostro ministerio quod tue pietatis est operare . per christum dominum nostrum amen.

oremus

Presta quesumus domine huic famulo tuo dignum penitencie fructum . ut ecclesie tue sancte a cuius integritate deuariat peccando : admissorum reddatur innoxius ueniam consequendo . per christum . d[ominum]. [nostrum. Amen.]

oracio

Deus humane generis benignissime conditor et misericordissime reformator . qui hominem inuidia diaboli ab eternitate deiectum vnici filij tui sanguine redemisti : uiuifica hunc famulum tuum . quem tibi nullatenus mori desideras . et qui non derelinquis deuium : assume correctum. Moueant pietatem tuam quesumus domini huius famuli

¹ Cut out.

tui lacrimosa suspiria . tu eius medere uulneribus : tu iacenti manum porrige salutarem . ne ecclesia tua aliqua sui corporis porcione uastetur . ne grex tuus detrimentum sustineat . ne de familie tue dampno inimicus exultet . ne renatum lauacro salutari mors secunda possideat. Tibi ergo sup[p]lices preces . tibi fletum cordis effundimus . tu parce confitenti . ut sic in hac mortalitate peccata sua defleat . quatinus in tremendi iudicij die sententiam dampnationis eterne euadat . et nesciat quod terret in tenebris . quod stridet in flammis . atque ab erroris uia ad iter reuersus iusticie : nequaquam uulneribus sancietur . sed integrum . sit ei atque perpetuum . et quod gracia tua / [fo. 118 contulit . et quod misericordia reformauit . per eundem dominum n[ostrum]. ihesum christum fi[lium]. t[uum]. qui tecum [vivit et regnat in unitate spiritus sancti deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen].

Post hec dicat sacerdos

[V.] Dominus uobiscum

[R7. Et cum spiritu tuo.]

oremus.

Omnipotens sempiterne deus qui per beatum iacobum apostolum tuum dixisti . infirmatur quis in uobis inducat presbiteros ecclesie et orent super eum unguentes eum oleo in nomine domini . et oratio fidei saluabit infirmum . et alleuabit eum dominus . et si in peccatis sit dimittentur ei . te suppliciter exoramus . ut hic famulus tuus per ministerium nostre unctionis et donum tue sancte pietatis peccatorum suorum ueniam consequi . et ad uitam eternam peruenire mereatur. Per dominum n[ostrum]. i[hesum]. ch[ristum]. f[ilium]. t[uum]. qui t[ecum]. vi[uit]. et reg[nat]. [in unitate spiritus sancti deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.]

Finita hac oratione : incipiat eum inungere dicens per singula membra.

Ad oculos.

Per istam unctionem et suam piissimam misericordiam indulgeat tibi dominus quicquid peccasti per uisum.

Ad aures.

Per istam unctionem et suam piissimam misericordiam : indulgeat tibi dominus quicquid [peccasti] per auditum

Ad guttur et ad labia.

Per istam unctionem et suam piissimam misericordiam : indulgeat tibi dominus quicquid peccasti per guttur et per illicita uerba.

Ad nares

Per istam unctionem et suam piissimam misericordiam : indulgeat tibi dominus quicquid peccasti per odoratum.

*Ad manus. Si sacerdos fuerit exterius unquantur.
Si non interius.*

Per istam unccionem et suam piissimam misericordiam : indulgeat tibi dominus quicquid peccasti per tactum.

Ad pedes.

Per istam unccionem et suam pijssimam misericordiam : indulgeat tibi dominus quicquid peccasti per incesum.

Ad pectus.

Per istam unccionem et suam piissimam misericordiam : indulgeat tibi dominus quicquid peccasti per illicitas cogitationes.

Subtus umbilicum.

Per istam unccionem et suam piissimam misericordiam : indulgeat tibi dominus quicquid peccasti per ardorem libidinis.

Quo facto : lauet sacerdos manus suas . prius eas confricans in cinere uel sapone . et hec lauacio uel in ignem proiciatur . uel ad sacrarium deferatur. De hinc dicat.

[V.] Dominus uobiscum.

[Ry. Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

Deus misericors . deus clemens . qui secundum multitudinem miserationum tuarum peccata penitentium deles . et preteritorum criminum culpas uenia remissionis euacuas . respice super hunc famulum tuum et remissionem sibi omnium peccatorum suorum tota

cord[is con]tricione poscentem deprecatus [exaudi.] Renoua in eo pijssime pater quicquid terrena fragilitate corruptum . uel quicquid diabolica fraude uiolatum est . et in unitatem corporis ecclesie tue menbrorum[†] perfecta remissione resti/tue. Miserere domine [fo. 118 v gemituum eius . miserere lacrimarum . et non habentem fiduciam nisi in tua misericordia : ad sacramentum reconciliacionis admitte . per christum do[minum]. n[ostrum].

oracio

Maiestatem tuam domine supplices deprecamur . ut huic famulo tuo longo squalore penitencie macerato . miseracionis tue ueniam largiri digneris . ut nupciali ueste recepta : ad regalem mensam unde eiectus fuerat mereatur introire . per dominum nostrum ihesum christum fi[lium]. t[uum]. qui tecum [uiuit et regnat in unitate spiritus sancti deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen].

Tunc sacerdos offerat ei crucem domini . ut eam adoret . et osculetur. Postea uadat precedentibus candelabris et thuribulo . et afferat corpus domini. Ad cuius reditum : flectant omnes genua. Interim os infirmi lauetur. Quem sacerdos communicans dicat.

[C]orpus domini nostri ihesu christi . prosit tibi in remissionem peccatorum et in uitam eternam. Amen.

Notandum quod infirmus communicatur . eciam si ipsa die manducauit . nisi ante uisitacionem communicatus fuit. Deinde dicat sacerdos.

[V̇.] Dominus uobiscum.

[Ṙ.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

[O]¹mnipotens et misericors deus qui subuenis in periculis et necessitate laborantibus : maiestatem tuam exoramus . ut mittere digneris sanctum angelum tuam . qui famulum tuum in angustijs et necessitatibus laborantem indesinenter attollat . quo et in presenti tuum consequatur auxilium : et eterna remedia comprehendat . per christum dominum nostrum.

Post hec incipiat benedicciones . astantibus per singulas . amen . respondentibus.

¹ Cut out.

Dominus noster ihesus christus apud te sit ut te defendat. Amen.

Intra te sit ut te reficiat . amen.

Circa te sit ut te conseruat . amen.

In te sit ut te deducat . amen.

Post te sit ut te adiuuet . amen.

Super te sit ut te benedicat. Qui cum patre et spiritu sancto uiuit
et regnat deus per omnia secula seculorum Amen.

Benedicat te deus pater. Amen.

Sanet te dei filius . amen.

Illuminet te spiritus sanctus . amen.

Corpus tuum custodiat . amen.

Animam tuam saluet . amen.

Cor tuum irradiet . amen.

Sensum tuum dirigat . amen.

Et ad supernam patriam te perducatur : qui in trinitate perfecta uiuit
et regnat deus per omnia s[e]cula seculorum. Amen.

Benedicat te deus celi . amen.

Adiuuet te christus filius dei . amen.

Corpus tuum in seruicio suo custodiri et conseruari faciat . amen.

Mentem tuam illuminet . amen.

Sensum tuum custodiat . amen.

Graciam suam ad perfectum anime tue in te augeat . amen.

Ab omni malo te liberet . amen.

Dextera sua te defendat . amen.

Qui sanctos suos semper ad/iuuat : ipse te adiuuare et [fo. 119
confortare dignetur . qui uiuit et regnat . deus per . o[mnia].
s[ecula]. s[eculorum].

[**B**]¹enedicat te deus pater . qui in principio cuncta creauit . amen.

Benedicat te dei filius . qui de supernis sedibus pro nobis saluator
descendit . amen.

Benedicat te spiritus sanctus : qui in similitudine columbe in flumine
iordanis requieuit in christo . amen.

¹ Cut out.

Ipseque te in trinitate sanctificet : quem omnes gentes uenturum expectant ad iudicium . qui uiuit et regnat deus per omnia s[ecula]. s[eculorum]. amen.

Hij ita completis : discedente processione . crux contra faciem infirmi affixa dimittatur . Remaneant eciam de fratribus ibi . qui in tali officio amplius probati noscuntur . Qui cum uiderint eum morti appropinquare . extenso ibi cilicio . cinerem in modum crucis desuper spargant . infirmumque de lecto leuantes . super cilicium ponant . Deinde unus ex ipsis cum tabula in claustrum currens : acriter et minute eam percuciat . Quam audientes fratres : ubicunque fuerint omnes accurrant cantantes . Credo in vnum deum . Tamen si in monasterio aliquam de principalibus horis dixerint uel missam cantauerint : audita tabula : omnes faciant quasi currere uelint . nullus tamen currat nisi precentor et illi quibus prior uel custos ordinis innuerit : sed expectantes donec missa uel principalis hora finiatur : ad infirmum et ipsi accurrant . Cum uero illuc conuenerint : facto de se choro in circuitu morientis : inchoante prelato . sacerdote . uel precentore . primo . Credo in vnum . simul omnes semel canant . Deinde dicat sacerdos antiphonam . Parce domine parce famulo tuo . Hanc A[ntiphona] ter sacerdos pronunciet . conueniens eam tociens repetat . Postea incipiat letaniam .

Pater de celis deus miserere anime famuli tui.

Fili redemptor mundi deus miserere anime eius.

Spiritus sancte deus miserere anime eius.

Sancta trinitas vnus deus miserere anime eius.

Qui es trinus et vnus uerus deus miserere anime eius.

Sancte sanctorum deus miserere anime eius.

Christe idemque benignus deus miserere anime eius.

Sancte saluator mundi deus miserere anime eius.

Sancta maria intercede pro anima eius.

Sancta dei genitrix int[ercede]. pro anima eius.

Sancta uirgo uirginum int[ercede]. pro anima eius.

Sancte michael . int[ercede]. pro anima eius.

Sancte gabriel . int[ercede]. pro anima eius

Sancte raphael . int[ercede]. pro anima eius.

Omnes sancti angeli et archangeli . intercedite pro anima eius.

Omnes sancti beatorum spirituum ordines . intercedite pro anima eius.

Sancte Iohannes baptista . intercede pro [anima eius]. / [fo. 119 v

Omnes sancti patriarche et prophete . intercedite [pro anima eius].

Sancte Petre. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Paule. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Andrea. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Iacobe. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Iohannes. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Omnes sancti apostoli et euuangeliste . intercedite [pro anima eius].
 Omnes sancti discipuli domini . intercedite [pro anima eius].
 Omnes sancti innocentes . intercedite pro [anima eius].
 Sancte Stephane. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Laurenti. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Vincenti. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Albane. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Edmunde. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Omnes sancti martires . intercedite [pro anima eius].
 Sancte Gregorij. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Martine. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Augustine . ij. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Nicholae. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancte Benedicte. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Omnes sancti confessores . intercedite [pro anima eius].
 Sancta maria magdalena. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancta Agatha. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancta Agnes. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancta Cecilia. int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Sancta Lucia. - int[ercede pro anima eius].
 Omnes sancte uirgines. intercedite pro [anima eius].
 Omnes sancti . ij. intercedite pro [anima eius].
 Propicius esto parce et dimitte ei omnia peccata sua domine.
 Propicius esto dele omnes iniquitates eius domine.
 Propicius esto libera et defende animam eius domine.
 Ab omni malo . libera animam eius domine.
 Ab hoste malo . libera animam eius domine.
 A[b omnibus la]¹queis diaboli . libera animam eius [domine.]¹
 A peste demonum . libera a[nimam]. eius d[omine].
 A timore inimicorum . li[bera]. a[nimam]. eius . d[omine].
 Ab insidijs malignancium . libera a[nimam]. eius d[omine].
 Ab ira tua . libera . a[nimam]. eius . d[omine].
 Per sanctam annunciacionem tuam . li[bera]. a[nimam]. eius . d[omine].

¹ Initial letter cut out.

- Per sanctam incarnationem tuam . libera . a[nimam]. eius d[omine].
 Per sanctam circuncisionem tuam . li[bera]. a[nimam]. eius d[omine].
 Per sanctam apparicionem tuam . li[bera]. a[nimam]. eius d[omine].
 Per sanctam baptismum . li[bera]. a[nimam]. e[ius]. domine.
 Per sanctam passionem . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Per pijssimam [mortem] tuam . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Per sanctam descensionem tuam ad inferos . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Per gloriosam resurrectionem tuam . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Per admirabilem ascensionem tuam . libera a[nimam]. eius domine.
 Per gratiam sancti spiritus paracliti . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Per magnitudinem aduentus tui . libera [animam eius domine].
 Per ineffabilem potenciam tuam . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Per beatissimam genetricem tuam . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Per suffragia angelica . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Per merita omnium sanctorum . li[bera animam eius domine].
 Peccatores . te rogamus audi nos.
 Vt animam famuli tui de principibus tenebrarum et de locis penarum
 liberare digneris . te rogamus audi nos.
 Vt cuncta eius peccata obliuioni perpetue tradere digneris . te r[ogamus
 audi nos].
 Vt omnia uincula peccatorum / eius absolvere digneris . te [fo. 120
 r[ogamus audi nos].
 Vt ei omnes lubricae temeritat[is] offensas dimittere digneris . te r[ogamus
 audi nos].
 Vt delicta iuuentutis eius et ignorancias ne reminiscaris . te r[ogamus
 audi nos].
 Vt quicquid uiciorum fallente diabolo contraxit clementer indulgere
 digneris . te r[ogamus audi nos].
 Vt ab inferorum cruciatibus eum liberare digneris . te r[ogamus audi
 nos].
 Vt tua gracia succurrente mereatur euadere iudicium ulcionis . te
 r[ogamus audi nos].
 Vt eum in pacis ac lucis regione constituere digneris . te r[ogamus
 audi nos].
 Vt ei placidam et quietam mansionem tribuere digneris . te r[ogamus
 audi nos].
 Vt ei quietis beatitudinem et luminis claritatem largiri digneris . te
 r[ogamus audi nos].

Vt ei pacem et societatem in regno tuo cum sanctis et electis tuis donare digneris [te rogamus audi nos].

Vt ei sanctum et gloriosum ac desiderabilem uultum tuum placabilem ostendere digneris . te r[ogamus audi nos].

Vt nos exaudire digneris . te r[ogamus audi nos].

Fili dei . ij . te r[ogamus audi nos].

Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere anime eius.

Christe ihesu miserere anime eius.

Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi dona ei pacem eternamque felicitatem et gloriam sempiternam.

His dictis . si nec dum finiunt . sed adhuc eius obitus prolongari uisus fuerit . discedente conuentu : remaneant de fratribus qui ibi aut passiones legant . aut psalmos canant . Si uero iam iamque migrare creditur : sacerdos ad supradicta subiungat.

Proficiscere anima christiana de hoc mundo . in nomine dei patris omnipotentis qui te creauit. In nomine ihesu christi filij eius . qui pro te passus est. In nomine spiritus sancti qui in te effusus est. In nomine angelorum archangelorum. In nomine thronorum et dominacionum. In nomine principatuum et potestatum . et omnium celestium uirtutum. In nomine cherubin et seraphin. In nomine patriarcharum et prophetarum. In nomine apostolorum et martirum. In nomine confessorum et episcoporum. In nomine sacerdotum et leuitarum . et omnium ecclesie catholice graduum. In nomine monachorum et anachoritarum. In nomine uirginum et fidelium uiduarum. Hodie ut fiat locus tuus in pace : et habitacio tua in ierusalem celesti. Suscipe itaque domine seruum tuum in bono. Libera domine animam serui tui ex omnibus periculis infernorum . et de laqueis penarum . et ex omnibus tribulacionibus. Libera domine animam serui tui sicut liberasti enoch et eliam de communi morte mundi. Libera domine animam serui tui . sicut liberasti loth de sodomis et de flamma ignis. Libera domine animam serui tui sicut liberasti ysaac de hostia et de manu patris sue abrahe. Libera domine animam serui tui sicut liberasti moysen de manu pharaonis regis egipciorum. Libera domine animam serui / tui sicut liberasti iob de passionibus suis. [fo. 120 v Libera domine animam serui tui sicut liberasti dauid de manu saul regis . et de manu golie. Libera domine animam serui tui sicut liberasti danielem de lacu leonum. Libera domine animam serui tui sicut liberasti tres pueros de camino ignis ardentis . et de manu regis iniqui.

Libera domine animam serui tui sicut liberasti susannam de falso crimine. Libera domine animam serui tui sicut liberasti petrum et paulum de carceribus. Sic liberare digneris animam serui tui : et tecum habitare in bonis celestibus concedas. Qui viuis et regnas deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

Si adhuc moram fecerit migrandi discedat ut dictum est conuentus . retentis ibi de fratribus qui psalmos canendo uel passiones legendo . diligenter eum custodiant . Qui cum certi fuerint de eius transitu . percussa tabula ut prius . recurrant ut prius . Credo in vnum . uenientes autem illuc : nichil aliud dicant donec anima exeat . nisi aut sepius Credo in vnum . aut letaniam ut supra descripta est . et Proficiscere anima christiana . uel psalmos si diucius protraxerit obitum . prelato discrecionem pro tempore gerente . de conuentus ibi retencione siue discessu . qui illuc semper tabule percussione ut dictum est reuocabitur .

[THE COMMENDATION.]

Tandem uero egressa anima de corpore : incipiatur commendacio hoc modo.

R[esponsorium].

SUbuenite sancti dei occurrите angeli domini suscipientes animam eius . offerentes eam in conspectu altissimi.

Ÿ. Suscipiat te christus qui uocauit et in sinum abrahe angeli deducant. Offerentes [eam in conspectu altissimi].

Kyriel[eison].

Christel[eison].

Kyriel[eison].

Oremus.

Tibi domine commendamus animam famuli tui . ut defunctus seculo tibi uiuat . et que per fragilitatem mundane conuersacionis peccata admisit . tu uenia misericordissime pietatis absterge . per eum qui uenturus est iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen.

Oracio

Misericordiam tuam domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus pietatis affectu rogare pro alijs cogimur : qui pro nostris supplicare peccatis nequaquam sufficimus. Tamen de tua confisi gratuita pietate et solita benignitate : clemenciam tuam deprecamur . ut animam famuli tui ad te reuertentem cum pietate suscipias. Assit

ei angelus testamenti tui michael : et per manus sanctorum angelorum tuorum . inter sanctos et electos tuos in sinibus abrahe ysaac et iacob patriarcharum tuorum eam collocare digneris . quatinus liberata de principibus tenebrarum et de locis penarum . nullis iam primeue natiuitatis uel ignorancie aut proprie iniqui/tatis seu fragili- [fo. 121] tatis confundatur erroribus . sed potius agnoscat a tuis . et sancte beatitudinis requie perfruatur . atque cum magni iudicij dies aduenerit . inter sanctos et electos tuos resuscitatus glorie manifeste contemplacionis tue perpetuo sacietur . per eum qui uenturus est iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen.

[*Antiphona.*]

Suscipiat te christus qui uocauit te et in sinum abrahe angeli te deducant.
Ps[almus.] In exitu israel de egipto.

Oremus

Omnipotens sempiterne deus qui humano corpori animam ad similitudinem tuam inspirare dignatus es . dum te iubente puluis in puluerem reuertitur . tu ymaginem tuam cum sanctis et electis tuis eternis sedibus precipias sociari . eamque ad te reuertentem de egipti partibus blande leniterque suscipias . et angelos tuos sanctos ei obuiam mittas . uiamque illi iusticie demonstra et portas glorie tue aperi. Repelle quesumus domine ab ea omnes principes tenebrarum . et agnosce fidele depositum quod tuum est. Suscipe domine creaturam tuam non a dijs alienis creatam sed a te solo deo uiuo et uero . quia non est alius deus preter te . et non est secundum opera tua. Letifica clementissime deus animam serui tui . et clarifica eam in multitudine misericordie tue. Ne memineris quesumus iniquitatum eius antiquarum et ebrietatum quas suscitauit furor maligni desiderij. Licet enim peccauerit . tamen te non negauit . sed signo fidei insignitus : te qui omnia et eum inter omnia fecisti fideliter adorauit. Qui uiuis et reg[nas] deus per o[mnia]. s[ecula]. s[eculorum]. amen.

a[ntiphona] Chorus angelorum te suscipiat et in sinu abrahe ibi te colloset ut cum lazaro quondam paupere eternam habeas requiem.

Ps[almi] Dilexi quoniam . vsque Ad dominum cum t[ribularer].

Oremus

UIri^t muneris^t nouitate perculti et quodammodo cordibus sauciati : misericordiam tuam mundi redemptor flebilibus uocibus imploramus . ut cari nostri animam ad te qui fons pietatis es reuertentem

blande leniterque suscipias et si quas illa ex carnali commoracione contraxit maculas . tu deus solita bonitate clementer deleas . pie indulgeas . obliuioni perpetue tradas . atque hanc laudem tibi cum ceteris reddituram et ad corpus proprium quandoque reuersuram . sanctorum tuorum cetibus aggregari precipias. Qui cum deo patri et spiritu sancto uiuis et regnas deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

Pater noster.

[V̇.] Et ne nos [inducas in temptationem]

[Ṙ.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V̇.] Non intres in iudicium cum seruo domine.

[Ṙ.] Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis uiuens.]

[V̇.] A porta inferi.

[Ṙ.] Erue domine animas eorum.]

[V̇.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].

[Ṙ.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V̇.] Dominus uobiscum.

[V̇.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

oremus¹

Partem beate resurrectionis obtineat . uitamque eternam habere mereatur in celis . per te ihesu / christe saluator [fo. 121 v mundi qui cum patre et spiritu sancto uiuit et regnat deus per omnia secula seculorum.

oremus

Deus cui soli competit medicinam prestare post mortem : presta quesumus ut anima famuli tui terrenis exuta contagijs in tue redemptionis parte numeretur . per christum dominum nostrum. amen.

Suscipe domine animam famuli tui reuertentem ad te : ueste celesti indue eam . et laua eam sancto fonte uite eterne . ut inter gaudentes gaudeat . et inter sapientes sapiat . et inter martires corona consideat . et inter patriarchas et prophetas proficiat . et inter apostolos christum sequi studeat . et inter angelos et archangelos claritatem dei semper uideat . et inter paradisi rutilos lapides gaudium possideat . et inter cherubin noticiam misteriorum dei agnoscat . et inter seraphyn caritatem dei inueniat . et inter viginti quatuor seniores cantica canticorum audiat . et inter lauantes stolas in fonte luminis

¹ In cursive hand in margin.

uestem lauat . et inter pulsantes . depulsans portas apertas celestis ierusalem reperiatur . et inter uidentes deum facie ad faciem uideatur . et inter cantantes canticum nouum cantet . et inter audientes auditum celestis soni audiat . per eundem d[ominum]. n[ost]rum. i[esu]m. ch[ristu]m. f[iliu]m. t[er]m. [qui tecum uiuit et regnat in vnitate spiritus sancti deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.]

[THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.]

Cum hec completa fuerint : pulsetur ter classicum. Corpus quoque ubi lauari debet deferatur. Lotum . more canonico uestiatur. Quo in feretro iuxta morem composito : conuentus illuc cum processione ueniat. Tunc accedens sacerdos . corpus aqua benedicta aspergat . et incenset. Deinde roget orare pro eo dicens.

Pater noster.

[V.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem.]

[R.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V.] Non intres in iudicium cum seruo tuo domine.

[R.] Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis uiuens.]

[V.] A porta inferi.

[R.] Erue domine animas eorum.]

[V.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

Suscipe domine animam serui tui quam de ergastulo seculi huius uocare dignatus es : et libera eam de principibus tenebrarum et de locis penarum . ut absoluta omnium uinculis peccatorum : quietis ac lucis eterne beat[it]udine perfruatur . et inter sanctos et electos tuos in resurrectionis gloria resuscitari mereatur. Per christum dominum nostrum . amen.

Oremus

Suscipe domine seruum tuum in habitaculum eternum : et da ei requiem et regnum ierusalem celeste . et eum in sinibus patriarcharum tuorum abrahe ysaac et iacob collocare digneris : ut habeat partem in prima resurrectione . et inter surgentes surgat . et inter suscipientes corpora in die resurrectionis corpus suum suscipiat : / et cum [fo. 122

benedictis ad dexteram dei uenientibus ueniat . et inter possidentes uitam eternam possideat . per christum d[ominum]. nostrum. Amen.

Post hec portetur corpus in ecclesia¹ . cantore incipiente.

[*Responsorium.*]

Subuenite sancti dei occurrere angeli domini suscipientes animam eius offerentes eam in conspectu altissimi.

Ÿ. Suscipiat te christus qui uocauit . et in sinum abrahe angeli deducant te. Subuenite.

Statim ut uenire cum corpore ceperint : pulsetur classicum quousque in loco ubi debet poni reponatur. Cantato Responsorio . cum predicto versu : si opus fuerit subiungatur.

Requiem eternam dona eis domine et lux perpetua luceat eis.

Deinde.

Kyriel[eison].

Christel[eison].

Kyriel[eison].

Pater noster.

[Ÿ.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentationem].

[R.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[Ÿ.] Non intres in iudicium [cum seruo tuo domine].

[R.] Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis uiuens.]

[Ÿ.] A porta inferi.

[R.] Erue domine animas eorum.]

[Ÿ.] Domine exaudi [orationem meam].

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[Ÿ.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

¶ Oremus

Deus uenie largitor et humane salutis auctor : quesumus clemenciam tuam ut animam fratris nostri qui ex hoc seculo transijt . beata maria semper uirgine intercedente cum omnibus sanctis ad perpetue beatitudinis consorcium peruenire concedas . per christum dominum nostrum . amen.

Dehinc qualiter corpus custodiri debeat . et quomodo seruicium circa illud agendum sit . requiratur inter consuetudines.

Cantata uero missa . cum ad sepeliendum portari debet . ordinata processione . sacerdote scilicet abba¹ et stola cum cappa induto . conuentu quoque cum candelis circumstante . incipiant duo in cappis.

Kyriel[eison] *conuentu respondente* . Christel[eison] . *ac deinde omnibus dicentibus* . Kyriel[eison] *Sacerdos subiungat*.

Oremus

Non intres in iudicium cum seruo tuo domine : quoniam nullus apud te iustificabitur homo nisi per te omnium peccatorum tribuatur remissio. Non ergo eum quesumus iudicialis sententia premat . quem tibi uera supplicatio fidei christiane commendat . sed gracia tua illi succurrente : mereatur euadere iudicium ultionis . qui dum uiueret insignitus est signaculo trinitatis . in qua uiuis et regnas deus per omnia secula seculorum amen.

Subiungant cantores . R7. Qui lazarum . *canentes* . V. *eiusdem*. *Interim sacerdos incensato altari quod ibi est : corpus incenset . faciens desuper cum thuribulo crucem a capite usque ad pedes et per transuersum cereum in manu portans*. *Cantato Responsorio . dicatur ut prius*. Kyriel[eison].

¶ *Oremus*

Deus cui omnia viuunt et cui non pereunt moriendo corpora nostra sed mutantur in melius : te supplices deprecamur ut quicquid uiciorum tueque uoluntati contrarium anima famuli tui fallente diabolo et propria iniquitate atque fragilitate / contraxit . tu pius [fo. 122 v et misericors abluas indulgendo . eamque suscipe iubeas per manus sanctorum angelorum tuorum : deducendam in sinum patriarcharum tuorum abraham scilicet amici tui . et ysaac electi tui . atque iacob dilecti tui . quo aufugit et tristitia . fidelium quoque anime felici iocunditate letantur . et in nouissimo magni iudicij die inter sanctos et electos tuos eam facias perpetue glorie percipere porcionem . quam oculus non uidit et auris non audiuit et in cor hominis non ascendit que preparasti diligentibus te . per eum qui uenturus est iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem . amen.

R7. Heu michi domine [quia peccaui nimis in uita mea : quid faciam miser ubi fugiam nisi ad te deus meus miserere mei. Dum veneris in nouissimo die].

V. Anima mea [turbata est ualde sed tu Domine succurre ei.]

Altare incensetur et corpus . ut supra.

Kyriel[eison].

Christel[eison].

Kyri[eleison].

Fac quesumus domine hanc cum seruo tuo misericordiam ut factorum suorum in penis non recipiat uicem qui tuam in uotis tenuit uoluntatem . et quia hic illum uera fides iunxit fidelium turmis . illic eum tua miseratio societ angelicis choris . per eum qui uentuus est iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem . amen.

R7 Libera me domine [de morte eterna in die illa tremenda quando celi mouendi sunt et terra dum ueneris iudicare seculum per ignem].

Ÿ. Dies illa [dies ire calamitatis et miserie dies magna et amara ualde quando celi mouendi sunt et terra].

Cantato versu . dum iteratur responsorium . incensetur corpus et altare. Deinde roget orare pro eo dicens

Pater noster.

[Ÿ.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].

[R7. Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[Ÿ.] Non intres in iud[icium cum seruo tuo domine].

[R7. Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis uiuens.]

[Ÿ.] A porta inferi

[R7. Erue domine animas eorum.]

[Ÿ.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].

[R7. Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[Ÿ.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R7. Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Incлина domine aurem tuam ad preces nostras quibus misericordiam tuam supplices deprecamur . ut animam famuli tui quam de hoc seculo migrare iussisti . in pacis ac lucis regione constituas . et sanctorum tuorum iubeas esse consortem . per christum d[ominum]. n[ost]rum].

Post hec incipiente cantore . A[ntiphonam]. In paradisum . exeat primo processio . deinde conuentus per ordinem . et portetur postea corpus defuncti. Quibus de ecclesia egressis . incipiat pulsari classicum. Quod tam diu pulsetur . quousque corpus terra cooperiatur.

anti[phona]. In paradisum deducant te angeli in suum conuentum suscipiant te martires et perducant te in ciuitatem sanctam ierusalem.

P[salmu]s In exitu israel . usque Confitemini . si opus fuerit.

Donec enim ad tumultum ueniant . P[salmu]s. In exitu israel . debet protrahere . iungendo si opus fuerit . P[salmu]s. Dilexi quoniam . Ps[almus.] Credidi propter. Ps[almus.] Laudate d[ominum].

Facta uero ibi a conuentu stacione . sacerdos prope tumultum cum indutis maneat . incipiens cantata supradicta a[ntiphona] . sine oremus.

Pie recordacionis affectu fratris[†] karissimi commemoracionem facimus cari nostri quem dominus de temptacionibus huius seculi assumpsit . obsecrantes misericordiam dei nostri . ut ipse ei tribuere / dignetur placidam et quietam mansionem . et re- [fo. 123 mittat omnes lubricae temeritatis offensas . ut concessa uenia plene indulgencie . quicquid in hoc seculo proprio uel alieno reatu deliquit totum ineffabili pietate deleat . et abstergat . per eum qui uenturus est iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem.

a[ntiphona] Aperite illi.

Ps[almus.] Confitemini.

Tunc aperiatur sepulchrum nondum tamen intromittatur.

a[ntiphona]. Aperite illi portas iusticie ingressus in eas confitebor domino hec porta domini iusti intrabunt in eam.

Oremus.

O bsecramus misericordiam tuam omnipotens eterne deus qui hominem ad ymaginem tuam creare dignatus es . ut animam famuli tui . quam hodierna die rebus humanis eximi et ad te accessiri iussisti . blande et misericorditer suscipias . non ei dominantur umbre mortis . nec tegat eam chaos et caligo tenebrarum . sed exuta omnium criminum labe . in sinu abrahe patriarche collocata . locum lucis et refrigerij se adeptam esse gaudeat . et cum dies iudicij aduenerit . cum sanctis et electis tuis eum resuscitari iubeas . per eum qui uenturus est [iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen].

a[ntiphona] Ingrediar in locum tabernaculi admirabilis usque ad domum dei.

Ps[almus.] Quemadmodum.

Hic tumulus aqua benedicta aspergatur . et incensetur . sicque in eo corpus collocetur . tamen adhuc differatur cooperiri. Non dicat[ur].
Oremus.

O remus fratres karissimi pro spiritu cari nostri quem dominus de laqueo huius seculi liberare dignatus est . cuius corpusculum modo sepulture traditur . ut eum pietas domini in sinu abrahe ysaac et iacob collocare dignetur . ut cum dies iudicij aduenerit : inter sanctos et electos suos eum in parte dextera collocandum resuscitari faciat . prestante domino nostro ihesu christo . qui cum eo et cum spiritu sancto uiuit et regnat deus . per omnia secula seculorum.

Oremus.

Deus qui iustis supplicationibus semper presto es . qui pia uota dignaris intueri . qui vniuersorum es conditor et redemptor . omnium quoque remissio peccatorum et tuorum beatitudo sanctorum . da famulo tuo cuius deposicioni hodie officium humanitatis exhibemus . cum sanctis ac fidelibus tuis beati muneris porcionem . per eum qui uent[ur]us est iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen].

a[ntiphona] Hec requies mea.

Ps[almus]. Memento domine dauid.

Tunc aspergatur corpus aqua benedicta et incensetur . nondum tamen cooperiatur.

[*Antiphona.*] Hec requies mea in seculum seculi hic habitabo quoniam elegi eam.

Oremus.

Deus uite dator et humanorum corporum reparator . qui te a peccatoribus exorari uoluisti . exaudi preces quas speciali deuotione pro anima famuli tui tibi fundimus¹ humiliter¹ . / ut [fo. 123 v liberare eam ab inferorum cruciatibus et collocare inter agmina sanctorum tuorum digneris . ueste quoque celesti et stola immortalitatis indui . et paradisi amenitate confoueri iubeas . per eum qui uenturus est [iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen].

Oremus.

Deus qui humanarum animarum eternus amator es . animam famuli tui quem uera dum in corpore maneret tenuit fides ab omni cruciatu inferorum redde extorrem . ut segregata ab infernalibus claustris . sanctorum tuorum mereatur adunari consorcijis . per eum qui uenturus [est iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen].

Hic sacerdos absoluat eum cunctis audientibus in hijs uerbis.

Absoluimus te frater uice beati petri apostolorum principis . cui dominus dedit potestatem ligandi atque soluendi . ut in quantum tua expetit accusacio et ad nos pertinet remissio . sit tibi omni-

¹ There are marks transposing *humiliter* and *fundimus*.

potens deus creator tuus uita et salus et omnium peccatorum tuorum indultor pius . qui uiuit et regnat deus per omnia secula seculorum . amen.

Hec absolutio in aliquo folio conscripta : a cunctis sacerdotibus accepta stola legenda est . sed antea dum supradicti psalmi et oraciones dicuntur . ut cum ad istum locum uentum fuerit : a solo sacerdote in audientia omnium legatur . sicque super pectus defuncti ponatur . ac deinde terra operiatur . Quod si laicus aliquis est de seculo qui sepelitur : debet sacerdos antequam ipsam absolucionem legat circumstantes rogare . ut si cui peccauit dimittat ei et oret pro eo . sicque lecta absoluzione . terram super ipsum ter iacere . cantore incipiente . antiphonam .

De terra plasmasti me et carne induisti me redemptor meus domine resuscita eum in nouissimo die.

Ps[almus.] Domine probasti me.

A[ntiphona.] Non intres in iudicium cum seruo tuo domine quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis uiuens.

Ps[almus] Domine exaudi.

a[ntiphona] Omnis spiritus laudet dominum.

Ps[almus] Laudate dominum de celis.

a[ntiphona] Omne quod dat michi pater ad me ueniet et eum qui uenit ad me non eiciam foras.

Ps[almus] Benedictus.

Dum his psalmis canendis conuentus intendit . sacerdos sequentes oraciones ministris tantum audientibus dicat . ita ut nec ipse ad conuentum . nec conuentus ad ipsum intendat.

Oremus.

Te domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus supplices deprecamur pro spiritu cari nostri quem a uoraginibus huius seculi accersiri iussisti . ut digneris domine dare ei locum lucidum . locum refrigerij et quietis . Liceat ei transire portas inferorum et penas tenebrarum . maneatque in mansionibus sanctorum et in luce sancta quam olim abrahe promisisti et semini eius . Nullam senciati lesionem spiritus eius . sed cum magnus / dies ille resur- [fo. 124] reccionis ac remuneracionis aduenerit : resuscitare eum digneris una cum electis et sanctis tuis . Deleas eius delicta omnia atque peccata usque in nouissimum quadrantem . tecumque immortalitatis tue uitam et regnum consequatur eternum . per eum qui uenturus est [iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen].

oremus

Deus apud quem mortuorum spiritus viuunt . et in quo electorum anime deposito carnis onere plena felicitate letantur . presta supplicantibus nobis ut anima famuli tui que temporali per corpus uisionis huius luminis caruit uisu . eterne illius lucis solacio pociatur . Non eam tormentum mortis attingat . non dolor horrende uisionis afficiat . non penalis timor excruciet . non reorum proxima cathena constringat . sed concessa sibi delictorum omnium uenia . optate quietis consequatur gaudia repromissa . per eum qui uenturus est [iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen].

Non dicitur Oremus.

Omnipotentis dei misericordiam deprecemur fratres karissimi . cuius iudicio sicut nascimur ita finimur . ut spiritum fratris nostri quem pietas domini de incolatu huius mundi transiri precepit requies eterna suscipiat . et eum resurrectionis gaudijs cum sanctis suis representet . et in sinibus abrahe ysaac et iacob collocare dignetur . prestante domino nostro ihesu christo . qui cum eo uiuit et regnat in vnitate spiritus sancti deus per omnia s[ecula]. s[eculorum]. amen.

Oremus

Tu nobis domine auxilium prestare digneris . tu opem feras et misericordiam largiaris . spiritum eciam famuli tui ac cari nostri uinculis corporalibus liberatum in pace sanctorum tuorum recipias . ut locum penalem et gehenne ignem flammisque tartari in regione viuencium euadat . per eum qui uenturus est [iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen.]

Oremus.

Temeritatis quidem est domine ut homo hominem mortalis mortalem cinis cinerem tibi domino deo nostro audeat commendare . Sed quia terra suscipit terram et puluis conuertitur in puluerem . donec omnis caro in suam redigatur originem : inde tuam deus piissime lacrimabiliter quesumus pietatem . ut huius famuli tui animam quam de huius mundi uoragine cenulenta ducis ad patriam abrahe amici tui sinu recipias . et refrigerij rore perfundas . Sit ab estuantis gehenne truci incendio segregatus : et beate requiei te donante coniunctus .

Et que illi sunt domine digne cruciatibus culpe . tu eas gracia mitissime lenitatis indulge. Nec peccati recipiat uicem : sed indulgencie tue piam senciati bonitatem. Cumque finito mundi termino supernum cunctis illuxerit regnum : omnium sanctorum cetibus aggregatus . cum electis dei resurgat in parte / dextera coronand[us] per dominum [fo. 124 v nostrum ihesum christum filium tuum qui uenturus est iudicare uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem.

Dictis hijs collectis . si iam conuentus finiuit psalmum Benedictus roget sacerdos orare pro defuncto . dicens.

Pater noster

[V̇.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].

[R7. Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V̇.] A porta inferi.

[R7. Erue domine animas eorum.]

[V̇.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].

[R7. Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V̇.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R7. Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

Domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus qui vnicum filium tuum dominum nostrum ihesum christum incarnari constitui . quo uetustum solueret proprio cruore peccatum et vitam redderet mundo . ipso opitulante animam fratris nostri ab ergastulo cenulente materie exemptam ab omnibus piaculis absolue. Non paciatur insidias occursantium demonum . propter quam misisti ad terras eundem vnicum filium tuum. Libera et absolue eam ab estuantis incendio gehenne : collocans in paradisi amenitate. Non senciati piissime pater quod calet in flammis . quod stridet in penis sed magnificencie tue munere preuenta : mereatur euadere iudicium ulcionis . et beate requiei ac lucis eterne felicitate perfrui . prestante eodem domino nostro ihesu christo : qui uenturus est iudicare [uiuos et mortuos et seculum per ignem. Amen].

Non dicitur oremus.

Debitum humane corporis sepeliendi officium fidelium more complentes . deum cui omnia viuunt fideliter deprecemur . ut hoc corpus cari nostri in infirmitate a nobis sepultum in ordine sanctorum suorum resuscitet . et eius spiritum sanctis ac fidelibus aggregari iubeat .

cum quibus in enarrabili gloria et perhenni felicitate perfrui mereatur .
 prestante domino nostro ihesu christo . qui cum eo viuit et regnat in
 vnitatem spiritus sancti per omnia secula seculorum amen.

Hijz ita expletis incipiat cantor pro hijz qui in cimiterio requiescunt .
Ps[almum]. Miserere mei deus. In fine subiuncto. Requiem eternam dona
eis domine et lux perpetua luceat eis. Dicat sacerdos in audiencia omnium.
Pater noster . pro animabus omnium quorum corpora in hoc cimiterio
requiescunt . et pro animabus omnium defunctorum.

Pater noster.

[V.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem.]

[R.] Sed libera nos a malo . amen.]

Oremus pro fidelibus defunctis.

[V.] Non intres in iudicium cum seruis et ancillis tuis domine.

[R.] Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis viuens.]

[V.] A porta inferi.

[R.] Erue domine animas eorum.]

[V.] Domine exaudi oracionem [meam].

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V.] Dominus uobiscum

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Omnipotens sempiterne deus a[nnue]¹ quesumus precibus nostris
 ea que poscimus . et dona omnibus quorum corpora hic et in
 cunctis cimiterijs sanctorum requiescunt refrigerij sedem . quietis
 beatitudinem . luminis claritatem . et qui peccatorum suorum pondere
 pregrauantur . eos supplicacio commendet ecclesie . per dominum
 nostrum ihesum christum filium tuum qui tecum viuit et r[egnat] :
 in vni[tate]. s[piritus]. s[ancti]. deus per o[mnia]. s[ecula]. s[eculorum] .
 a[men].

Requiescant in pace.

Post hec reuertentes ad ecclesiam : canant septem psalmos / abs- [fo. 125
que Gloria patri. Cumque in choro uenerint . siue festum sit siue non .
conuentu se super formas prosternente : ministri que portant reponant .
Sacerdos quoque acceleret se disuestire . et ad conuentum redeat . finitis
psalmis : dicatur.

Requiem eternam dona eis domine . et lux perpetua luceat eis.

Kyriel[eison].

Christel[eison].

¹ Erased.

Kyriel[eison].

Pater noster.

[V̇.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].

[Ṙ.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen]

[V̇.] Non intres in iudicium cum seruo tuo domine.

[Ṙ.] Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis viuens.]

[V̇.] A porta inferi.

[Ṙ.] Erue domine animas eorum.]

[V̇.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].

[Ṙ.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat]

[V̇.] Dominus uobiscum.

[Ṙ.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus

Satisfaciat tibi domine deus noster pro anima famuli tui fratris nostri . N . beate et gloriose semperque uirginis marie genitricis dei et sanctissimi patris nostri augustini . omniumque sanctorum tuorum oracio . et presentis familie tue deuota supplicacio . ut peccatorum omnium ueniam quam precamur obtineat . nec eum paciaris cruciari gehennalibus flammis . quem filij tui domini nostri ihesu christi precioso sanguine redemisti . qui tecum et cum spiritu sancto uiuit et regnat deus per omnia s[ecula]. s[eculorum.] [Amen]¹

Anima eius et anime omnium fid[elium de]functorum . requiescant in pac[e. Amen.]¹

Quod si laicus aliquis est de [seculo] sepelitur . ad reditum procession[is] dicantur quinque psalmi de capitulo [Psalmi] Verba mea et alij. Quibus addatur Voce mea . ij . Laudate dominum in sanctis eius. In fine dicitur. Requiem eternam dona eis domine . et lux perpetua luceat eis.

Kyriel[eison].

Christel[eison].

Kyriel[eison].

Pater noster.

[V̇.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].

[Ṙ.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V̇.] Non intres in iudicium cum seruo tuo [domine].

[Ṙ.] Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis viuens.]

[V̇.] A porta inferi.

[Ṙ.] Erue domine animas eorum

¹ Initial letter cut out.

[V̇.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].

[Ṙ.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V̇.] Dominus uobiscum.

[Ṙ.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus

Absolue quesumus domine animam famuli tui ab omni uinculo delictorum ut in resurrectionis gloria inter sanctos et electos tuos resuscitatus respiret . per christum dominum nostrum amen.

Anime[†] eius et anime omnium defunctorum . requiescant in pace. Amen.

[AT THE RECEPTION OF ONE BROUGHT FOR BURIAL
FROM OUTSIDE]

Quando fratres exeunt cum processione obuiam alicui corpori quod a foris deportatur . dicant Ps[almos]. Miserere mei d[eus]. Deus in nomine tuo. Miserere mei deus miserere mei. *Deinde si opus fuerit incipiant . Ad dominum cum tribularer clamaui. Et dicant de reliquis psalmis graduum ut opus fuerit donec ad corpus perueniant. At ubi peruenerint : faciant stacionem conuersi ad alterutrum. Tunc sacerdos alba et stola et desuper cappa indutus : accedat et aspergat corpus aqua benedicta et incenset. Deinde moneat . ut oretur pro eo . dicens.*

Pater noster.

[V̇.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].

[Ṙ.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V̇.] Non intres in [iudicium cum seruo tuo domine].

[Ṙ.] Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis uiuens.]

[V̇.] A porta inferi.

[Ṙ.] Erue domine animas eorum.]

[V̇.] Domine ex[audi oracionem meam].

[Ṙ.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V̇.] Dominus uobiscum.

[Ṙ.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

Suscipe domine animam serui tui quam de ergastulo seculi huius uocare dignatus es : et libera eam de principibus tenebrarum . et de locis penarum . ut absoluta omnium uinculis peccatorum :

quietis ac lucis eterne beati/tudine perfruatur . et inter [fo. 125 v.
sanctos et electos tuos in resurreccionis gloria resuscitari mereatur .
per christum dominum nostrum . a[men].

*Tunc cantor incipiat R[esponsorium] Libera me domine . et corpus
in ecclesia deferatur . sonantibus signis donec in loco statuto ponatur :
finito Responsorio . dicat sacerdos.*

Pater noster.

[V.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].

[R.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V.] Non intres in iudic[io] cum seruo tuo domine.]

[R.] Quia non iustificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis viuens.]

[V.] A porta inferi.

[R.] Erue domine animas eorum.]

[V.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam.]

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus

Suscipe domine seruum tuum . N . in habitaculum eternum . et
da ei requiem et regnum ierusalem celeste . et eum in sinibus
patriarcharum tuorum abrahe ysaac et iacob collocare digneris : ut
habeat partem in prima resurreccione . et inter surgentes surgat . et
inter suscipientes corpora in die resurreccionis corpus suum suscipiat .
et cum benedictis ad dexteram dei uenientibus ueniat . et inter possi-
dentes uitam eternam possideat . per christum dominum nostrum.
Amen.

Sicque conuentu in chorum reuerso . inchoetur missa.

[AT THE PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY IN COMMEMORATION OF SOULS DEPARTED]

*In commemoracione animarum ad processionem que fit per cimiterium :
finito psalmo. Beati immaculati dicitur.*

[V.] Requiem eternam dona eis domine

[R.] et lux perpetua luceat eis.

Kyriel[eyson].

Christel[eyson].

Kyriel[eyson].

Pater noster.

- [V̇.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].
 [Ṙ.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]
 [V̇.] Non intres in iudicium cum seruis et ancillis tuis domine.
 [Ṙ.] Quia non iustificabitur apud te omnis uiuens.]
 [V̇.] A porta inferi.
 [Ṙ.] Erue domine animas eorum]
 [V̇.] Domine exaudi [oracionem meam].
 [Ṙ.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]
 [V̇.] Dominus uobiscum.
 [Ṙ.] Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

Deus uenie largitor et humane salutis auctor : quesumus clemenciam tuam . ut nostrarum congregacionum fratres et sorores qui ex hoc seculo transierunt . beata maria semper uirgine intercedente cum omnibus sanctis ad perpetue beatitudinis consorcium peruenire concedas.

Deus cuius miseracione anime fidelium requiescunt : famulis et famulabus tuis hic et ubique in christo quiescentibus da propicius ueniam peccatorum . ut a cunctis reatibus absoluti tecum sine fine letentur.

[**F**id]¹elium deus omnium conditor [et]¹ redemptor : animabus famulo[rum]¹ famularumque tuarum remissio[nem]¹ cunctorum tribue peccatorum . ut indulgenciam quam semper optauerunt piis supplicacionibus consequantur . per dominum nostrum ihesum christum filium tuum . qui tecum ui[uit]. et reg[nat]. in v[n]itate. s[piritus]. s[ancti]. deus per omnia secula seculorum amen.

/ Requiescant in pace. Amen.

[fo. 126

Inde reuersa in chorum processione cum septem psalmis . absque Gloria patri in fine subiungatur.

- [V̇.] Requiem eternam [dona eis domine].
 [Ṙ.] Et lux perpetua luceat eis.]
 Kyriel[eyson].
 Christel[eyson].
 Kyriel[eyson].

¹ Initial letter cut out.

Pater noster.

[V.] Et ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].

[R.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]

[V.] Oremus pro fidelibus defunctis.

[R.] Requiescant in pace.

[V.] Domine exaudi oracionem [meam].

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

Absolute quesumus domine animas omnium fidelium defunctorum ab omni uinculo delictorum . ut in resurreccionis gloria inter sanctos et electos tuos resuscitati respirent . per christum dominum nostrum.

A. M E N

[BLESSING OF MEAT AND EGGS.]

Benediccio carniū et ouorum.

Domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus qui per moysen et aaron famulos tuos precepisti filiis israel in tipico paschali immolare agnum prefigurans immolacionem ueri et immaculati agni paschalis ihesu christi filii tui domini nostri te quesumus ut benedicere digneris has agni et diuersorum generum carnes et hec oua ut sint remedium salutare seruis tuis et presta . per inuocacionem sancti nominis tui ut quicunque ex hijs gustauerint . corporis et anime sanitatem et salutem percipiant. Per dominum nostrum ihesum ch[ristum]. f[ilium]. t[uum]. q[ui]. t[ecum]. v[ivit]. et r[egnat]. in v[eritate]. s[piritus]. s[ancti]. deus. per . [omnia secula seculorum. Amen.]

[BLESSING OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.]

Benedictio super butirum et caseum

Domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus ihesu filij dei rogamus te ut mittere digneris benedicionem tuam et medicinam celestem et diuinam proteccionem super hoc buturum et caseum . ut proficiat ad salutem et ad proteccionem contra omnes egritudines corporum . et omnium membrorum intus et foris omnibus istud sumen-
tibus . per ch[ristum]. d[ominum].

[A GENERAL BLESSING.]

Benediccion ad omnia que uolueris.

Creator et conseruator humani generis . dator gracie spiritualis largitor eterne salutis . tu domine mitte tuum spiritum sanctum super hanc creaturam . N . ut armata uirtute celestis defensionis quicumque ex ea gustauerit proficiat illis ad salutem . et tam corporis quam anime sanitatem . Per do[minum] . n[ost]rum . ihesum ch[ristum] .

[BLESSING OF FOOD AND DRINK.]

Benediccion super cibum et potum.

Domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus qui fecisti celum et terram et omnia que in eis sunt . rogo te et peto in nomine ihesu christi vnigeniti filij tui ut sanctificare digneris et benedicere epulum istum et potum sicut benedixisti epulacionem abrahe ysaac et iacob et sicut benedixisti sex ydrias in chana galilee et in vinum bonum conuerse sunt de aqua . ita conuerte potum istum in suauitatem et hiliaritatem seruis tuis qui in fide catholica crediderunt . Per eundem christum . do[minum] . /

[fo. 126 v]

[FOR THOSE ON A JOURNEY.]

De itinerantibus.

Quando necesse fuerit ut vnus uel duo de fratribus aliquo ire debeant . si festi dies fuerint : humiliato tantum capite . si uero dies afflictionis : prostrato toto corpore post canonicas horas benediccionem petentes accipiant : et cum redierint similiter faciant . in eundo preces .

[V.] Salum fac seruum tuum.

[R.] Deus meus sperantem in te.

[V.] Mitte ei domine auxilium de sancto.

[R.] Et de sion tuere eum.

[V.] Nichil proficiat inimicus in eo.

[R.] Et filius iniquitatis non apponat nocere ei.

Ps[almus]. Beati immaculati in uia qui ambulant in lege et c[etera].

[V.] Domine exaudi oracionem.

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

¶ Oremus.

Adesto domine supplicacionibus nostris . et uiam famuli tui in salutis tue prosperitate dispone . ut inter omnes uie et uite huius uarietates tuo semper protegatur auxilio. Per christum dominum nostrum. Amen.

In redditu. Benedicchio.

[V.] Conuertere domine aliquantulum.

[R.] Et deprecabilis esto super seruum tuum.

[V.] Mitte ei domine auxilium de sancto.

[R.] Et de sion tuere eum.

Ps[almus]. Ecce quam bonum et quam iocundum . habitare fratres in vnum.

[V.] Domine exaudi [orationem meam].

[R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]

[V.] Dominus uobiscum

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.]

Oremus.

Quesumus domine ut huic famulo tuo quem ad nos redire fecisti . quicquid impediende fragilitate deliquit . tu propiciatus dimittas . per christum dominum nostrum.

[ON SATURDAYS AT THE MAUNDY.]

In sabbatis ad mandatum.

[V.] Dominus uobiscum.

[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo.

¶ Oremus.

[A]cciones nostras quesumus domine et aspirando preueni et adiuuando proseguere . ut cuncta nostra operacio . et a te semper incipiat . et per te cepta finiatur . per . christum.

Mandatum nouum do uobis et cetera.

[K]yriel[eyson.]

Christel[eyson].

[K]yriel[eyson].

Pater noster.

[V.] [E]t ne nos [inducas in tentacionem].
 [R.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]
 [V.] Suscepimus deus misericordiam tuam.
 [R.] In medio templi tui.
 [V.] [T]u mandasti mandata tua domine.
 [R.] Custodiri nimis.
 [V.] Tu lauasti pedes discipulorum tuorum.
 [R.] Opera manuum tuarum ne despicias.
 [V.] [D]omine exaudi [oracionem meam].
 [R.] Et clamor meus ad te ueniat.]
 [V.] Dominus uobiscum.
 [R.] Et cum spiritu tuo]

[*Oremus.*]

Adesto domine officijs nostre seruitutis quia tu pedes lauare dignatus es discipulis tuis . ne despicias opera manuum tuarum que nobis retinenda mandasti . et sicut hic exteriora abluuntur inquinamenta . sic a te omnium nostrum interiora lauentur peccata . quod ipse prestare digneris . qui cum patre et spiritu sancto uiuis et regnas deus . per omnia secula seculorum Amen.

/ Kyrieleyson,

[fo. 127

Christe eleyson,

Kyrieleyson,

Christe audi nos,

Pater de celis [deus] miserere nobis,

Fili redemptor mundi deus miserere nobis,

Spiritus [sancte] deus miserer[e] nobis

¹Sancta trinitas vnus deus miserere¹ [nobis]

Sancta maria,

Sancta dei genitrix,

Sancta virgo virginum,

Sancte michael,

Sancte gabriel;

Sancte raphael,

Omnes sancti angeli et archangeli

Omnes sancti beatorum spirituum ordines,

Omnes sancti patriarche et prophete

ora [pro nobis]'

ora [pro nobis]'

ora [pro nobis]'

ora [pro nobis]'

ora [pro nobis]'

ora [pro nobis]'

orate [pro nobis]

o[ra pro nobis]'

o[ra pro nobis]'

¹⁻¹ Over erasure.

Sancte petre,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte paule,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte andrea,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte iacobe,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte iohannes,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte thoma,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte iacobe,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte philippe,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte matthee,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte bartholomee,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte symon,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte tadee, [†]	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte mathia,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte marce,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte luca,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte barnaba,	ora [pro nobis]'
Omnes sancti apostoli et euangelisti, [†]	or[ate pro nobis]
Omnes sancti discipuli domini,	orate [pro nobis]
Omnes sancti innocentes,	orate [pro nobis]
Sancte st ¹ ephane ¹ ,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte line,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte clete,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte clemens,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte sexte, [†]	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte corneli,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte cypriani	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte laurenti	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte vincenti,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte georgi,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte fabiani,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte sebastiani,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte dionisi ¹ cum sociis tuis ¹	orate [pro nobis]
Sancte mauricii cum sociis tuis,	or[ate pro nobis]
Sancte thoma,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte albane,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte edmunde,	ora [pro nobis]'
Sancte osualde,	ora [pro nobis]'
Omnes sancti martires	ora [pro nobis]'

¹—¹ Added in same hand.

A peste superbie,	l[ibera nos domine]'
A carnalibus desideriis	l[ibera nos domine]'
Ab omni immundicia mentis et corporis,	l[ibera nos domine]'
A fulgure et tempestate,	l[ibera nos domine]'
Per passionem tuam	l[ibera nos domine]'
Per gloriosam resurrectionem tuam	l[ibera nos domine]'
Per admirabilem ascensionem tuam,	l[ibera nos domine]'
Per gratiam sancti spiritus paracleti,	l[ibera nos domine]'
In hora mortis ¹ succurre nobis domine ¹	l[ibera nos domine]'
In die iudicii,	l[ibera nos domine]'
Peccatores te rogamus audi nos,	l[ibera nos domine]'
Ut pacem et concordiam nobis dones,	t[e] r[ogamus audi nos]
Ut sanctam ecclesiam tuam catholicam regere et defensare digneris,	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut domnum ² apostolicum et omnes gradus ecclesie in sancta religione co[n]servare digneris,	te, r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut episcopos et abbates nostros et omnes congregaciones illis com- missas in sancta religione conseruare digneris,	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut regi nostro et principibus nostris pacem et ueram concordiam atque victoriam donare digneris,	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut cunctum populum christianum precioso sanguine tuo redemptum conseruare digneris,	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut miserias pauperum et captiuorum intuere et releuare, dig[neris],	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut locum istum et omnis [†] habitantes in eo visitare et consolare dig[neris]	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut obsequium seruitutis nostre rationabile facias,	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut regularibus disciplinis nos instruere digneris,	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut remissionem omnium peccatorum nostrorum nobis donare digneris,	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut omnibus benefactoribus nostris sempiterna bona retribuat, [†]	te r[ogamus audi nos]'
Ut cunctis fidelibus defunctis / requiem eternam donare [fo. 128 dig[neris],	[te rogamus audi nos]

¹—¹ Added in same hand.² dñs

Ut nos exaudire digneris te r[ogamus audi nos]
Fi[li] dei, te r[ogamus audi nos]' ii,
Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi parce nobis nobis^t domine,
Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi exaudi nos domine,
Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis,
Christe audi nos,
Kyrieleyson,
Christe eleyson,
Kyrieleyson,

Pater noster.

[Ÿ.] Et ne nos inducas [in tentacionem],
[R7.] Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.]
[Ÿ.] Et veniat super nos misericordia tua domine,
[R7.] Salutare tuum da nobis,
[Ÿ.] Memento nostri domine in beneplacito populi tui,
[R7.] Uisita nos [in salutari tuo],
[Ÿ.] Memor esto congregacionis tue,
[R7.] Quam pos[s]edisti [ab initio],
[Ÿ.] Domine saluum fac regem et regnum,
[R7.] Et exaudi nos in die [qua inuocauerimus te],
[Ÿ.] Saluum fac populum tuum domine et benedic hereditate^t tua,^t
[R7.] Et rege [eos et extolle illos usque in eternum],
[Ÿ.] Fiat pax in virtute tua,
[R7.] Et habundancia in thurribus [tuis],

Oremus pro benefactoribus nostris,

[V.] Mitte eis domine [auxilium de sancto],
[R.] Et de syon tuere eos]

Pro fidelibus defunctis.

[V.] Requiem eternam [dona eis domine],
[R.] Et lux perpetua luceat eis]
[V.] Requiescant in pace,
[R.] Amen,
[V.] Domine exaudi oracionem meam,
[R.] Et clamor meus [ad te ueniat],
[V.] Dominus vobiscum,
[R.] Et cum spiritu tuo]

DEus qui corda fidelium,

DEus cui proprium est miser[e]re semper et parcere suscipe deprecationem nostram et quos delictorum cathena constringit miseracio tue pietatis absoluat, Per christum

DEus qui nos a vanitate seculi conuersos ad superne vocacionis amorem accendis pectoribus nostris purificandis illabere, et gratiam nobis qua in te perseueremus infunde vt proteccionis tui muniti presidiis quod te donante promissimus, impleamus et nostri promissionis exacutoris effecti ad ea que perseuerantibus in te dignatus es promittere pertingamus, Per christum,

[O]mnipotens sempiterne deus qui facis mirabilia magna solus pretende super famulos tuos et super cunctas congregaciones illis commissas spiritum gracie salutaris et ut in ueritate tibi complaciant perpetuum eis rorem benedictionis infunde, Per christum

[D]Eus in cuius manu corda sunt regum qui es humilium consolator et fidelium fortitudo et protector omnium in te sperantium da regi nostro et regine et omni / populo christiano trium- [fo. 128 v] phu[m] uirtutis tue scienter excolere vt per te semper reparentur adueniam,

[P]Retende domine famulis et famulabis[†] tuis dexteram celestis auxilii ut te toto corde perquirant et que digne postulant assequantur,

[D]Eus a quo sancta dasiderra,[†]

[A]Domo tua domine quesumus spiritualis[†] nequicie repellantur et arearum^{†1} discedat malignitas tempestatum,

[A]Nimabus quesumus domine famulorum famularumque tuarum oracio proficiat supplicantium ut eas et a peccatis omnibus exuas et tue redempcionis facias esse pertisipes,[†]

[D]Eus qui es sanctorum tuorum splendor mirabilis atque lapsorum subleuator inenarrabilis fac nos famulos tuos sancte dei genitricis semperque virginis marie et omnium scantor[†] tuorum ubique

¹ Read *earum*.

tueri precidiis^t nec non familia atque consanguinitate uel confessione
et oracione nobis coniunc[tis?]¹ omni populo christiano cunctis insidiis
fallacis inimici depulsis, concede ad celestem patriam redeunde aditum,
ac defunctorum omnium fidelium sacri baptismatis vnda renatorum,
animabus quiete perfrui sempiterna, Per eundem dominum,

¹ Erased.

[INVENTORY OF VESTMENTS AND ORNAMENTS, 1493]

[fo. 129]

[I]stud inuentarium scriptum est xii die octobris anno domini
m^o.cccc^o lxxxxiii^o omnium iocalium vestimentorum et ornamen-
torum magni altaris et vestibuli monasterii sancte crucis existencium
et permanencium tempore huius scripti.

- 1 Item in primis . vnum mutatorium nouum panni aurei . videlicet
casula . due tunice tres albe vna stola vnum manipulum cum
tribus examitis
- 2 Item vnum mutatorium sateñ blaiij coloris suprauratum . viz
vna casula due tunice . due albe . vnum examitum
- 3 Item mutatorium dict[um] douglass aurei coloris viz vna casula due
tunice due albe . et duo examita.
- 4 Item mutatorium dict[um] comitis de marschel panni aurei . viz
vna casula . due tunice due albe . et vnum examitum.
- 5 Item mutatorium panni aurei blaiij coloris . viz vna casula due
tunice . vna alba.
- 6 Item mutatorium de cramaseto panni aurei rubei coloris . viz
vna casula due tunice tres albe . tria examita . vna stola et vnus
manipulus.[†]
- 7 Item mutatorium panni aurei albi coloris . viz vna casula due
tunice tres albe vnum examitum.
- 8 Item mutatorium valucie blaiij coloris viz vna casula due tunice
tres albe . tria examita due stole et duo manipuli
- 9 Item mutatorium de cramaseto optimo rubei coloris . viz vna
casula . due tunice . tres albe tria examita . vna stola . et vnus
manipulus
- Item de antiquo vna stola et manipulus de sateñ
- 10 Item mutatorium damaseni glauci[i]¹ coloris viz vna casula due
tunice tres albe tria examita vna stola et vnus manipulus.

¹ Erased.

- 11 Item mutatorium valucie nigri coloris pro mortuis viz vna casula due tunice . tres albe . tria examita.
- 12 Item mutatorium sateñ nigri coloris de antiquo pro mortuis viz vna casula due tunice.
- 13 Item mutatorium de damasco viridis coloris viz vna casula due tunice due albe duo examita et tercium blaiij coloris
- 14 Item pro diebus feriatis vna casula valucie rubei coloris et due tunice.
Item pro quadragesimali tempore vna casula damaseni albi coloris . vna stola et vnus manipulus
Item vna alba de puro serico dicta alba sancti thome martiris

[Space of 13 lines]

- Item pro maiori altari tria velamina seu offertoria cum tribus frontalibus et vnum velamen pro gradu super altare pro diebus festiuis.
Item vnum stragulum panni aurei rubei coloris pro magno altari
Item vnum stragulum damaseni rubei coloris subtus altare et aliud super altare.
Item stragulum valucie nigri coloris pro defunctis et aliud damasceni plenum armis regalibus
Item duo stragula de camaletto albi coloris pro festis beate marie virginis
Item tres cucine panni aurei pro magno altari et vn[a]¹ de damasco.

[Space of 2 lines]

/ [Space of 11 lines]

[fo. 129 v]

- Item in primis noua crux de puro auro cum lapidibus preciosis . viz traginta[†] cum ligno dominice crucis cum capsella corea.
Item antiqua crux argentea cum ligno dominice crucis
Item magna crux argentea cum pede ponderis centum octuaginta vnciarum cum capsella lignea.
Item crux argentea pro sacramento cum cathena argentea.
Item vna crux de cristallo
Item tres textus argentei deaurati
Item textus de vitro
Item textus eburneus
Item vnum tabernaculum de ebore ²pro altari sancte kat[erine].²

¹ Erased.

^{2—3} Added afterwards in same hand.

¹Item brachium argenteum sancti augustini cum osse eiusdem et duobus
anulis ponderis¹ octuaginta quatuor vnciarum

Item vna reliquia argentea pro altari sancte katerine cum osse eiusdem
quam fecit dominus iohannes crūzāne quondam vicarius de vre
ponderis

[Space of 3 lines]

Item decem sunt calices in toto . videlicet

- 1 Vnus calix auri purissimi cum patena ponderis quadraginta sex
vnciarum cum capsella corea
- 2 Item calix roberti regis
- 3 Item calix dauid regis
- 4 Item calix altaris sancte marie virginis.
- 5 Item calix altaris sancti andree
- 6 Item calix altaris sancte caterine virginis
- 7 Item calix altaris sancte crucis
- 8 Item calix domini iohannis marschell
- 9 Item calix domini iohannis weddaill
- 10 Item alter calix communis . preter calices extra hostia cancel-
larie . ²vi³. calix altaris parochialis . et calix firmarie argenteus
- 12 non deauratus / et sic sunt duodecim.²

[Space of 8 lines]

Item duo candelabra antiqua argentea

Item quatuor candelabra argentea noua ponderis petre et quatuor lib-
rarum

Item duo candelabra argentea in capelle abbatis parui ponderis.

Item duo candelabra erea . et duo ferrea pro diebus feriatis.

[Space of 3 lines]

/ pro pontificalibus abbatis.

[fo. 130

Item in primis vna mitra cum gemmis preciosis

Item alia mitra damascene albi coloris.

Item duo examita preciosa.

Item baculus pastoralis

Item tres anuli

Item pecten eburneus /cum tela

¹ In slightly larger letters and lighter ink, rather like the Dedication entry in the
Kalendar.

²⁻³ Added afterwards in same hand.

Item cingulum de serico

Item tria pallia de serico ad portandum crucem seu sacramentum

[Space of 6 lines]

Item vnum magnum eukaristiale de argento ponderis centum sexaginta vnciarum et deauratum preter duas campanas cum lapidibus preciosis

Item magna cuppa de argento pro sacramento.

Item vnum vas argenteum deauratum pro aqua benedicta cum ysopo.

Item duo thuribula argentea cum acerra argentea pro thure.

Item due fiole argentee deaurate pro magno altari.

Me[moran]d[um] quod sunt due fiole argentee pro altari sancte crucis.
Et due fiole argentee pro altari sancte katerine. Et due fiole argentee cum vno textu argenteo . et ymagine beate virginis de ebure^t cum pede argenteo . et fiola vitrea cum oleo beati andree pro altari sancti andree

[Space of 6 lines]

Sequitur inuentarium capparum.

In primis vna noua cappa panni aurei blaiij coloris

Item due cappe panni aurei rubei coloris cum duobus monilibus argenteis deauratis et vnum eorum cum lapidibus preciosis /aliud sine lapidibus

Item vna cappa de cramaseto deaurata cum lignis aureis cum berillo in pectore.

Item vna cappa de cramaseto panni aurei habens ceruum cum sancta cruce in capucio

Item vna cappa de cramaseto interlita cum rosis aureis.

Item vna cappa valucie blaiij coloris

Item tres cappe de cramaseto valucie

Item tres cappe damaseni albi coloris

Item tres cappe valucie blaiij coloris

Item due cappe purpurei coloris.

Item vna cappa de cameloto cum alia cappa eiusdem coloris.

Item due cappe panni aurei dict[e] douglass.

Item tres cappe cum pullis aureis

Item tres cappe nigre valucie pro mortuis

Item quatuor cappe damaseni viridis coloris.

Item vna cappa de valucio viridis coloris cum orphragijs de panno aureo

Item vna cappa purpurei coloris ¹cum orphragijs de valucio nigri coloris pro hamera¹

[fo. 130 v

²Memorandum quod Robertus Abbas monasterij sancte crucis [? decessit a] regno scocie secundo die Septembris . in . Anno domini Mccccxxxiiij^o ad partes flandrie . et de hinc ad romam . Qui quidem abbas pro reparacione monasterij sancte crucis emit . in . foro haudcopie brugensi [in ?]landia ista iocalia et reparamenta que in hoc scripto sequuntur . vij²

Primo viz ad honorem beate virginis marie vnum magnum reparamentum . viz a stande . viz vna cappa cum casula et duabus tunicis cum tribus albis . tribus amictis et suis paramentis de panno aureo precioso albi coloris . Et viginti cappas de damasco eciam albi coloris cum orphragijs panni aurei blauij coloris et quibusdam orphragijs valucij nigri coloris . quod quidem reparamentum anglice a stande deliberavit in vestitorio dicti monasterij inter iocalia et reparamenta dictj monasterij imperpetuum remansura .

Item eodem tempore Idem abbas deliberavit ad decorandum magnum altare quatuor cortinas de duplici tartara blauij coloris formatas et perfectatas cum appendicijs suis et ceteris necessarijs

[In a contemporary cursive hand on a leaf of thick vellum 'waste.']

Memorandum / vij^o septembris anno domini xlvij z[er]lis ye erle hartfurd led ane army of xx^{ti} M men be land w^t viij m̄ be see and yaie intendit for plane conquest quhilk come ye samyn day to hadingstoun and on gladismur wes feildit be ye gouerno^r of scotland and ye dowglass

[On the *verso* of this leaf is an unfinished table for the 'Histories' in Divine Service in the form of a wheel-like diagram in which the Sunday letters and dates occupy concentric circles, and each series fills a segment of the whole, with the cue of the 'History' at the outside. The hand is the same as that of the Preces (fo. 9) and the Litany (fo. 127). A final leaf of 'waste' is blank except for a few pen trials.]

¹—¹ Perhaps added afterwards, but in same hand.

²—² Erased and almost illegible.

APPENDIX I

A collation of the principal variations in the rubrics of a thirteenth-century breviary for Augustinian use, British Museum, MS. Harl. 5284A, which correspond to the following parts of the Holyrood Ordinale:—

Holyrood.	Harl. 5284A.
p. 84, l. 23 to p. 86, l. 5	ff. 8v-9
p. 86, l. 28 „ p. 87, l. 19	fo. 14
p. 131, l. 7 „ l. 13	ff. 15-16
p. 147, l. 27 „ p. 148, l. 3	fo. 24
p. 148, l. 5 „ p. 149, l. 14	fo. 28v
p. 149, l. 15 „ p. 149, l. 23	fo. 35
p. 149, l. 31 „ p. 149, l. 35	fo. 40
p. 150, l. 2 „ p. 150, l. 10	fo. 41
p. 150, l. 12 „ p. 150, l. 16	fo. 44
p. 150, l. 18 „ p. 152, l. 7	fo. 47
p. 152, l. 12 „ p. 153, l. 5	fo. 53v
p. 153, l. 16 „ p. 153, l. 20	fo. 56v
p. 153, l. 22 „ p. 153, l. 33	fo. 59v
p. 154, l. 8 „ p. 154, l. 22	fo. 64
p. 154, l. 3 „ p. 154, l. 5	fo. 65v
p. 154, l. 32 „ p. 154, l. 35	fo. 70
p. 155, l. 11 „ p. 155, l. 20	fo. 72
p. 155, l. 22 „ p. 155, l. 29	fo. 74v
p. 156, l. 22 „ p. 156, l. 25	fo. 75
p. 156, l. 27 „ p. 156, l. 29	fo. 78
p. 84, l. 25 <i>om.</i> In uigilia . . . dicuntur (l. 27).	
„ l. 28 <i>for</i> absque . . . indutus (l. 29) <i>read</i> honorifice reuestitus cappa indutus preeunte.	
„ l. 34 <i>for</i> preposito <i>read</i> decano.	
p. 85, l. 9 <i>for</i> versum <i>Postquam impleti sunt</i> . tres <i>read</i> versum <i>Hodie beata virgo</i> quatuor.	
„ l. 31 <i>for</i> offertorium <i>read</i> offerenda.	
p. 86, l. 4 <i>for</i> mutatur in crastinum <i>read</i> non mutatur propter sacramentum dierum purificationis.	
„ l. 5 <i>add</i> A purificatione usque ad septuagesimam lxx ^a m. Si dominica intercurrerit ; cantatur ad processionem R ^y <i>Abconde tanquam aurum</i> . Si simplex festum . ix . leccionum in dominica . lx ^e	

occurrerit licet ystoria tunc non incipiat tamen in crastinum mutatur. Hac die canonici communic[ent] . non conuersi.

After 2nd Evensong of Candlemas, Harl. 5284 adds :

Hec festiuitas . quando in dominica . lxx . uel . lx . aut quinquagesime occurrerit . non mutatur propter sacramentum dierum purificationis. Si autem in sabbato ante . lxx . occurrerit : quia uespere de festo erunt . *Alleluia* . in ipsis dicatur et eciam in completorio. De . lxx . tunc ad . uesperas commemoracio . tantum fit. Festum uero sancti blasii mutatur in crastinum.

p. 86, l. 19 *Cf.* Harl. 5284, fo. 13 :

Quando hec festiuitas in dominica euenerit : mutatur in crastinum et eciam infra passionem celebratur.

„ l. 23 *Cf.* Harl. 5284, fo. 13 :

Sancti Cuthberti pontificis . omnia sicut in serie unius confessoris et pontificis. Si infra passionem euenerit : ix . lecciones . fiant nisi in ebdomada palmarum . tunc enim tantum memoria . habebit, et missam matutinalem.

„ l. 31 *after* celebrabitur . *add* In dominica palmarum occurens † differatur in crastinum.

„ l. 31 *after* precedente *add* sab[bato] ante dominicam qua cantatur . *Isti sunt dies.*

p. 87, l. 3 to l. 6, *om.*

„ l. 10 *om.* Facta . . . benedicti (l. 14).

„ l. 16 *after* celebrabitur *add* nisi in ebdomada palmarum. Tunc enim tantum memoria . et missa . matutinalis . habebit.

„ l. 16 *om.* sancti cuthberti et.

„ l. 18 *Cf.* Harl. 5284, fo. 15 :

De sancto ambrosio . Quando ante dominicam palmarum euenerit : totum fiat sicut in serie unius confessoris pontificis et doctoris descriptum est cum . ix . leccionibus . et si in aliqua dominicarum euenerit . mutatur in crastinum . ¹preter dominicam palmarum Tunc enim fit de ea commemoracio . et missa matutinalis¹ paschali tempore . ad uesperas . super . psalmos . a[ntiphona].
Lux perpetua . . .

p. 131, l. 7 to l. 13 *agrees substantially.*

p. 147, l. 32 *om.* *Iustus ut palma.*

„ l. 37 *for* more . . . leccionibus *read* ix . leccionum agatur.

p. 148, l. 1 *for* de . . . matutinalis *read* medie lecciones . fiunt de octauis sancti iohannis . et commemoracio . et missa matutinalis.

p. 149, l. 5 *om.* Ipsa . . . agenda est (l. 7).

„ l. 30 *after* martiribus *add* et missa matutinalis.

p. 150, l. 2 *after* lecciones *add* medie de machabeis.

„ l. 22 *om.* Maior . . . dicitur.

p. 151, l. 15 *om.* Ad uesperas . . . *ierusalem* (l. 17).

„ l. 27 *add* siue sancti augustini siue bede presbiteri. Ad processionem.
Rz Felix namque : Rz O decus . ad introitum . Ascendit. Dominica

¹—¹ Has been erased.

infra octauas ad processionem . R̃ Felix namque . Non dicitur oratio . Via s[anctorum] . ad introitum . A[ntiphona] *Ascendit* . Fratres communicent . et conuersi . ad prandium . leguntur serm[ones] in magno omeliario . albo Primus sermo *Quia profundissime* post hanc sermonem . precedens . que sic incipit *Quocienscunque* per octauas euangelium festiue legatur.

- p. 152, l. 4 *for* leguntur *read* cotidie tres
 „ l. 4 *om.* de supradicto sermone sancti ieronimi.
 „ l. 7 *add* et memoria de martyribus et missa matutinalis.
 „ l. 30 *om.* Tamen . . . habebit (l. 32).
 p. 153, l. 20 *add* et commemoracio de sancta sabina.
 „ l. 23 *after* cepit. *add* Missa matutinalis . de sancto adriano sine memoria.
 „ l. 25 *for* primo die et octauo die . dicitur *read* per octauas cotidie.
 „ l. 28 *for* officium *read* seruicium.
 „ l. 29 *for* et quando . . . memoriam (l. 33) *read* tunc uero post primam collectam fit et commemoracio de octauis . deinde.
 „ *at end* *add* In exaltacione sancte . crucis totum seruicium eo ordine nunc persoluitur . quod † in . inuencione eius dispositum † habetur . seritata . (s[cilicet] . utroque festo sua proprietate . *Credo* dicitur et memoria de martyribus et missa matutinalis.
 p. 154, l. 3 *after* recolitur . *add* in . qua festiuitate credo non dicitur.
 „ l. 8 *after* dicuntur . *add* In octauis sancte marie totum seruicium fiat sicut in primo die . et memoria ed sancto Nichomede . martire . et missa matutinalis.
 „ l. 17 *for* ix lecciones fiunt *read* duplex festum contigerit.
 „ l. 19 *after* terciam *add* Hac die ad maiorem missam . dicitur . *Credo* et prefacio.
 „ l. 22 *before* A festo *add* In octauis sancte marie . uirginis . ymni . A[ntiphona] . V[er] ps[almi] Responsoria . sicut in . iº . die.
 „ l. 30 *add* Inuitatorium . et cetera omnia sicut . in . alia eius festiuitate . excepto . ixº . R̃ *Verbum dei* pro quo dicitur R̃ Miles christi.
 p. 155, *for* l. 5 to l. 9 *read* :

In . viiiº . die dedicacionis ecclesie . s[cilicet] . in uigilia omnium sanctorum . prima non pulsatur mane . Hac die missa matutinalis de dedicacione dicitur post terciam . ad maius altare . in qua . secunda oracio erit de sancto quintino . iij . pro Rege . Maior uero missa de uigilia erit . in qua tantum una collecta dicitur . Si autem uigilia omnium sanctorum in dominica . euenerit : missa matutinalis . de uigilia erit . In qua sicut dictum est superius . ijª . oracio de sancto quintino . iijª . pro Rege . Maior [missa] uero solempniter dicitur de dedicacione.

- „ l. 14 *for* Ipsa . . . festo *read* Canonici communicant.

Ab festiuitate dedicacionis usque ad purificationem beate marie statim post prandium cantatur nona . Quo spacio generaliter post nonam in rectorium non eunt . sed qui opus habuerint sicut et semper debent quando extra horas constitutas bibere uoluerint .

accepta licencia uadunt. Hac die finitis uesperis de festo. (Cf. p. 154, ll. 22-25).

p. 155, l. 22. *Prefix* Finitis uesperis de festo : uespere in memoriam omnium defunctorum aguntur . vna collecta dicitur *Fidelium deus*. De sancto eustachio ad uesperas nulla memoria fiat. (Cf. p. 155, ll. 30 *et seq.*)

„ *after* l. 29 *add* Finita tertia diei . ps[almus] *Beati immaculati* dicatur : quo finito dicant *Kyrieleyson . christeleyson . kyrieleyson* et *pater noster*. Deinde sacerdos cum paucis capitularibus precibus dicat hanc oracionem *Absolue quesumus domine*. Ab hac festiuitate usque ad purificationem beate marie . vij . ps[almi] penitenciales post matutinas . dicuntur.

APPENDIX II

The following agreements as to memorial services between the Augustinian Canons of Guisborough and the Scottish monasteries of Jedburgh, St. Andrews, and Kelso are among a number of more or less similar agreements with English houses, written in a thirteenth-century hand immediately after the kalendar, in the Guisborough service book at the British Museum, MS. Add. 35,285. They are of the same type as the agreement between Holyrood and Carlisle on p. 19 above.

De Iedeword.

[fo. 174

INter nos et Gedewrde canonicos ista est conuencio : ut pro fratre defuncto unum plenarium seruicium agatur in conuentu. Singuli sacerdotes singulas missas : ceteri uero singulariter . L . dicant psalmos . in ceteris seruiciis suis seu missis . seu psalmis eum recipientes.

.

De sancto Andrea in scocia.

[fo. 174 v

INter nos et canonicos de sancto Andrea in scocia . hec est conuencio. Cum audierimus obitum alicuius fratris illius loci absoluatur in capitulo . fiat-que pro eo plenarium seruicium in conuentu . et memoria . xxx . diebus . et unusquisque sacerdos unam missam dicat . et alii . l . psalmos qui sciunt et possunt. Et preter hoc commune beneficium domus nostre pro inuicem tam spiritualiter quam corporaliter.

.

De Kelcou.

[fo. 174 v

HEc est conuencio inter nos et monachos de Kelcou . quod unusquisque ad obitum suum unum plenarium seruicium in conuentu habebit . et ab unoquoque sacerdote tres missas . a reliquis inferioris ordinis unum psalterium.

APPENDIX

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ETC.

Old Edinburgh Club

1914

Honorary Patrons

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Honorary President

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.
SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.
PROFESSOR P. HUME BROWN, LL.D.
PROFESSOR JOHN CHIENE, C.B.

President

WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE.

Vice-Presidents

HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, R.S.A.
WILLIAM COWAN.
THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.

Honorary Secretary

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 40 Princes Street.

Honorary Treasurer

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street.

Council

REV. W. BURNETT, B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.
JOHN B. CLARK, M.A., F.R.S.E., Heriot's Hospital.
GEORGE LORIMER, Durisdeer, Gillsland Road.
ROBERT T. SKINNER, M.A., F.R.S.E., Donaldson's Hospital.
SIR THOMAS HUNTER, LL.D., W.S., City Chambers.
REV. HENRY PATON, M.A., 184 Mayfield Road.
CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.
FRANCIS CAIRD INGLIS, Rock House, Calton Hill.
J. CAMERON ROBBIE, 22 York Place.
W. T. OLDRIEVE, F.R.I.B.A., 11 Merchiston Gardens.
SHERIFF JOHN C. GUY, 7 Darnaway Street.
WALTER B. BLAIKIE, LL.D., 11 Thistle Street.

Honorary Auditor

JOHN HAMILTON, C.A., 35 Alva Street.

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in the Old Council Room, City Chambers, on the afternoon of Thursday, 29th January 1915, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. W. Moir Bryce, President of the Club, presided. There was a good attendance of Members.

Apologies were intimated from the Right Hon. the Earl of Cassillis, Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, Mr. John B. Clark, Mr. F. C. Inglis, and others.

The Secretary submitted the Seventh Annual Report, which is in the following terms :—

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Seventh Annual Report.

A meeting of the Club was held in Dowell's Rooms, 18 George Street, on the evening of Tuesday, 24th February 1914, at 8 P.M.

Mr. W. Moir Bryce, President of the Club, presided. There was a good attendance of Members.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

Apologies for absence were intimated from the Right Hon. the Earl of Cassillis, Sir Robert Usher, Mr. Charles E. Price, M.P., Col. Gordon Gilmour, Dr. Middleton, Mr. Robert Home, and Mr. William Melven.

The proposed alterations on the Constitution of the Club

4 REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

were held as read, a print of same having been issued to each member.

Mr. William Cowan stated that the matter had arisen out of a remit to the Council at the Annual Meeting of the Club on 29th January 1913, and that the principal change proposed on the Constitution was the increase in the number of members to a limit of 350 instead of 300. He also mentioned that the Council had carefully considered as to the advisability of increasing the membership at more than one meeting, and had ultimately resolved to recommend that the membership be increased to 350. He thereafter went over and explained the proposed alterations, and in conclusion moved that the Rules as now printed should be the Rules of the Club. Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc seconded. Mr. Hugh Carbarns moved as an amendment that the proposed increase in the membership be not agreed to, and Mr. W. J. Hay seconded. A discussion followed, and on a vote being taken only three members supported the amendment. The motion was declared carried by more than the required two-thirds majority.

It was agreed that the Associates on the roll as at 31st December last should have the first opportunity of becoming members.

On the motion of Dr. W. B. Blaikie, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman.

In terms of the foregoing resolution, 50 members were added to the roll, and there still remain 17 names on the list of applicants waiting admission.

The following meetings were held.

I. LECTURE ON 'KING DAVID'S TOWER AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.'

A meeting of the Club was held in Dowell's Rooms on the evening of Thursday, 30th April 1914, when a lecture on 'King David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle' was delivered by

Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, principal Architect, H.M. Office of Works.

Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, President of the Club, who occupied the chair, referred to the great work Mr. Oldrieve had done for antiquarian Scotland. In Holyrood, for instance, he said he had quite revived the old building, giving it, if not a new face, at least a new constitution, so that its walls would stand for centuries to come. He had also dug there, and revealed to them the reason why King David first selected the spot as the site for his monastery. He found there the foundations of the old Celtic chapel. They had had many reasons advanced as to the cause of the King's selection of the spot. That was the true cause. He erected it over this little church, which must have been one held in great veneration. Then he had revived the Norman nave at Dunfermline, the roof of Glasgow Cathedral, and their own picturesque and old Castle he had gone over and touched up with a loving hand, interjecting his invaluable cement all over the Half-Moon Battery, so that it would stand for ages to come. Not content with the outward veneer, he had dug underground, and if there was nothing new to be found above, he had certainly found a great deal below.

Mr. Oldrieve's lecture was profusely illustrated with lantern views. Reference is made to Mr. Oldrieve's paper on 'David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle' in Vol. VI. of the Book of the Club.

Dr. W. B. BLAIKIE, at the close, raised the point as to where the masons came from to build the castles, and where they got the material.

The CHAIRMAN said that the building art was not a small art in those days. No sooner had Queen Margaret died than a host of ecclesiastical buildings and castles sprang up. Though Bruce destroyed castles, there must have been in the country and beyond the country—Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans—masons ready to do the work for the necessary gold.

Mr. Oldrieve pointed out the existence of masons' guilds at that time, and that these guilds travelled about the country, as the various masons' marks found testified. There was no great difficulty about the material, because there were cases in which they knew the very quarries from which these buildings were erected.

Dr. Ross said Bruce destroyed a certain number of castles, but he also built a good many. He built a large castle at Tarbert, in Argyllshire, of stone, and among the names of the builders were several 'Donalds.' Regarding the travelling masons, some of them were

6 REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Scotsmen, a good many of them were Frenchmen. Indeed, there was a whole family called 'French,' undoubtedly French, who built a great many of the churches and castles of Scotland. The West Church of Stirling, he further mentioned, was designed and built by a Stirling man—John Shanks.

Dr. Ross, who moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Oldrieve for his lecture, also recalled his many services, and described his discovery of David's Tower as the most interesting thing that had occurred at the Castle since the discovery of Margaret's Chapel fifty or sixty years ago by Daniel Wilson. That discovery excited a great deal of admiration, but this probably excited more. It was with universal regret that they had come to know that Mr. Oldrieve was about to give up the office which he had adorned so long.

LORD GUTHRIE said he wished to emphasise what Dr. Ross had said about Mr. Oldrieve's services to Scotland. His position had been a very important one, but the effect of it really depended on the man. They might have had a mere official, an excellent official, but nothing more. But they had had in Mr. Oldrieve a very unusual combination—a man of thorough knowledge and learning in his own profession, and of a capacity to acquire new information and new learning when it was needed for any particular work. They might have had a man who was no antiquarian, but Mr. Oldrieve had a passion for matters connected with the history of the country. Their difficulty in the past had been to get money out of the Treasury, but Mr. Oldrieve's repeated efforts had met with a success almost incredible in a direction where Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and the Prime Minister had confessed themselves powerless. Glasgow Cathedral roof alone required £13,000, and he did not think any official could have got that money except Mr. Oldrieve. Mr. Oldrieve was not a Scotsman, but he had done what no Scot had done, partly, perhaps, because he was an Englishman, with no axe to grind, and no motive to serve except the desire to do the very best he could for the interests committed to him. He had had the interests both of the antiquarians and the common people at heart, and his judicious tact in dealing with proprietors all over Scotland had a great influence in the transference of valuable historic properties from private hands to the Crown. He hoped that, although Mr. Oldrieve was retiring, they would continue to retain for many years the inestimable benefit of his membership on the Ancient Monuments Commission for the

carrying to completion of the great work that was being done by that body for Scotland.

Mr. OLDRIEVE briefly returned thanks.

2. VISIT TO SOUTH LEITH.

The first outing for the season took place in delightful weather on Saturday afternoon, 16th May 1914, when the members and friends, eighty in all, met at South Leith, the church and churchyard being the first objects of interest. In the burial-ground are the graves of Adam White, the first Provost of Leith; Hugo Arnot, the historian; Robert Gilfillan, collector of taxes, and writer of 'Oh, why left I my hame?'; Rev. John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*; and James Balfour, laird of Pilrig, whom Robert Louis Stevenson represents as receiving a visit from his cousin, David Balfour, the hero of *Kidnapped* and *Catriona*. The graveyard seems at first to have been the burial-place for the monks of the adjoining St. Anthony's Monastery. The Earl of Moray has sittings in South Leith Church. That family acquired the confiscated estates of the sixth Earl of Balmerino, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, in 1746, for participation in the Rebellion, and the Balmerino pew was granted to the Morays on condition that the Corporation might bring water into Leith from Lochend Loch. The members of the Club crossed the Kirkgate to Trinity House, in which the curios and paintings were examined with interest, particularly Raeburn's portraits of John Hay, George Smith, and Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan. Passing the site of one of the oldest buildings in Leith, now being demolished, the haunted house of the 'green lady,' the party repaired to the former residence of the Balmerino family, which is part of a Roman Catholic school. Mr. David Robertson, S.S.C., Town-Clerk of Leith, and Mr. John Russell, acted as leaders, and the cordial appreciation and thanks of the company were expressed by the President, Mr. Moir Bryce.

8 REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

3. VISIT TO CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, THE INCH AND GARDENS.

The second outing of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, 30th May 1914, when, by kind permission of Colonel R. G. Gordon Gilmour, C.B., a visit was paid to Craigmillar Castle, The Inch and gardens. Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., acted as guide. From the invasion of Edward I. in 1295 on to about 1357, when David II. was released from captivity, Dr. Ross explained, few castles were erected in Scotland, the country being exhausted with the continual wars. During this period many of the Scottish nobles had been prisoners or hostages in England, where they saw the Norman keeps for the first time. On returning home they adopted these keeps as the models for the new castles, as being better suited for their exhausted means, and henceforward for a generation or two this strong self-contained tower continued to be the type of castle built in Scotland. During the thirteen years of David's life after his return in 1357, he built the tower recently discovered in Edinburgh Castle on this model; and four years before the death of David, Simon Preston, in 1374, purchased the estate of Craigmillar, and built the great tower, placing his arms over the doorway. David's Tower and the Craigmillar Tower are both on the L plan, and very nearly of identical size. Craigmillar stands on the very edge of a precipice, 20 feet high, and at the doorway it is 30 feet high and cut into beneath so as to narrow the pathway, and this cut was originally bridged over with trunks of trees, which could easily be removed in an emergency. There was but one doorway, which could only be reached along this narrow pathway. It led into a small chamber about 8 feet square, from which no intruders could have got out alive. The defences of the entrance show how impregnable such a tower was before the introduction of big guns. The members, having inspected the great hall, Queen

Mary's room, and other apartments of the Castle, then proceeded to The Inch, and walked through the gardens. They also had the privilege of viewing the vaulted dining-room of The Inch.

4. VISIT TO CORSTORPHINE CHURCH.

The members of the Club, sixty in all, met on Saturday, 27th June 1914, in the pre-Reformation Collegiate Church at Corstorphine, by kind permission of the Rev. James Fergusson. Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., one of the members, acted as guide. 'Collegiate' churches, such as Corstorphine, owed their origin to a movement in the fifteenth century to counteract the evils of the Benedictine and Augustinian Abbeys, and were formed by grouping the clergy of neighbouring parishes into a college, whereas in more recent times the term 'collegiate' has been applied to a church with two ministers serving as colleagues. Scotland possessed at one time forty or more Collegiate Churches. Sir Adam Forrester, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who bought the manor of Corstorphine, built the church in 1380, and it was enlarged in 1429 by his son, the Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland under James I. The tombs of the Forresters stand in the chancel. In a side chapel rests that Douglas whose heart was placed by his dying wish in Whithorn Church, and in the same chapel is an ornamented slab, dated 1620, and it is noteworthy that the inscription from Ezekiel about 'the valley which was full of bones, and they were very dry,' had been taken from the authorised version of the Bible, published nine years before. In the east gable of the church is to be seen a shrine, where stood the lamp which burned from sunset to sunrise to lead the unwary traveller along the road which ran by the side of the morass. The thanks of the Club were accorded to Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Blanc by Mr. Moir Bryce, the President.

10 REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Book of the Club for 1914 will consist of two papers by Mr. F. C. Eeles, viz. :—

1. THE HOLYROOD ORDINALE. This will include nearly the whole contents of the large fifteenth-century MS. belonging to Mr. Moir Bryce, viz. : Kalendar, Gospels and Homilies for reading in Chapter, Ordinale for all services throughout the year, Manuale containing the visitation of the sick and other occasional services, Inventory of church goods and ornaments of 1493 and other matter of liturgical interest, edited with a full introduction and notes.
2. THE MANUSCRIPT ADDITIONS FOR SCOTTISH USE IN A SARUM BREVIARY GIVEN TO THE BURGH MUIR CHAPEL BY JOHN CRAWFORD THE FOUNDER. These are a series of entries of Scottish Saints' days in the Kalendar, and are of considerable local interest.

The Treasurer submitted the financial statement, from which it appeared that the balance in hand was £397, 10s. 10d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Reports, said : The Book for 1913, which was placed in your hands yesterday, may be accepted as evidence of the continued virility of the Club. In spite of disappointments in two directions, it contains three articles of considerable importance. The first relates to the recent discoveries in the Castle, a work which was carried out with considerable acumen and knowledge by Mr. Oldrieve, and it is to his efforts that the ancient castle of David II., with its walls 60 feet high on the one side and 30 feet on the other, was permanently brought to light after its long entombment of nearly three and a half centuries.

The second article, on the Incorporation of the Skinners of Edinburgh, by Mr. Angus, is one of great interest and importance in the history of the city, and I have no hesitation in characterising his paper as a model both in the matter of research and in the style of writing. I hope that we will obtain from this gentleman some further

contributions out of the stores of his knowledge. The third and last article is by the indefatigable Mr. Fairley, who continues his interesting extracts relating to the grim old Tolbooth, which formed so prominent a feature in old Edinburgh life.

As mentioned by the Secretary, the Volume for the year 1914 will be entirely devoted to a liturgical examination by Mr. Francis C. Eeles, our greatest liturgical scholar, of the book, now in my own possession, colloquially known as the Service Book of Holyrood Abbey. So far as I am aware, there is only one other book of a similar nature, that on the Arbuthnot Missal, that has hitherto been printed. You will understand that it demands scholarship and qualifications of a unique character, and I am very proud that my friend Mr. Eeles has agreed to give us some of the fruits of his great learning. The Volume for 1914 will, therefore, form in my opinion a landmark in the series of our publications. At the present moment we are one year in arrear with our Annual Volume, and the Council propose to issue this Book for 1914 in the month of September next. They also propose to issue the Volume for 1915 in the month of January next; so that during the next twelve months two Books will be issued, and our series thereby brought up to date.

For the 1915 Book we are well provided with new and important material.

1. Dr. Blaikie's article on the Defence of Edinburgh in 1745.
2. A paper by Mr. R. K. Hannay, Curator of the Historical Department of the General Register House, on the Foundation of the University of Edinburgh. He has already discussed, elsewhere, the question of education as regards the Universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow. The Edinburgh University was, of course, a post-Reformation establishment, in which different ideas naturally prevailed.
3. The Ancient Church Bells of Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood, by Mr. Eeles, who, I need hardly remind you, is *facile princeps* in this subject.
4. A critical paper, also by Mr. Eeles, on the Breviary belonging to the Chapel of St. John the Baptist at the Sciennes. This Chapel stood behind the buildings on the north side of Braid Place, opposite to the little Jewish cemetery.
5. A further article on the Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh, by Mr. John Geddie—a work of undoubted importance.

12 REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

6. A further contribution by Mr. Fairley of the Tolbooth Extracts.
7. Excerpts from the Calendar of Original Documents preserved in the Register House, so far as they relate to Edinburgh and its immediate neighbourhood.

I hope also to contribute an article or two on the Kirk-of-Field and some of the minor religious establishments in the city.

We are fortunate in Edinburgh in possessing vast stores of records relating to mediæval times. The Register House, with its numerous records and publications, the City Munimenta, the Advocates' Library, and that of the University of Edinburgh, afford ready means of research, and I hope to receive assistance in that direction from the individual members of the Club. It may be of interest to state that Miss Borland, daughter of a minister of the Church of Scotland, has recently been engaged in framing a catalogue of the magnificent Manuscripts preserved in the University Library, and that she has been the means of bringing to light a number of historical documents of the utmost importance. I may narrate a few :—

1. An early Celtic Psalter with the Celtic Division of the Psalms, and dated either in the eleventh or twelfth century. It bears the inscription in a sixteenth-century hand, 'Liber magistri Johannis Reyd, Cancellarij Aberdonensis,' and is, therefore, probably of Scottish origin. It is to be remembered that there is no document in Scotland at the present moment of Scottish handwriting written prior to the year 1100.
2. A very important fragment of a fourteenth-century Antiphoner containing part of the Service for St. Columba's day, with the ecclesiastical Plain Chant or Gregorian music. This is the earliest piece of music known to have been written in Scotland.
3. Collection of Theological Treatises belonging to Sweetheart Abbey, with a leaf of a noted Breviary of York Use, of the thirteenth century.
4. Sarum Breviary written about A.D. 1300 for use in England, and afterwards used in Scotland.
5. Noted Breviary of Sarum Use written about the year 1300, for use in England, but afterwards used in Aberdeen. To this

portions of a Chronicle similar to that of Melrose have been added in a fourteenth-century hand, and, in a later, part of the Service for St. Kentigern.

6. Book containing five choir parts of sixteenth-century harmonised music for the Ordinary Mass, and certain Anthems. Said to have belonged to Dunkeld Cathedral, and has some resemblance to the Scone MS. in the Advocates' Library.
7. A number of Books which were formerly in Scottish libraries before the Reformation. One was at Souleseat, and another belonged to Robert Ferguson, Prior of Dunfermline about 1530; while others belonged to William Gordon, the last pre-Reformation Bishop of Aberdeen.
8. The printed Breviary above referred to belonging to the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, with notes by the founder of the Chapel.
9. Late fifteenth-century Calendar and Astronomical Tables written for the Cistercian Abbey of Coupar Angus.
10. Book of Hours, fifteenth century, 'according to the use of England,' containing the Hours of St. Ninian, and probably written and illuminated in Scotland. The illuminations include a figure of St. Ninian, and one or two interesting Liturgical pictures.

In England many ladies have devoted themselves, with considerable success, to historical research, and it is a great satisfaction to know that Miss Borland, a native of Dumfriesshire, possesses the erudition and determination to tackle the compilation of such a difficult and learned work. In these notes I have had the assistance of my friend Mr. Eeles.

Mr. MOIR BRYCE moved the re-election of Lord Rosebery as Hon. President, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, Professor Hume Brown, LL.D., and Professor John Chiene, C.B., as Hon. Vice-Presidents, and the motion was cordially adopted.

On the motion of Dr. W. B. BLAICKIE, Mr. Moir Bryce was unanimously elected President of the Club.

Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., Mr. William Cowan, and Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., were appointed Vice-Presidents, with Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie as Secretary, Mr. Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., as Treasurer, and Mr. John Hamilton, C.A., as Auditor. Mr. Robert Cochrane,

14 REPORT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. John M. Rusk, Mr. John Russell, and Mr. James Wilkie were elected members of Council.

A hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Rev. Mr. Burnett, Mr. John B. Clark, Mr. George Lorimer, and Mr. Robert T. Skinner, the retiring members of Council.

Mr. WILLIAM COWAN moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Moir Bryce for presiding.

The meeting then terminated.

Old Edinburgh Club

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER
For the Year ending 31st December 1914.

CHARGE		DISCHARGE	
I. Funds at close of last Account :—		I. Expenses of Meetings,	£4 12 6
On Deposit Receipt,	£312 10 7	II. Printing and Stationery,	10 10 1
In hands of Honorary Treasurer,	10 9 2	III. Miscellaneous—Postages, etc.,	7 17 1
Arrears of Subscriptions :—	£322 19 9	IV. Funds at 31st December 1914 :—	
For year 1912—		On Deposit Receipt,	£384 5 0
1 Associate,	£0 2 6	In hands of Honorary Treasurer,	4 10 4
Less written off,	0 2 6		£388 15 4
	£0 0 0	Arrears of Subscriptions :—	
For year 1913—		For year 1913—	
5 Members at 10s. 6d.,	£2 12 6	Library	£0 10 6
1 Library,	0 10 6	For year 1914—	
4 Associates at 2s. 6d., £0 10 0	0 10 0	14 Members at 10s. 6d., £7 7 0	
Less written off,	3 3 0	1 Library,	0 10 6
	£326 2 9	3 Associates at 2s. 6d.,	0 7 6
	129 3 10		8 5 0
Less accounts outstanding,	£196 18 11		397 10 10
II. Subscriptions :—			
For year 1914—			
350 Members at 10s. 6d.,	£183 15 0		
Less paid in advance during 1913,	1 1 0		
	£182 14 0		
22 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	£11 11 0		
Less paid in advance during 1913,	0 10 6		
	11 0 6		
12 Associates at 2s. 6d.,	£1 10 0		
Less paid in advance during 1913,	0 2 6		
	1 7 6		
	£195 2 0		
For year 1915 (in advance)—			
3 Members at 10s. 6d.,	1 11 6		
	196 13 6		
III. Transactions sold to Members,	19 19 0		
IV. Interest on Deposit Receipts,	6 19 1		
	£420 10 6		

EDINBURGH, 28th January 1915.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the Year ending 31st December 1914, of which the above is an Abstract, and find them correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., Hon. Treas.
JOHN HAMILTON, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

Old Edinburgh Club

LIST OF MEMBERS

1914

ALEXANDER, A., National Bank, 179 High Street.
Alexander, James, 45 Cluny Drive.
Alexander, Miss M. A., 11 Torphichen Street.
Allison, James, 5 Ventnor Terrace.
Anderson, Mrs. Arthur, 31 Bellevue Place.
Anderson, David, Advocate, 12 India Street.
Anderson, Miss Helen Maud, 12 Learmonth Terrace.
Anderson, John, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace.
Anderson, Walter G., 31 Drummond Place.
Angus, William, Record Office, H.M. Register House.
Armitage, Mrs. H. A., The Grange, North Berwick.
Armstrong, John Johnston, Clunie, Broomieknowe.

BAIRD, WILLIAM, J.P., Clydesdale Bank House, Portobello.
Balfour, Prof. Isaac Bayley, Inverleith House.
Barclay, Oswald, 17 Gayfield Square.
Barnett, David, Corporation Museum.
Barrett, J. A. S., M.A., 4 Melville Terrace, West Park Road, Dundee.
Barrie, John A., 114 Viewforth.
Baxendine, Andrew, 10 M'Laren Road.
Baxter, David, M.A., Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.
Bell, Mackenzie, 11 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.
Berry, Robert, 19 Kilmaurs Terrace.
Beveridge, Erskine, St. Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline.
Birnie, George R., 67 Trinity Road.
Blaikie, Walter Biggar, LL.D., 11 Thistle Street.
Blanc, Hippolyte J., R.S.A., 25 Rutland Square. (*Vice-President.*)
Bolton, James B., C.A., 12 Blinkbonny Crescent, Blackhall.
Bonar, Horatius, W.S., 3 St. Margaret's Road.
Bonnar, William, 51 Braid Avenue.
Borthwick, A. E., 9 Blantyre Terrace.
Boyes, John, 40 Glendevon Place.
Brims, William, J.P., 7 Merchiston Place.

- Brotherston, G. M., 23 Jeffrey Street.
 Brown, Charles, 9 Bernard Terrace.
 Brown, Mrs. David, Willowbrae House, Willowbrae Road.
 Brown, Prof. G. Baldwin, 25 Coates Gardens.
 Brown, James R., 46 Inverleith Place.
 Brown, Miss Joan, 17 Gilmour Road.
 Brown, Prof. P. Hume, LL.D., 20 Corrennie Gardens. (*Hon. Vice-President.*)
 Bruce, Alexander, Clyne House, Pollokshields.
 Bruce, James, W.S., 59 Great King Street.
 Bryce, P. Ross, F.S.A.Scot., 1 Lady Road.
 Bryce, William, 54 Lothian Street.
 Bryce, Wm. Moir, F.S.A.Scot., Dunedin, Blackford Road. (*Pres.*)
 Burnett, Rev. W., B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.
- CALDERWOOD, Rev. R. S., F.R.S.E., Cambuslang.
 Cameron, James M., 26 Melville Terrace.
 Campbell, A. H., Burgh Engineer, Parliament Square.
 Campbell, J. D. B., The University Club, Princes Street.
 Carbarns, Hugh, 25 Braidburn Crescent.
 Cargill, Alexander, J.P., 18 Wester Coates Gardens.
 Carmichael, James T., Viewfield, Duddingston Park.
 Carmichael, The Right Hon. Lord, of Skirling, K.C.M.G., Malleny House, Balerno.
 Carmichael, Thomas, S.S.C., 2 Strathearn Place.
 Carter, W. Allan, 32 Great King Street.
 Cassillis, Right Hon. The Earl of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.
 Chambers, C. E. S., 44 Drumsheugh Gardens.
 Chiene, John, C.B., Aithernie, Davidson's Mains. (*Hon. Vice-Pres.*)
 Chrystal, F. M., 5 Lauriston Park.
 Chrystal, Robert Neil, Entomological Branch, Berks Building, Ottawa.
 Clark, Alexander, Keeper, Register of Deeds, Register House.
 Clark, John B., M.A., F.R.S.E., Heriot's Hospital.
 Clarkson, James Copland, 20 Forth Street.
 Cochrane, Robert, 4 Mardale Crescent.
 Cockburn, Harry A., 37 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.
 Cooper, W. Ross, M.A., 94 George Street.
 Cormack, D. S., 19 Dalziel Place, London Road.
 Cossar, Mrs. Isabella, Southview, Murrayfield.

LIST OF MEMBERS

19

Couper, Rev. W. J., M.A., 26 Circus Drive, Glasgow.
 Cowan, John James, Westerlea, Murrayfield.
 Cowan, William, 47 Braid Avenue. (*Vice-President.*)
 Craig, Sterling, M.A., 130 Princes Street.
 Cranston, Col. Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., V.D., 54 Craigmillar Park.
 Crawford, Donald, M.A., K.C., 35 Chester Street.
 Crawford, George, 60 Marchmont Road.
 Croal, Miss Caroline H., 14 Eyre Crescent.
 Cullen, W. L., 7 Howard Street.
 Cumming, David, 32 St. Alban's Road.
 Cunningham, J. H., 2 Ravelston Place.
 Cuthbertson, David, 9 Melville Terrace.

DALGLEISH, JOHN J. (of Westgrange), Brankston Grange, Alloa.
 Dalrymple, Hon. Hew, Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire.
 Darling, Alexander, J.P., 23 South Oswald Road.
 Davidson, Miss Agnes, Cherry Grove, Juniper Green.
 Davidson, James, Cherry Grove, Juniper Green.
 Dawson, A. B., 33 Royal Terrace.
 Deas, John W., S.S.C., 63 Frederick Street.
 Dick, Thomas, S.S.C., 71 East Trinity Road, Leith.
 Dobbie, Joseph, S.S.C., 26 Charlotte Square.
 Dobie, W. Fraser, St. Catherine's, Liberton.
 Donald, A. Graham, M.A., F.F.A., 5 Craighouse Terrace.
 Dott, Miss Margaret S., 215 Bruntsfield Place.
 Douglas, Alex. McLaren, 26 Lauriston Gardens.
 Douglas, John, 6 St. Mary's Grove, Barnes Common, London, S.W.
 Douglas, William A., Glenosmond, 7 Wester Coates Avenue.
 Doull, John, Argyle Brewery, Chambers Street.
 Dow, James, 53 Princes Street.
 Drummond, W. J. A., C.A., 37 George Street.

ELLIOT, ANDREW, 17 Princes Street.
 Elliot, Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Fitzwilliam, 16 Royal Terrace.
 Elliot, Stuart Douglas, S.S.C., 40 Princes Street.
 Erskine, Henry, 27 Frederick Street.
 Ewing, James L., Derreen, Murrayfield Drive.

FAIRLEY, JOHN A., 3 Barnton Gardens, Barnton Gate.
 Ferguson, James Haig, M.D., 7 Coates Crescent.

Ferguson, Mrs. Haig, 7 Coates Crescent.
 Ferguson, Miss Jessie, The Lodge, Forbes Road.
 Findlay, James, 11 Morningside Gardens.
 Finlay, Rev. W. Russell, Ribblesdale, Dorking, Surrey.
 Flint, James, 12 Comiston Terrace.
 Forbes, Miss Mabel C., 4 Grosvenor Crescent.
 Forrest, John L., 19 Warrender Park Crescent.
 Fortune, R., S.S.C., 35 Mansionhouse Road.
 Fox, Charles Henry, M.D., 35 Heriot Row.
 Fraser, Dr. John, 3 Darnaway Street.

GARVEN, JAMES, Pinkie Pans, Musselburgh.
 Geddie, John, 16 Ann Street.
 Gibb, James A. T., I.S.O., 8 Dalkeith Street, Portobello.
 Gibson-Craig, Sir Archibald C., Bart., of Riccarton, Hermiston.
 Gibson, James T., W.S., 14 Regent Terrace.
 Gibson, Thomas, 7 Glengyle Terrace.
 Gilbert, W. M., *Scotsman* Office, North Bridge.
 Giles, Arthur, F.R.S.G.S., 191 Bruntsfield Place.
 Gilmour, Col. R. Gordon, of Craigmillar, The Inch, Liberton.
 Good, Mrs., Braefoot, Liberton.
 Goudie, Gilbert, 31 Great King Street.
 Graham, R. D., F.R.S.E., 12 Strathearn Road.
 Graham, William, Union Bank, George Street.
 Grant, Dr. Hope, Invicta House, Sheerness.
 Grant, John, 39 George Square.
 Grant, John H., 41 St. Andrew Square.
 Gray, James, 29 Polwarth Gardens.
 Gray, Robert Collie, S.S.C., 10 Hermitage Drive.
 Gray, W. Forbes, 8 Mansionhouse Road.
 Green, Charles E., 4 St. Giles Street.
 Greig, Thomas B., Woodridge, Dalkeith.
 Grierson, Andrew, 29 Mayfield Road.
 Guthrie, Hon. Lord, 13 Royal Circus.
 Guy, John C., Sheriff-Substitute, 7 Darnaway Street.

HAMILTON, JOHN, C.A., 35 Alva Street. (*Hon. Auditor.*)
 Hardie, J. P., 15 Rothesay Place.
 Hardie, R. S. L, Ashley, Ratho.
 Harrison, John, Rockville, 3 Napier Road.

Hay, William J., John Knox's House, High Street.
Hewat, Archd., F.F.A., F.R.S.E., 13 Eton Terrace.
Hogben, John, 9 Duddingston Crescent, Portobello.
Home, Robert, 64 Frederick Street.
Hope, Thomas, 129 Paynes Road, Southampton.
Hunter, Andrew, 48 Garscube Terrace.
Hunter, Sir Thomas, W.S., LL.D., Town Clerk, City Chambers.
Hutcheson, Alexander, M.A., 4 Denham Green Avenue.

INGLIS, E. O., 27 India Street.
Inglis, Francis Caird, F.S.A.Scot., Rock House, Calton Hill.
Inglis, George, 1 Rillbank Terrace.
Inglis, John, 8 Wellington Street.
Inglis, Joseph, W.S., 110 George Street.
Inglis, Miss Margaret J., 39 Bruntsfield Place.
Ingram, Alexander, 12 Bright's Crescent.
Ingram, Hugh S., 53 Trinity Road.
Inman, William, 11 Newbattle Terrace.

JACK, THOMAS CHATER, 18 Corrennie Gardens.
Jameson, James H., W.S., 16 Coates Crescent.
Jamieson, James H., 12 Sciennes Gardens.
Johnston, George Harvey, 22 Garscube Terrace.
Johnstone, David, 75 Hanover Street.
Joss, John, 7 Wellington Street.

KAY, JOHN TELFER, 10 Granton Road.
Kelly, John G., 3 Whitehouse Loan.
Kemp, Alexander, 227 Dalkeith Road.
Kerr, Rev. John, M.A., The Manse, Dirleton.
King, John A., 35 Morningside Park.
King, Miss Margaret P., Osborne Nursery House, Murrayfield.
Kippen, John, M.A., Royal High School, Regent Road.

LANGWILL, H. G., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 4 Hermitage Place, Leith.
Latimer, George Brown, 143-7 Lothian Road.
Laurie, Principal A. P., Heriot Watt College.
Learmont, James, 47 Polwarth Gardens.
Leckie, John, Brookfield, 19 South Oswald Road.
Lee, George A. J., W.S., Depute-Keeper of Records, Register House.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

- Lessels, Henry, C.A., 37 George Street.
 Lindsay, William, 18 South St. Andrew Street.
 Logan, John Douglas, 1 George Square.
 Lorimer, George, Durisdeer, Gillsland Road.
 Lowe, D. F., LL.D., 19 George Square.
 Lyle, James, Waverley, Queen's Crescent.
- MACAULAY, Mrs., 4 Grosvenor Street.
 Macdonald, Wm. Rae, F.F.A., Neidpath, Wester Coates Avenue.
 Macfarlane, W. W., 10 Tipperlinn Road.
 Macfarlane-Grieve, W. A., M.A., J.P., of Penchrise and Edenhall,
 Impington Park, Cambridgeshire.
 M'Guffie, John, 10 Ardoch Street, Possilpark, Glasgow.
 MacIntosh, Mrs. Mary Hay, 23a Dick Place.
 Mackay, James F., W.S., Whitehouse, Cramond Bridge.
 Mackay, John, S.S.C., 37 York Place.
 Mackay, L. M., 13 Windsor Street.
 Mackay, William, Solicitor, Inverness.
 Mackay, William, M.A., 3 Danube Street.
 Mackie, George, 6 Carlton Terrace.
 Mackie, Jeffrey, Corraith, Symington, by Kilmarnock.
 M'Kelvie, Alex., C.A., 26 Mortonhall Road.
 M'Kenzie, James, 201 Morningside Road.
 M'Lean, Miss, 19 Coates Crescent.
 M'Lean, Miss Frances A., 19 Coates Crescent.
 M'Leod, Alex. N., c/o Jeffrey, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace.
 MacLeod, John Lorne, S.S.C., 25 Albany Street.
 M'Leod, Neil, 81 Harrison Road.
 Macphail, J. R. N., 17 Royal Circus.
 MacRitchie, Lewis A., 40 Princes Street. (*Hon. Secretary.*)
 M'Taggart, John, 12 Meadow Place.
 Maltman, A. J., 61 Brunswick Street.
 Manson, James A., 4 Cornwall Avenue, Church End, Finchley,
 London.
 Manson, William, 18 Esslemont Road.
 Mears, Frank C., 4 Forres Street.
 Melles, J. W., of Gruline, Aros, Isle of Mull.
 Melven, William, M.A., 7 Jedburgh Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
 Menzies, John R., 3 Grosvenor Crescent.
 Middleton, Miss Harriet A., Manorhead, Stow.

Middleton, James Aitken, M.D., Manorhead, Stow.
 Mill, Alex., 9 Dalhousie Terrace.
 Millar, Sheriff James G., 5 Park Circus, Glasgow, W.
 Milne, Archibald, M.A., 108 Comiston Drive.
 Minto, John, M.A., 83 Comiston Drive.
 Mitchell, Charles, C.E., 23 Hill Street.
 Mitchell, William, M.A., LL.B., 17 Great King Street.
 Mitchell-Thomson, Sir M., Bart., 6 Charlotte Square.
 Morris, George, 339 High Street.
 Moscrip, James, Parsonsgreen House, Meadowbank.
 Muir, Miss Elizabeth S., 1 West Coates.
 Murdoch, James C., M.A., 13 Albert Terrace, Musselburgh.
 Murdoch, Mrs., St. Kilda, York Road, Trinity.
 Murray, Alfred A., W.S., 75 Queen Street.
 Murray, Andrew E., W.S., 43 Castle Street.
 Murray, Capt. The Hon. Lord James Steuart, Blair Castle, Blair
 Atholl.
 Murray, John C., 18 Lennox Street.

NAISMITH, Mrs. MARY A., 2 Ramsay Gardens.
 Napier, Theodore, F.S.A.Scot., Balmanno, 7 West Castle Road.
 Nicolson, Andrew, S.S.C., 6 Duke Street.

OGILVIE, Rev. J. N., D.D., 13 Dryden Place.
 Oldrieve, W. T., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.Scot., 11 Merchiston Gardens.
 Oliver, James, 54 East Claremont Street.
 Orrock, Alexander, 16 Dalrymple Crescent.

PATON, Rev. HENRY, M.A., Airtnoch, 184 Mayfield Road.
 Paton, Henry Macleod, 22 West Savile Terrace.
 Paton, Robert, City Chamberlain, City Chambers.
 Paul, Sir James Balfour, C.V.O., LL.D., 30 Heriot Row. (*Hon. Vice-
 President.*)
 Peddie, Miss Barbara, Ard-Coille, Blair Atholl.
 Petrie, James A., 31 Rosslyn Crescent.
 Plummer, W. R., 8 Huntly Street.
 Price, Charles E., M.P., 10 Atholl Crescent.
 Proudfoot, George, 68 Spottiswoode Street.
 Pursell, James, Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

- RAMSAY, JAMES S., 40 India Street.
 Rankine, Thomas, 56 Craigmillar Park.
 Reid, Alan, The Loaning, Merchiston Bank Gardens.
 Reid, John, 46 Strathearn Road.
 Reid, Mrs., Lauriston Castle, Midlothian.
 Richardson, Ralph, W.S., 2 Parliament Square.
 Robbie, J. Cameron, 22 York Place.
 Robertson, David, LL.B., S.S.C., Town Clerk's Office, Leith.
 Robertson, William, 10 Atholl Place.
 Romanes, Charles S., C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.
 Rosebery, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., Dalmeny House.
 (Honorary President.)
 Ross, Thomas, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place. *(Vice-President.)*
 Rusk, J. M., S.S.C., 14 Whitehouse Loan.
 Russell, John, 323 Leith Walk.
 Rutherford, R. S., 36 Garscube Terrace.
- SALVESEN, Miss DOROTHY, Dean Park House.
 Sanderson, Arthur, 11 Quality Street, Leith.
 Sanderson, Miss Cecilia, 14 Rothesay Place.
 Sanderson, Kenneth, W.S., 5 Abercromby Place.
 Sands, William, 37 George Street.
 Scott, John, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
 Scougal, A. E., LL.D., 1 Wester Coates Avenue.
 Seton, Col. A. D., B.Sc., of Mounie, New Club, Princes Street.
 Shennan, James W., Hermitage, Wardie Crescent.
 Sime, David, 27 Dundas Street.
 Simpson, R. R., W.S., 10 Albyn Place.
 Sinclair, Mrs. Isabella G., 18 Craigmillar Park.
 Sinton, James, Hassendean, Eastfield, Joppa.
 Skinner, Robert T., M.A., F.R.S.E., Donaldson's Hospital.
 Smail, Adam, 96 Spottiswoode Street.
 Smart, John, W.S., 34 Drummond Place.
 Smith, George, M.A., Merchiston Castle.
 Smith, J. C., 91 Lothian Road.
 Smith, J. Shanklie, Heriot Hill House, Canonmills.
 Smith, John, 1 Eastgate, Peebles.
 Smith, John, 2 Melville Street.
 Smith, Malcolm, J.P., Provost of Leith, Clifton Lodge, Trinity.
 Steedman, James, 72 Morningside Drive.

Stephen, William A., M.A., M.D., Loftus-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire.
Steuart, James, W.S., 25 Rutland Street.
Stewart, Ian C. L., W.S., 28 India Street.
Stewart, John, 88 George Street.
Sturrock, George L., S.S.C., 76 George Street.
Sturrock, John, 8 Trinity Crescent, Leith.
Sturrock, Rev. John, 10 Glengyle Terrace.
Sutherland, Mrs., Belvedere, Duddingston Park.
Sutherland, James B., S.S.C., 10 Royal Terrace.
Sym, Dr. W. G., 12 Alva Street.
Sym, W. Melville, C.A., 49 Castle Street.

THIN, GEORGE T., 7 Mayfield Terrace.
Thin, James, 22 Lauder Road.
Thin, James Hay, 2 Chalmers Crescent.
Thin, Robert, M.D., 25 Abercromby Place.
Thomson, Miss Alice, 23 Wester Coates Avenue.
Thomson, J. Gordon, 54 Castle Street.
Thomson, J. W., 36 Buckingham Terrace.
Thomson, James W., Clydesdale Bank, George Street.
Thomson, Spencer C., 10 Eglinton Crescent.
Thomson, T. S., 18 Rothesay Place.
Thomson, William, W.S., 19 Merchiston Avenue.
Tocher, J. F., 8 Forrest Road, Aberdeen.
Tod, Henry, W.S., 45 Castle Street.
Turnbull, George, Dunclutha, Wardie Road.
Turnbull, G. Barbour, 43 George Street.
Turnbull, William James, 16 Grange Terrace.
Turner, Mrs. J. S., 5 Gladstone Park Gardens, Cricklewood,
London, N.W.

USHER, Sir ROBERT, Bart., Wells, Hawick.

VOGE, Mrs., 4 Cluny Avenue.

WADDELL, JAMES, Solicitor, 47 Queen Street.
Walker, Alexander, J.P., 1 Tipperlinn Road.
Walker, W. Glassford, C.A., 39 George Street.
Walkinshaw, Miss Jean Inglis, 11 Scotland Street.
Wallace, A. D., Woodbine, Colinton.

- Wallace, Miss Katherine, 37 Coates Gardens.
 Watherston, John, 8 Wester Coates Gardens.
 Watson, Charles B. Boog, 1 Napier Road.
 Watson, John, F.R.I.B.A., 27 Rutland Street.
 Watson, Walter T., Advocate, 60 Great King Street.
 Watson, Hon. William, 8 Heriot Row.
 Watt, Rev. Lachlan MacLean, B.D., 7 Royal Circus.
 White, William K., 123 High Street.
 Whitson, Thomas B., C.A., 21 Rutland Street. (*Hon. Treasurer.*)
 Wilkie, James, S.S.C., 108 George Street.
 Williamson, Rev. Andrew Wallace, D.D., 44 Palmerston Place.
 Williamson, George, 178 High Street.
 Williamson, J. A., Holmwood, Corstorphine.
 Wilson, Alexander, 22 Netherby Road.
 Wilson, William M., St. Helen's, West Coates.
 Wilson, William Scott, 94 Craighouse Road.
 Wood, G. M., W.S., 19 Alva Street.
 Wood, Dr. Russell E., 9 Darnaway Street.
 Wright, G. Victor, 18 Cadzow Place.
 Wright, James, 105 Warrender Park Road.
 Wright, Johnstone Christie, Northfield, Colinton.
- YOUNG, Dr. JAMES, 2 Randolph Place.
 Young, Thomas, M.A., 106 Comiston Drive.
 Young, William, Donaldson's Hospital.
 Yule, Miss A. F., Tarradale House, Muir of Ord, Ross-shire.

ASSOCIATES

- Carmichael, Mrs. J. T., Viewfield, Duddingston Park.
 Durham, Mrs., Pitkerro, Milton Road, Joppa.
 Geddes, Professor Patrick, Outlook Tower, Castlehill.
 Gibson, Miss, 51 Lothian Road.
 Gibson, Miss, 14 Regent Terrace.
 King, David, Osborne Nursery House, Murrayfield.
 King, Miss Lottie A., Osborne Nursery House, Murrayfield.
 Middleton, Miss J. G., Manorhead, Stow.
 Sinclair, John, St. Ann's, Queen's Crescent.

LIBRARIES

Aberdeen Public Library.
Aberdeen University Library.
Antiquaries, Society of, Edinburgh.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Church of Scotland Library, Castlehill, Edinburgh.
Edinburgh Architectural Association.
Edinburgh Public Library.
Edinburgh University Library.
Episcopal Church Theological College, Edinburgh.
Episcopal Theological College Library, Aberdeen.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
John Rylands Library, Manchester.
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
New Club, Edinburgh.
New College Library, Mound Place, Edinburgh.
Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh.
Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
Signet Library, Edinburgh.
Solicitors before the Supreme Court, Society of, Edinburgh.
Speculative Society, Edinburgh.
Toronto Public Library, Canada.
University Club, Edinburgh.

Old Edinburgh Club

1915

Honorary Patrons

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Honorary President

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G., K.T.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

The Right Hon. THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.

Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.

Professor P. HUME BROWN, LL.D.

Professor JOHN CHIENE, C.B.

President

WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE.

Vice-Presidents

HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, R.S.A.

WILLIAM COWAN.

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.

Honorary Secretary

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 40 Princes Street.

Honorary Treasurer

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street.

Council

Sir THOMAS HUNTER, LL.D., W.S., City Chambers.

Rev. HENRY PATON, M.A., 184 Mayfield Road.

CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.

FRANCIS CAIRD INGLIS, Rock House, Calton Hill.

J. CAMERON ROBBIE, 22 York Place.

W. T. OLDRIEVE, F.R.I.B.A., 11 Merchiston Gardens.

Sheriff JOHN C. GUY, 7 Darnaway Street.

WALTER B. BLAIKIE, LL.D., 11 Thistle Street.

ROBERT COCHRANE, 4 Mardale Crescent.

JOHN M. RUSK, S.S.C., 2 York Place.

JOHN RUSSELL, 323 Leith Walk.

JAMES WILKIE, S.S.C., 108 George Street.

Honorary Auditor

JOHN HAMILTON, C.A., 35 Alva Street.

CONSTITUTION

I. The name of the Club shall be the 'Old Edinburgh Club.'

II. The objects of the Club shall be the collection and authentication of oral and written statements or documentary evidence relating to Edinburgh; the gathering of existing traditions, legends, and historical data; and the selecting and printing of material desirable for future reference.

III. The membership of the Club shall be limited to three hundred and fifty. Applications for membership must be sent to the Secretary in writing, countersigned by a proposer and a seconder who are Members of the Club. The admission of Members shall be in the hands of the Council, who shall have full discretionary power in filling up vacancies in the membership as these occur.

Note.—By its original Constitution the Club consisted of Members and Associates. The Associates on the Roll for 1913 shall be continued as such if they so desire, paying a subscription of 2s. 6d. on 1st January yearly, but in future no addition shall be made to their number. These Associates have no vote or voice in the management of the affairs of the Club, but shall be entitled to free admission to the meetings and to take part in the discussion of any subject under investigation.

IV. The annual subscription shall be 10s. 6d., payable in advance on 1st January. Any Member whose subscription is not paid within four months from that date may be struck off the Roll by the Council.

V. The affairs of the Club shall be managed by a Council, consisting of the President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Members. The Office-bearers shall be elected annually. Four of the Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year. The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancy in their number arising during the year, to make bye-laws, and to appoint Sub-Committees for special purposes. Representatives to such Committees may be appointed from the general body of Members. At meetings of the Club nine shall be a quorum, and at meetings of the Council seven.

VI. The Secretary shall keep proper minutes of the business and transactions, conduct official correspondence, have custody of, and be responsible for, all books, manuscripts, and other property placed in his charge, and shall submit an Annual Report of the proceedings of the Club.

VII. The Treasurer shall keep the Accounts of the Club, receive all moneys, collect subscriptions, pay accounts after these have been passed by the Council, and shall present annually a duly audited statement relative thereto.

VIII. The Annual Meeting of the Club shall be held in January, at which the reports by the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be read and considered, the Council and the Auditor for the ensuing year elected, and any other competent business transacted.

IX. The Council shall hold stated meetings in April and October, and shall arrange for such meetings throughout the year as they think expedient, and shall regulate all matters relative to the transactions and publications of the Club. Papers accepted by the Council for publication shall become the property of the Club.

X. Members shall receive one copy of each of the works published by or on behalf of the Club as issued, but these shall not be supplied to any Member whose subscription is in arrear. Contributors shall receive twenty copies of their communications. The Council shall have discretionary powers to provide additional copies for review, presentation, and supply to approved public bodies or societies.

XI. In the event of the membership falling to twelve or under, the Council shall consider the advisability of winding up the Club, and shall take a vote thereon of each Member whose subscription is not in arrear. Should the vote, which shall be in writing, determine that the Club be dissolved, the Council shall discharge debts due by the Club, and shall then deposit in trust, with some recognised public institution or corporate body, any residue of funds or other properties, including literary, artistic, and other material collected by the Club, for preservation, in order that the same may be available to students of local history in all time coming.

XII. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual Meeting of the Club. Notice of any proposed alteration must be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall intimate the same by circular to each member not less than seven days prior to the meeting. No alteration shall be made unless supported by two-thirds of the Members present at the meeting.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS VOLUMES

VOLUME I.—FOR THE YEAR 1908

- PROVISIONAL LIST OF OLD HOUSES REMAINING IN HIGH STREET AND CANONGATE OF EDINBURGH. By BRUCE J. HOME. *With a map.*
- THE EMBALMING OF MONTROSE. By JOHN CAMERON ROBBIE.
- THE PANTHEON: AN OLD EDINBURGH DEBATING SOCIETY. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.
- SCULPTURED STONES OF OLD EDINBURGH: THE DEAN GROUP. By JOHN GEDDIE. *With illustrations.*
- THE BUILDINGS AT THE EAST END OF PRINCES STREET AND CORNER OF THE NORTH BRIDGE: A CHAPTER IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH. By WILLIAM COWAN.

VOLUME II.—FOR THE YEAR 1909

- EDINBURGH AT THE TIME OF THE OCCUPATION OF PRINCE CHARLES. By WALTER BIGGAR BLAIKIE. *With illustrations.*
- THE FLODDEN WALL OF EDINBURGH. By W. MOIR BRYCE. *With illustrations and a plan.*
- THE COVENANTERS' PRISON IN THE INNER GREYFRIARS YARD, EDINBURGH. By W. MOIR BRYCE. *With illustrations.*
- THE CANNON-BALL HOUSE. By BRUCE J. HOME. *With illustrations.*
- THE SCULPTURED STONES OF EDINBURGH: II. THE WEST-END AND DALRY GROUPS. By JOHN GEDDIE. *With illustrations.*
- AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SURVIVAL: THE WAGERING CLUB, 1775. By JAS. B. SUTHERLAND.
- AT THE BACK OF ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. By JAMES STEUART. *With illustrations.*
- EDINBURGH STREET TRADERS AND THEIR CRIES. By JAMES H. JAMIESON. *With illustrations.*
- OLD CELLARS AND RELICS DISCOVERED DURING THE EXCAVATIONS FOR THE NEW CHAPEL AT ST. GILES' CATHEDRAL. By FRANCIS CAIRD INGLIS. *With illustrations.*
- STATUES OF JUSTICE AND MERCY, FROM THE OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE. By THOMAS ROSS, LL.D. *With illustrations.*

VOLUME III.—FOR THE YEAR 1910

- THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH. By SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms. *With illustrations.*
- THE BLACK FRIARS OF EDINBURGH. By W. MOIR BRYCE. *With illustrations and a map.*
- AN ACCOUNT OF THE FRIDAY CLUB, WRITTEN BY LORD COCKBURN, TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON CERTAIN OTHER SOCIAL CLUBS IN EDINBURGH. By HARRY A. COCKBURN.
- THE SCULPTURED STONES OF EDINBURGH: III. MISCELLANEOUS. By JOHN GEDDIE. *With illustrations.*
- THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT SQUARE: BEING AN HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRECINCTS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES, EDINBURGH. By RALPH RICHARDSON. *With an illustration.*
- LADY STAIR'S HOUSE. By THOMAS B. WHITSON. *With illustrations.*

VOLUME IV.—FOR THE YEAR 1911

- GEORGE DRUMMOND: AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LORD PROVOST. By WILLIAM BAIRD.
With a portrait.
- THE SCULPTURED STONES OF EDINBURGH: IV. WRYCHTIS-HOUSIS. By JOHN GEDDIE.
With illustrations.
- THE OLD TOLBOOTH: WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS (First Article). By
JOHN A. FAIRLEY. *With illustrations.*
- AN OLD EDINBURGH MONUMENT NOW IN PERTHSHIRE. By THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.
With illustrations.
- THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDLY CONTRIBUTORS OF RESTALRIG. By REV. W. BURNETT.
With an illustration.
- RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND RESEARCHES AT HOLYROOD. By W. T. OLDRIEVE. *With
plans.*

VOLUME V.—FOR THE YEAR 1912

- SAINT MARGARET OF SCOTLAND AND HER CHAPEL IN THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH.
By W. MOIR BRYCE. *With illustrations.*
- THE SITE OF THE BLACK FRIARS' MONASTERY FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT
DAY. By WILLIAM COWAN. *With illustrations.*
- THE OLD TOLBOOTH: EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.
MOUBRAY HOUSE. By ANDREW E. MURRAY. *With illustrations.*
- LETTERS FROM JOHN BONAR TO WILLIAM CREECH CONCERNING THE FORMATION OF THE
SPECULATIVE SOCIETY. By Rev. HENRY PATON.

VOLUME VI.—FOR THE YEAR 1913

- DAVID'S TOWER AT EDINBURGH CASTLE. By W. T. OLDRIEVE. *With illustrations.*
- THE INCORPORATED TRADE OF THE SKINNERS OF EDINBURGH, WITH EXTRACTS FROM
THEIR MINUTES, 1549-1603. By WILLIAM ANGUS.
- THE OLD TOLBOOTH: EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS. By JOHN A. FAIRLEY.

DA
890
E2032
v.7

Old Edinburgh Club.
The book of the Old
Edinburgh Club.

OLD-EDINBURGH CLUB. THE BOOK OF THE OLD-

DATE	BOOK NO.	DATE (2)	COPY
41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80			

BOOK CARD

—THIS CARD MUST BE KEPT IN THE BOOK POCKET

—THE BORROWER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE IF CARD IS MISSING OR DAMAGED.

0 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

